Volume 9

1931

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The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Number 1 | January, 1931 | Volume 9

Important Message Is Expected from Mr. Legge

Farm Board Chairman and Mrs Sewell Will Speak at Banquet.

ALEXANDER LEGGE, the courageous, outspoken chairman of the Federal Farm Board who is honestly and sincerely trying to make the Marketing Act work for the best interests of the farmer, is expected to make some new and important pronouncements in his banquet address on Thursday night, Jan. 29, at the coming I. A. A. convention, Springfield.

Mr. Legge is not an orator. He is not flowery. He wastes no time slapping his audience on the back. He talks facts, hits hard, and wraps up much thought in few words. He says what he thinks whether you like it or not. He is no politician, in the popular meaning of the word. Many of us like that kind of a man.

Mrs. Chas. W. Sewell, home and community chairman of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will have a place on the banquet program with Mr. Legge. Her address will be devoted to the influence of co-operative efforts among farmers on community and home improvement.

Marketing Prominent

Co-operative marketing will be given prominence at the various meetings and sessions on January 28 and 29. John Brandt of St. Paul, president of Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., and Tom A. Borman, Chicago, manager of the Beatrice Creamery Co., will address the annual meeting of the Illinois Produce Marketing Association on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 28.

George S. Milnor, Chicago, general manager of the Farmers National Grain Corporation and president of the Grain Stabilization Corp., will talk to the Marketing Conference Thursday afternoon. Other group conferences to be held simultaneously with those mentioned are Organization-Information, Business Service, and Home and Community. Mrs. Henry J. Mies of Pontiac, president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, is arranging a program for the latter conference of special interest to women attending the convention.

Grimes to Speak

One of the outstanding speakers of the three-day session will be J. Frank Grimes of Chicago, the aggressive president of the nation-wide Independent Grocers' Alliance of America, a chain of more than 11,000 independently-owned grocery stores. How these stores are succeeding through co-operative effort and good business administration is a colorful story of particular interest to organized farmers who are working toward similar ends. Mr. Grimes, who has addressed some of the largest conventions in the country during recent years, is known widely as a forceful, vigorous speaker. He is scheduled to

(*Continued on page 6*)

Banquet Speaker



HON. ALEXANDER LEGGE

Governor Emmerson Is Friday P. M. Speaker

Questions of Public Policy Affecting Farmers to Have Consideration.

QUESTIONS of public policy including taxation, good roads, reapportionment of the legislature, the gas tax, drivers' license law, rural school improvement and other will be considered both at the Public Relations Conference on Thursday afternoon and at the afternoon session on Friday, January 30.

Governor Louis L. Emerson wil speak at the luncheon on Friday, where representatives of state-wide organizations and others will be guests. Resolutions defining the policies of the organization to be followed in the coming year will be threshed out and adopted at the close of this session.

First Appearance

The governor's appearance at the annual luncheon will be his first since taking office, before a meeting of the association. In his recent biennial message to the legislature, Governor Emmerson touched on many important issues. He made a definite recommendation on the reapportionment issue, suggesting representation by population in the state senate, and territorial representation in the house. This is a plan similar to that in use in most states having large metropolitan areas, namely New York, Pennsylvania and California, and one favored by farmers. He asked that the present plan of distributing gas tax money be left undisturbed so that the state-wide road building program now underway can be completed.

The present depression in the field of agriculture, according to Dr. W. J. Spillman of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will continue as long as acreage of wheat and cotton continues to expand at a rate faster than the increase in the demand.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASS'N.

HOTEL ABRAHAM LINCOLN, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

JANUARY 29-30, 1931

Thursday Forenoon—January 29, 1931

Majestic Theatre

9:00 a. m. Community Singing.

9:15 a. m. Invocation - *Rev. H. H. Pittman*
Springfield.

9:30 a. m. Address of Welcome - *A. W. Hillier*
President Springfield Chamber of Commerce
Pawnee Quartet.

9:45 a. m. President's Address - *Earl C. Smith*

10:45 a. m. Report of Secretary - *G. E. Metzger*
Appointment of Committees.

11:30 a. m. Report of Treasurer - *R. A. Cowles*
Report of Credentials Committee.

Thursday Afternoon—January 29, 1931

1:15 p. m. Organization Conference — Banquet Room, Leland Hotel.

Public Relations Conference — Y. W. C. A. Building.

Marketing Conference—Ball Room, Abraham Lincoln Hotel.

Speaker, Geo. S. Milnor, Chicago, General Manager, Farmers National Grain Corp.

Financial Business Service Conference—Sangamo Club.

Home and Community Conference —Palm Room, Abraham Lincoln Hotel.

4:00 p. m. District Caucuses and Conferences.

11th District — Nominate member of I. A. A. Board to succeed H. C. Vial.

12th District—Conference.

13th District — Nominate member of I. A. A. Board to succeed C. E. Bamborough.

14th District—Conference.

15th District — Nominate member of I. A. A. Board to succeed A. N. Skinner.

16th District—Conference.

17th District — Nominate member of I. A. A. Board to succeed Geo. J. Stoll.

18th District—Conference.

19th District — Nominate member of I. A. A. Board to succeed C. J. Gross.

20th District—Conference.

21st District — Nominate member of I. A. A. Board to succeed Samuel Sorrells.

22nd District—Conference

23rd District — Nominate member of I. A. A. Board to succeed W. L. Cope.

24th District—Conference.

25th District — Nominate member of I. A. A. Board to succeed Fred Dietz.

Thursday Evening—January 29, 1931

Annual Banquet—Arsenal, 6:30 P. M.

Music by Orchestra and Pawnee Four.

Presiding - - - - - *President Earl C. Smith*

Introduction of Guests.

Address - - - - - - - *Alexander Legge*
Chairman of Federal Farm Board

Address - - - - *Mrs. Chas. Sewell, A.F.B.F.*

Business Session.

Election of Officers.

Friday Morning—January 30, 1931

Majestic Theatre

9:30 a. m. Music.

Report of Convention Conferences.

Reading of Resolutions.
(Action deferred.)

11:15 a. m. Address—"Business Administration" - - - *J. Frank Grimes*
Chicago, President Independent Grocers Alliance

Friday Afternoon—January 30, 1931

Annual Luncheon—Arsenal

Presiding - *President Earl C. Smith*

Music—Orchestra.

Introduction of Guests.

Address - *Gov. Louis L. Emmerson*

Business Session of Delegates.

New Business.

Adjournment.

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Who Paid the Hotel Bill? Farmers Ask

Commenting on the "rump meeting" held in the Great Northern Hotel early in December (see December RECORD), Bill Stahl of the Farmers National Grain Corp. observes that:

"While the Farmers National Grain Dealers' Association was meeting in one Chicago hotel, another meeting was being held at another Chicago hotel. It was significant that those who called this meeting had abandoned the use of the letterheads of the Farmers Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois and described themselves as the Farmers Elevator General Committee.

"Presumably to attract a crowd which failed to materialize, the Farmers Elevator General Committee announced that Senator Norbeck of South Dakota and Senator-elect Lewis of Illinois had been invited to speak. Neither appeared. A third expected speaker, Will Zurbucken of Dodge City, Kansas, also failed to appear. And thereby hangs a tale.

"Mr. Zurbucken attended a meeting of the same group at Mason City, Ia., a few weeks ago. He now makes affidavit that he was invited to attend the Mason City meeting by an employe of an independent grain commission firm in Kansas, with the assurance that all his expenses for the trip would be borne by the old-line firm. He states further in his affidavit that the promise was kept and that he has been reimbursed in cash for all his expenses on the trip from his home to Mason City.

"Prior to the Chicago meeting Mr. Zurbucken received a letter from one of the spokesmen for the Farmers Elevator General Committee inviting him to speak at the Chicago meeting. In this letter it was suggested to Mr. Zurbucken that 'I hope you will be able to stir up some interest and make a survey by telephone or otherwise, to get in touch with *some of the right kind of fellows* who will be coming up to the Live Stock Show, and who no doubt would be interested in attending our afternoon and evening session on Monday.'

"Included with the letter was a suggested outline for the speech that Mr. Zurbucken did not make. It is reported that such a speech was delivered at the meeting, but Mr. Zurbucken neither delivered it nor authorized it.

"It is reported also that ten rooms were reserved at the Chicago hotel for expected guests that did not arrive.

"Who paid the hotel bill?

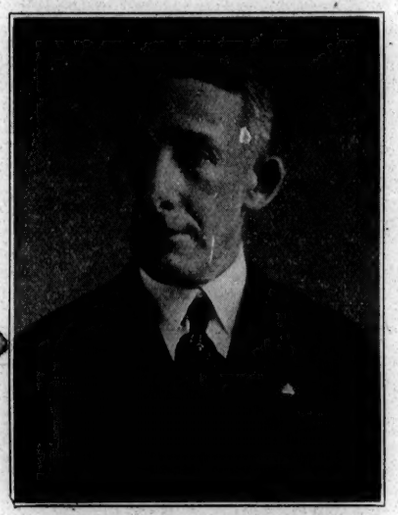
"Who maintains the offices of the Farmers Elevator General Committee at Bloomington, Ill.?

"Who pays for the mailing and printing of propaganda?

"Who pays the salaries, if any, of the active office and field staff?

"None of these expenses are paid by the Farmers Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois, according to its officials. Nor is the program sponsored by the Farmers Elevator General Committee in line with the resolutions adopted as set out above by the Farmers Grain Dealers' Association."

Luncheon Speaker



HON. LOUIS L. EMMERSON

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL HOLDING COMPANY

Take notice that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Illinois Agricultural Holding Company will be held on Wednesday, the 28th day of January, 1931, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., at the Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Springfield, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and, if approved, confirm the report of the board of directors of the company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1930; and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the company; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, Jan. 1, 1931.

GEORGE F. TULLOCK, *Secretary.*

Dr. Craig Speaker For Serum Ass'n. Meet

The Illnois Farm Bureau Serum Association announces that Dr. R. A. Craig, veterinary from Purdue University, will be the principal speaker at its coming annual meeting at Springfield, Wednesday, January 28. Dr. Craig will discuss "Swine Diseases."

The meeting is called for 10:00 a. m. The business session will be held in the afternoon.

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"Tug" Wilson Speaker State Baseball League

KENNETH L. "TUG" WILSON, director of athletics at Northwestern University and one of the leading college coaches in the middle west, will address the annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League at Springfield Wednesday morning, January 28. Mr. Wilson telegraphed his acceptance of the engagement from Florida.

"Tug" Wilson has many friends in downstate Illinois. His former home was at Atwood in Piatt county. Wilson attended the University of Illinois, where he won high honors in track. He was named the best all-around man in sports during his senior year in 1920.

After graduating from the College of Agriculture he took coaching work and assisted in the U. of I. athletic department for several years before going to Drake University, Des Moines, where he held a position similar to the one he now holds at Evanston.

Delegates, players, managers and fans from the 31 counties having organized Farm Bureau baseball teams will gather for the annual convention.

A Good Year

The I. A. A. finance department reports that more members of the Illinois Agricultural Association paid their dues during 1930 than in any year since 1923. The net increase in membership for 1930 over 1929 was 4,519.

The Rock Island County Farm Bureau recently passed a resolution favoring a permanent 4-H boys' and girls' club building on the State fair grounds.

FARM BUREAU BASKETBALL

A State Farm Bureau Basketball League with inter-county games leading to a state championship tournament has been suggested as a means of providing sport and recreation for farm boys and men, entertainment for young and old, during the winter.

High school and community gymnasiums can be obtained for regular practice and play. The cost of running County Farm Bureau teams will be light. Expenses can be met by charging small admission fees to games.

Iroquois county is ready to go, providing other counties will bring out teams to furnish competition.

Eligibility rules similar to those used in the Farm Bureau Baseball League are contemplated.

Get in touch with your County Farm Bureau office if you want a team, or write Department of Information, Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Competition Between Meetings Wed., Jan. 28

Suggest County Delegations Arrange for Representation at Each.

THERE will be plenty of competition between the many allied organizations and companies holding annual meetings and conferences on Wednesday, January 28. Most of the sessions on that day will be going on simultaneously and the delegate or visitor will be busy if he hopes to keep up with them all.

Produce Meeting

In addition to the annual meetings and conferences held last year, the Illinois Produce Marketing Association, organized in 1930, will hold its annual convention at 1:00 P. M. on this day. It is making a bid for a large attendance, and to that end has definitely scheduled Tom A. Borman, Chicago, the aggressive manager of the Beatrice Creamery Co. as one speaker, and tentatively scheduled John Brandt of St. Paul, president of the famed Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc. to address the meeting.

The annual meeting of the State Farm Bureau Baseball League will hear K. L. "Tug" Wilson, popular athletic director at Northwestern University, and former University of Illinois athlete. Tug was reared in Piatt county, Ill., graduated from the agricultural college at Urbana, and is well known to many downstate people. The baseball meeting will begin at 9:30 A. M. in the Abraham Lincoln Hotel.

Serum Meeting

The State Farm Bureau Serum Association meeting which opens at 10:00 A. M. will hear Dr. Craig, chief veterinarian at Purdue University. The Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Ass'n. has invited E. E. Crabtree, Jacksonville banker to address its meeting scheduled for 10:00 A. M.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co., announced elsewhere, is scheduled for this day. A general conference for Country Life Insurance Co. agents will be held in the morning, the annual meeting of the auto insurance company in the afternoon.

The Illinois Farm Supply Co. will hold a conference for county supply company managers at 10:00 A. M. to which directors and county advisers are invited. Sam Miller, Chicago, an experienced oil man will discuss "Controlling Shrinkage of Volatile Fuels." Fred Ringham is expected to talk on accounting and explain the federal income tax law.



MRS. CHAS. W. SEWELL

Mrs. Sewell will speak at the annual banquet Thursday night, January 29.

There is somewhere between one million and two million dollars in the banks in New York State awaiting rightful claimants, according to a recent statement by the State Department of New York.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of the Illinois Agricultural Association will be held at the Majestic Theatre, in Springfield, Illinois, on the 29th day of January, 1931, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the following purposes:

For the consideration and vote upon approval and ratification of the reports of the president, secretary and treasurer of the association, and the acts of the board of directors and officers in furtherance of the matters therein set forth, since the last annual meeting of the members of the association.

To approve, ratify and confirm the several purchases heretofore made by this association of stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture or the interests of those engaged therein.

To secure consent and authorization to acquire on behalf of this association, by purchase, certain stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture or the interests of those engaged therein.

To elect eight members to the board of directors for two-year terms.

To elect a president and vice-president.

To consider any proposed amendment of the articles of association or of the by-laws of the Illinois Agricultural Association as may be properly submitted.

For the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

GEO. E. METZGER, *Secretary.*

Chicago, Illinois, Jan. 1, 1931.

MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS NOW

Send in your reservations for rooms, banquet and luncheon tickets at once if you have not already done so. Members may get in touch with their local Farm Bureau offices, or else write direct to the Sangamon County Farm Bureau, Springfield.

Ask for Reduced Rates of Fare and One Half

The I. A. A. Transportation Department has secured special rates of fare and one half for the round trip on nearly all the Illinois railroads, including the Illinois Traction System.

The special rates are good from any point in Illinois, also from St. Louis, Mo., to Springfield. The New York Central Lines and the T. P. & W. alone stated that they didn't secure enough traffic in former years to warrant making any concession.

If the station agent refuses to sell a cut rate ticket, get a receipt when you pay your fare and then see a representative of the I. A. A. transportation department when you arrive at Springfield.

Legge Banquet Speaker

(Continued from page 3)

appear on the program at the general session Friday morning.

The opening business session of the I. A. A. meeting, as in past years, will come on Thursday morning, Jan. 29, where the president, secretary and treasurer will report on the state of the association. Election of a president and vice-president, and of directors to succeed those whose terms expire, viz., H. C. Vial, C. E. Bamborough, A. N. Skinner, Geo. J. Stoll, C. J. Gross, Samuel Sorrells, W. L. Cope, and Fred Dietz, will take place after the banquet on Thursday night.

Await State Commerce Commission Decision

As we go to press the Illinois Commerce Commission has not yet handed down its decision as to whether or not the Panhandle Illinois Pipe Line Company is a public utility and therefore subject to the Illinois Public Utility Act.

The Illinois Agricultural Association some time ago filed a brief with the Commission holding that the business proposed to be transacted by the Company does not constitute a public utility service.

Knox County Reports Large Membership

"At this, the thirteenth annual meeting of the Knox County Farm Bureau, I am glad to report that the year 1930 has been one of our most successful years and shows the largest membership at 1,360 of any since the war period," said Harry Gehring of Altona, president of the Knox County Farm Bureau, when he called the meeting in Galesburg to order recently.

"In reports that are to follow you will find that great progress has been made in co-operative marketing; that several new projects have been added to our program and which have been carried through to a successful completion. You will find that the finances of the organization are very satisfactory," said Mr. Gehring.

"Your association is stronger today, as to membership, finances, loyalty and ability to do the jobs for which it was created than it has ever been before," said Secretary Ira Moats of Maquon. "More things are being accomplished each year and an increasing number of members are doing constructive work. Your organization has been especially favored through the years in its leadership. Your president, who occupies the chair today, has served faithfully during a long period of years, in fact, records show that he has not missed a meeting of the board of directors since 1923."

"In submitting my second annual report as your treasurer, I am pleased to announce that the organization is in the strongest financial condition that it has ever been during its thirteen years' history," said T. J. Sullivan of Galesburg. "This is a result of the economy plan and the budget system followed by your board of directors."

His report showed that the net worth of the Knox County Farm Bureau is $15,667.01.

Open Offices for Drouth Loans

Field offices for handling loans to farmers in drought and storm areas will be established by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at St. Louis, Memphis, Grand Forks, North Dakota, and Washington, D. C.

The interest rates on all loans will be 5 per cent. Notes given by borrowers will be payable next fall when the 1931 crops mature and are marketed, the date of payment varying according to the marketing season in the different sections. Each borrower will be required to give a first lien on his 1931 crops.



J. FRANK GRIMES CHICAGO

Freeport-Dixon High Line Cases Settled

AN amicable settlement of claims for easements to land traversed by a high line between Freeport and Dixon was effected between officials of the Illinois Northern Utility Company and landowners represented by the Stephenson, Ogle and Lee County Farm Bureaus and the I. A. A. in Chicago on January 2.

E. D. Alexander, president and general manager of the utility company, and Earl C. Smith, president of the I. A. A., were the principals in negotiating terms of settlement.

Compensation for easements and actual land covered by towers or structures varied according to the location of the land in question. A greater allowance, for example, was made where a line cut diagonally across a field than where the power line straddles or runs parallel to fences.

John C. Watson, statistician for the I. A. A., was named by both parties to appraise the land involved. Farm improvements will be taken into consideration in valuing the land. Eighty-two landowners in the counties of Lee, Ogle and Stephenson were involved in the settlemet.

Logan Farm Supply Company recently announced a 6% patronage refund to Farm Bureau members.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING ILLINOIS PRODUCE MARKETING ASS'N.

Notice is hereby given of the first annual meeting of the Illinois Produce Marketing Association to be held in the Sun Room of the Leland Hotel, Springfield, Illinois, 1 P. M., January 28, 1931.

This meeting is called for the purpose of electing a board of directors of fifteen members and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

(Signed) Claude J. Martin, Secretary.

Jan. 2, 1931.



The daily farm program of the Illinois Agricultural Association is broadcast from the I. A. A. offices over Station WJJD (274 meters), Chicago, between 12:15 and 12:30 P. M., Monday to Friday inclusive. Tune in and get the live stock markets, farm news, and economic information.

"A Marketing Program for 1931" will be the subject of an address from station WLS, Chicago, at 12:05 noon, January 26, by Secretary George Metzger. This talk will be one of a series on the subject of co-operative marketing.

"Co-operative Marketing in Illinois" was the subject of a radio address by George Thiem, editor of the Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD, over the Columbia Broadcasting System through Station WBBM, Chicago, at 12:45 p. m. Friday, January 16.

"New Ideas in Marketing Farm Produce" and "What Farmers Are Thinking About" were subjects of 10-minute talks by Frank Gougler and George Thiem, respectfully, on the noon farm program from Station WGN, Chicago, recently.

Tentative Program

ILLINOIS PRODUCE MARKETING ASSN.

ANNUAL MEETING

SUN ROOM, LELAND HOTEL

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JANUARY 28, 1931

1:30 P. M.

Singing—Led by J. H. Checkley.
Roll Call—Delegates.
Nomination of Nominating Committee.
Reading of Minutes of First Annual Meeting.
Secretary-Treasurer's Report — Claude J. Martin.
Progress Report—F. A. Gougler.
Address—John Brandt, Pres., Land O'Lakes Creameries, St. Paul, Minn.
Travelogue—Nancy Carroll, Menard county, Ill.
Address—Tom Borman, Manager, Beatrice Creamery Co., Chicago.
Eulogy on the Dairy Cow—Clem Garton.
A Dutchman's Patriotic Speech—Uriah Lendrick.
Report of Nominating Committee.
Election of Officers.

Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas announced recently that he would introduce a bill providing for the regulation of the natural gas industry, including pipe lines, their rates, services, valuations, earnings and financing, and the quality of the commodity sold to the public by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

204 Attend State-Wide Grain Meeting, Peoria

Report Progress Made by Farmers Elevators in Co-Operating to Build Grower-Owned Marketing Agency

A ROUSING meeting of 204 farmers' elevator officers, directors, managers, and grain producers gathered at Peoria, December 29 for the first state-wide meeting of the member elevators of the Illinois Grain Corporation.

It was the first opportunity any elevator officials had had to meet the personnel of the Mid-West Grain Corp. and the Farmers National Grain Corp., who are actively engaged in selling grain on the terminal markets at Chicago, St. Louis, and Peoria. D. P. Moore of the Farmers National grain sales department, Chicago, and W. J. Niergarth, manager of the Farmers National St. Louis office, represented that organization. General Manager Charles P. Cummings of Chicago, George Martin of St. Louis, and John Benson of Peoria represented the Mid-West Grain Corporation.



Chas. Cummings

Lyle Johnstone Opens Meeting

G. C. Johnstone, president of the Illinois Grain Corp., opened the morning session. Harrison Fahrnkopf, secretary of the Illinois Grain Corp., cited the progress that had been made in building the Illinois regional during the summer and fall. He said that 31 elevators had been fully certified and qualified for membership, and that 8 to 10 more had applied for membership, but had not yet qualified under the Capper-Volstead Act.

After a brief discussion of grain handling problems, Mr. Cummings presented D. P. Moore of the Farmers National, a man long experienced in the grain business.

Farmers National Man Speaks

"The Farmers National controls 20,000,000 bushels of storage space and now has headquarters and facilities established on the principal grain markets of the country," said Mr. Moore. "We plan to get into every grain market eventually, prepared to offer bids to consumers.

"There are many conscientious and sincere old-line commission men in the grain business," said Mr. Moore, "who have sought to give the producer a fair price for his grain. But there are some things the old-line commission men cannot do and the Farmers National is organized and prepared to improve conditions from the standpoint of the producer, that the individual commission man cannot improve. Honest commission men recognize that there are conditions existing in the present system of handling grain that need correcting if the farmer is to get the most out of his grain, yet he recognizes that it is up to the farmer himself, through organization and co-operation, if these conditions are to be corrected for the benefit of the producer of grain."

Sell 12 Months a Year

Mr. Moore called attention to the fact that frequently the first movement of the crop following harvest sells at a discount, that much of the first grain coming to market fails to bring what it's worth. Grain is sold and used 12 months of the year, he said, and often there is too great a spread between the cash and future price. The larger terminal elevators make money because they are equipped to handle the grain and merchandise it orderly. This is exactly what the farmer must do for himself through co-operation to get all that the market affords for his produce.

The opportunity of the grain producer lies in concentrating enough grain in the hands of his own agency, said the speaker, to place him in a position to ask for a price instead of accepting a price bid by the buyer. The millers and processors of the country are in sympathy for the most part with co-operative grain marketing because they want to see a stabilized price throughout the year. The flour mill doesn't make money on low-priced wheat. It is chiefly interested in securing a satisfactory return for processing the grain. In fact a more stable price would eliminate the speculation in the business for the processor and in turn benefit both the producer and the consumer.

Earl Smith in Afternoon

In the afternoon Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, gave an interesting discussion reviewing the long continued pressure brought on the I. A. A. to become active in fostering a definite and effective grain marketing program in Illinois. He told of the study and consideration given the problem over a period of years, and of the opportunity finally afforded through the Agricultural Marketing Act to present a definite recommendation which finally resulted in the Illinois Grain Corp.



Earl Smith

Mr. Smith charged that enemies of co-operative marketing in Illinois apparently were deliberately misrepresenting the plan and set-up of the Illinois Grain Corp. to head off progress toward the concentration of volume in farmer-owned and farmer-controlled agencies.

"There is nothing in the plan or program of the Illinois regional which takes control of a local elevator away from its directors and stockholders," he said. "The plan merely provides for the concentration of volume in the hands of the farmer's own sales agency. And if that feature is removed from co-operative marketing you have nothing left to justify its existence."

Round Table Discussion

Technical problems involved in the buying and selling of grain were discussed by Mr. Moore, Mr. Cummings, and others later in the afternoon. Mr. Moore stated that the visible supply of wheat was only 138,000,000 bushels, which is the lowest in the past 10 years.

The meeting was thrown open to discussion and many elevator managers took an active part in the program. Thirty-two elevators were represented by 28 elevator managers.

J. C. Sailor, a director in the Cissna Park elevator, stated that the Mid-West Grain Corporation had obtained for him a price of 3½ cents per bushel over the best bid the local elevator had at that time on a carload of wheat. "I realize," said Mr. Sailor, "that our main objective is not to get for the farmer only a few cents more a bushel, but nevertheless I want to testify to this experience which indicates that our own organization can bid as much, or more than other handlers of grain."

NOTICE
ELECTION OF DELEGATES
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

NOTICE is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the month of January, 1931, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureaus and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the by-laws of the Association.

The following counties hold annual meetings during the month of January: Carroll, Cook, Douglas, Franklin, Whiteside, Greene, Fulton, Knox, Lake, McHenry, Woodford, Macon, Mercer, Peoria, Sangamon, Tazewell.

Signed: G. E. METZGER, *Secretary.*

Jan. 1, 1931.

Smith Tells of New Year's Opportunities

Sees Possibilities for Improvement to Agriculture in Price Leveling Trend.

"I NOT only hope, but believe that 1931 will offer those engaged in the farming industry an opportunity for constructive advancement," President Earl C. Smith declared in a recent New Year's address from Station WLS, Chicago.

"While 1930 has witnessed conditions that test the stamina and try the souls of men and women," he continued, "yet the developments of the past year largely constitute the basis for such optimism as I hold for the early future.

"Just now farm prices are low, unprofitable to all except to the lowest cost producers. The industrial depression, the weakened buying power of people in our consuming centers, the drastic decline in farm exports, excess production at home, increased production abroad, the continuing excessive costs of processing and distributing many farm products, high taxes, high-priced credit and lack of organized farmer bargaining power have all contributed to our present situation. Some of these we cannot help—others we can correct by working together.

Disparity Is Cause

"It is a well known and accepted fact that the difficulties of agriculture were largely caused by the disparity in exchange values between the products of the farm and those of other industry.

"Throughout the years of effort put forth by agricultural organizations, the farm press, and others speaking for agriculture, it was repeatedly asserted that unless immediate and effective measures were enacted that were necessary to raise American agriculture to the artificial levels being enjoyed by other economic groups, the nation would soon witness the equalizing of its respective conditions by developments similar to those realized during 1930. Economic laws cannot long be ignored or thwarted, and seem even now to be operating in that direction.

"Although most agricultural commodities have declined during 1930, I could quote a list of non-agricultural commodities that have declined a much greater percentage in price. While no constructive thinking citizen wants to see other interests in the throes of economic distress, yet after the many years of effort put forth by farm people to secure equality of opportunity, there is a certain amount of satisfaction in the realization that to a very large extent agriculture, other industry, and labor



T. A. BORMAN
Tom Borman, the genial but aggressive manager of the Beatrice Creamery Company, Chicago will address the annual meeting of the Illinois Produce Marketing Ass'n. the afternoon of January 28 at Springfield.

are fast reaching a common level.

"When such a basis is reached, much of the strife and misunderstanding that have existed between groups throughout recent years will be automatically removed. All interests can and should then direct their forces toward a revival of interest and constructive effort that should and will result in the early restoration of prosperity throughout the United States." . . .

Relief Through Taxation

"Possibly the greatest opportunity for immediate relief to agriculture lies in the field of taxation. The 57th General Assembly of Illinois is convening today. Farm and home owners of the state have for years been carrying a very unjust portion of the cost of government. . . .

"It is my belief that a very large portion of this unjust burden can be removed if those same farm and home owners will unite in and behind a constructive tax measure designed to relieve this situation. While not at liberty to go into any details, I am glad to be able to say that important conferences have been and are taking place to this end and now seem certain to result in combined effort of constructive interests to bring this about.

Commodity Organization

"Farm people are fast learning of the benefits that result from real commodity organization. While many of these organizations are in their infancy, yet much could be said relative to the increased income being realized from the sale of farm commodities and reduced costs of commodities purchased by farmers—all brought about by centralization of effort resulting in increased bargaining power.

"In closing, may I again repeat that such optimism as I hold for the immediate future lies mostly in the field of opportunity for farmers. Results will be obtained just to the extent farmers have and increasingly become organization conscious and through organization take advantage of their opportunities."

Henderson Bureau Honors C. W. Cooper

C. W. COOPER, president of the Henderson County Farm Bureau for the past 10 years, and active on the board for the past 13 years, was guest of honor at a luncheon in Monmouth, December 20. Forty-seven of his associates, including directors, Farm Bureau members and their wives, assembled to honor Mr. and Mrs. Cooper and express the gratitude of the organization for their faithful service. Mr. Cooper was presented with a Hamilton watch and chain, and Mrs. Cooper a leather purse and basket of roses.

Carl A. Johnson, Henderson County Farm Bureau president, served as toastmaster. R. J. Hamilton, district organization manager, gave a short talk complimentary to Mr. Cooper and his work. Farm Adviser Ernest D. Walker led in group singing, Mrs. Walker gave a reading.

"Mr. Cooper was a member of the original organization committee of our Farm Bureau," writes Mr. Walker, "and has served continuously as a director since its organization 13 years ago. For the past ten years Mr. Cooper has acted as president and despite the fact that there are 25 miles of dirt road between his farm and the office, during that time he missed but two directors' meetings—once on account of jury service and once when snowbound.

"In that time Mr. Cooper estimates that he drove 7,000 miles to attend regular meetings to say nothing of special sessions and extra work. His faithfulness has been an inspiration to the other board members and of great value to the Farm Bureau."

Two-Day Conference Of Agents, Feb. 9-10

A state-wide two-day conference for Country Life Insurance Company agents has been scheduled for February 9 and 10 at Bloomington.

A full two-day program of business, instruction, and entertainment in the general Farm Bureau insurance program is being arranged.

Uncle Ab says books have some advantages over persons; one can always shut up a book.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Editor, George Thiem

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President, Earl C. Smith—Detroit
Vice-President, A. R. Wright—Varna
Secretary, Geo. E. Metzger—Chicago
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles—Bloomington

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(By Congressional District)

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12th—G. F. Tullock, Rockford
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14th—M. G. Lambert, Ferris
15th—A. N. Skinner, Yates City
16th—Geo. B. Muller, Washington
17th—Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut
18th—W. A. Dennis, Paris
19th—C. J. Gross, Atwood
20th—Charles S. Black, Jacksonville
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22nd—Frank Oexner, Waterloo
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Comptroller—J. H. Kelker
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ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Country Life Insurance Co.—L. A. Williams, Mgr.
Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co.—J. H. Kelker, Mgr.
Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Ass'n—F. E. Ringham, Mgr.
Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co.—A. E. Richardson, Mgr.
Illinois Farm Supply Co.—L. R. Marchant, Mgr.
Illinois Grain Corp.—Harrison Fahrnkopf, Mgr.
Midwest Grain Corp.—Chas. P. Cummings, Gen'l. Mgr.
Soybean Marketing Assn.—J. H. Lloyd, Mgr.

Ten Years From Now

A GOOD place to get an estimate of the accomplishments and value of your organization is at its annual meeting. The coming I. A. A. convention at Springfield, Jan. 28-29-30 will present a cross section of the work of organized farmers in Illinois. It will reflect the interests and thinking of that portion of the state's agricultural population which believes that organized effort is the way to economic and social progress.

Your elected officers and directors who are charged with responsibility for carrying on the varied activities authorized by you, want to make the organization responsive to the will of the membership. Ample opportunity will be offered at the coming meeting for every member to voice his opinions and convictions, to help direct the future policies of the association.

Vision balanced by sound thought must always precede achievement whether the enterprise is private or co-operative. If the Illinois Agricultural Association has more accomplishments to its credit than most organizations of like nature, a large part of the credit rightfully goes to the foresightedness and courage of those who more than a decade ago gave it a sound set-up, character, and momentum.

The degree of courage, the kind of thinking, and the type of co-operative action shown by the membership today will largely determine the kind of an organization you will have five or ten years from now.

Irrigation Farming Declines

REPORTS from the Department of Commerce on irrigation in the western states reveal interesting trends during the past 10 years.

As a result of the widespread agricultural depression which began in 1921, many of the irrigation enterprises, which were initiated before, during, and directly after the war, show a decided decrease in the area irrigated. The figures indicate that because of low farm prices it became unprofitable to farm much of this semi-arid and arid land in the western states.

When farm prices become high literally millions of acres of western land can be brought into production and farmed to swell the surplus. This is exactly what happened as a result of the unusual price stimulation brought on by the world war. Moreover once new areas are brought under the plow they are allowed to go back to pasture or waste land very slowly. This is one of the reasons production has been maintained on a comparatively high level during the last decade.

Editorial of the Month

Made a Mistake

We believe that the city council made a mistake Monday evening in joining the cities that are demanding one-third of the gasoline tax. The governor of the state has requested that the present distribution of the tax be not disturbed. To give the cities what they demand will upset the entire program of road improvement and may seriously affect contracts already entered into with the idea that the tax will stand.

Furthermore, we believe that the business interests of Galesburg demand better roads from the country into the city, and it was the design to give the unpaved country roads the benefit of the tax until such time at least as there is a reasonable amount of improvement. There are in this county hundreds of farmers who are still remote from paved roads and who find entrance to the cities and towns of the county hard when the roads are muddy and bad. It is to the business and commercial interest of the city that it be as accessible as possible.

We were hoping that the city council would show a more friendly and generous spirit toward the country community than is manifested by many of the cities of the state. The demand for a part of the tax is based largely on selfish motives, and we do not believe that the council really deliberated much over the spirit of the formal resolution that was evidently sent here from outside for it to pass on.—Register-Mail, Galesburg.

Chicago Milk Shippers Take Reduction in Price

Quart Charge Drops to 13c, Producers Realize Necessity for Checking Production.

CHICAGO milk shippers will receive a cut in price from $2.67 to $2.32 per 100 pounds f. o. b. country points for all fluid milk sold in Chicago, according to a decision announced by Dr. Clyde L. King of Philadelphia who was called in by officials of the Pure Milk Association and the organized dealers.

Dr. King, who is official arbitrator recognized by the Pure Milk Association and Chicago dealers announced his decision following a reduction from 14 to 13 cents per quart for retail milk. Pint bottles remain at 8 cents. It is calculated that the reduction, effective on New Year's day, will result in a loss of more than $15,000 a day to the milk industry at Chicago.

"Surplus milk" will be computed on the basis of current Chicago butter quotations with an allowance for skim milk as heretofore announced.

Labor Takes No Cut

No portion of the expense of reducing the Chicago milk price is assumed by the wagon drivers, according to Union officials, since their contract providing for a minimum wage scale of $51 a week does not expire until May, 1932. It is reported that other cities close to Chicago are following the retail price cut of one cent a quart.

The spread between what the farmer gets and what the consumer pays on the Chicago market is greater than at most markets of the country. Part of this is due to the fact that union labor in Chicago is highly organized, also to the fact that Chicago is a high-priced city with proportionate high costs for service.

Misleading newspaper reports stated that at the Milwaukee market farmers receive $2.50 per 100 pounds for their milk, although the retail price dropped on January 1 to 10 cents a quart. The $2.50 price, according to officials of the Pure Milk Association, is a delivered at Milwaukee price for only about 50 per cent of the milk going to market. The country price for this portion is $2.25 per cwt., and the surplus is computed on its butterfat content. Thus the pool price to the Milwaukee shipper is considerably less than $2.25, lying somewhere between $1.60 per cwt. and $2.25.

Members of the Pure Milk Association are accepting the cut realizing that it was necessary to take drastic measures to reduce the ever-growing surplus.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Take notice that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company will be held on Wednesday, the 28th day of January, 1931, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m., at the Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Springfield, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and, if approved, confirm the report of the board of directors of the company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1930; and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the company; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, Jan. 1, 1931.

GEORGE F. TULLOCK, *Secretary.*

A Reply to Dr. Poole

"I note in the December number of I. A. A. RECORD a letter from Dr. Poole of Missouri which has some very good suggestions in it. Farmers have purchased too many tractors, it is true, but Doctor, do you think you got the best diagnosis of your case? Don't you think you should have given the high-powered salesman the combing he deserves, and manufacturing brains credit for the construction of machinery that has relieved millions of doing hard labor. If farmers follow your advice we will soon be back to tallow candles and mud roads, and we all say never again.

"If you are an up-to-date physician, as I am sure you are, you have changed with progress, as we have.

"You speak about our Farm Supply Co. advertisement, 'Know Your Oil as Well as Your Soil.' All our petroleum products are purchased direct from the refinery in such quantities as to get very lowest prices consistent with high quality. Now here is the point I want you to get and I am sure you will think we are doing just what should be done for Farm Bureau members.

"Every dollar of net profit made from co-operative purchasing of petroleum products belongs to the Farm Bureau member, and this is retained in the county and placed in circulation at home. Most other companies take their profits out of the state. We procure home men as managers, and truck drivers, and while many counties now operating are making 100 per cent net profit on capital stock each year, we keep this profit at home.

"You mentioned you were asked to buy our preferred stock. Those who have purchased know they always get their interest promptly and now prefer it to bank stock or even stock in Wall Street, and so our preferred stock is always at par."

C. E. CARRIER,
Piatt County, Ill.

Soybean Ass'n. to Hold Annual Meeting in Feb.

THE annual meeting of the Soybean Marketing Association will be held Wednesday, February 25, at Decatur, announces President John W. Armstrong.

In a recent letter to leaders in the soybean co-operative, Mr. Armstrong requested the various county units to hold their local annual meetings where the advisory councilmen (five councilmen to be elected by the members, and two appointed by the County Farm Bureau) and the delegate or delegates to the annual meeting should be elected.

The Committee on Arrangements for the annual meeting of the Soybean Association is composed of J. F. Probst, chairman; Harry E. Pickrell and V. C. Swigart. The Credentials Committee consists of Dwight Hart, chairman; John Albright and M. D. Tomlin.

Ask for Boys' and Girls' Club Building

"Because of the constant growth and interest in 4-H boys' and girls' club work in the State of Illinois, whose members are the future farmers of tomorrow," the Macon County Farm Bureau Executive Committee recently voted their endorsement of the following resolution:

"We, the officers and members of the Macon County Farm Bureau, would like to see a permanent structure erected at the State Fair Grounds to take care of the housing of these members and their live stock exhibits.

"As it now is, they have no permanent quarters for their animals or permanent living quarters for themselves. They are, therefore, greatly inconvenienced from the standpoint of housing animals, from showing, from the social and educational activities which accompany 4-H club work at the State Fair.

"In the past ten years the 4-H clubs have shown a most remarkable growth in the State of Illinois and we feel that due to the fact that they have not had permanent quarters, that in the coming year consideration should be given to the erection of permanent housing quarters for this fast growing division of the Illinois State Fair.

"Respectfully submitted by the

"MACON COUNTY FARM BUREAU,

"Signed, A. P. McIntosh, Sec'y."

Wisconsin dairy herd improvement association members mark the cows that prove unprofitable in their herds by a triangular ear mark. They want to avoid buying the animals back when the cow should be slaughtered.

Hope for Reassessment Personal Property in Cook

Local Real Estate Taxpayers Fight to Make Personal Property Carry Part of Tax Load.

A STATEMENT declaring that the Illinois Tax Commission will exercise every power it has under the statutes to bring about an adequate assessment of personal property for 1930 in Cook county, was issued by Chairman William H. Malone recently.

The commission denied the request of the Association of Real Estate Taxpayers in Cook County for a reassessment of personal property as of April 1, 1929, on the ground that such an order would cause a breakdown in local government, since 1929 taxes are collectible on April 1. Sufficient time does not remain to complete a reassessment by that date, the commission said.



Wm. H. Malone

Legislation Needed

"It is apparent to the commission and to its advisory committee," the statement continued, "that additional legislation will be necessary in order to make this result possible; and the commission and its advisory committee will give its assistance in the preparation of the necessary bills to be submitted at the present session of the legislature."

It is understood that Hayden Bell, attorney for the Cook County Board of Commissioners, and I. T. Greenacre will assist in drafting the necessary bills for this legislation. In the meantime, the tax commission and its advisory committee will immediately begin the work of mapping out steps that can be taken toward bringing about an equitable reassessment of personal property in Cook county.

Ohio Makes 'Em Pay

Part of the legislation desired is a modern assessment blank for personal property, such as is used in Ohio. In Cincinnati and Cleveland about 25 per cent of the total tax revenue is obtained from personal property. Only half that percentage is obtained in Chicago.

At a recent hearing before the state tax commission Harry C. Cutmore, director of the Cook county real estate reassessment, charged that personal property in Cook county is now assessed by payrollers and job holders who make their appraisals while sitting on their stools in the county building. "If anyone set out deliberately to do the worst kind of a job of assessing personal property, he would arrive at something like the present situation we have in Cook county," said Cutmore.

It is urged by tax students that the board of assessors and board of review in Cook county be abolished, that an expert appraiser be employed to make original assessments, and that a reviewing group having well defined and limited powers be selected.

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Illinois farmers will regret the loss of Mr. Malone's services to this important office. He made a record for fairness and honesty in administering the tax laws of the state. Orders of reassessment issued by the tax commission during recent years have been effective in equalizing property values in many downstate counties. The courageous order of reassessment issued in Cook county was credited with smashing the tax fixing racket which had held full sway for many years. Chairman Malone and his associates invariably gave the Farm Bureau tax committees and I. A. A. representatives a courteous hearing.

Omer Custer, former state treasurer from Galesburg, is being prominently mentioned as Mr. Malone's successor.

More Dividends Paid To Bureau Members

The Tri-County Oil Company, Monmouth, recently paid a 10% patronage dividend and declared a special 5% patronage refund to be paid at a later date. Five hundred and thirty-nine Farm Bureau members received an average of $22.66, or a total of $12,215.27.

The Peoria County Service Company paid an 8% patronage refund to Farm Bureau members and has declared another special patronage refund of 8% to be paid in the future. More than $12,000 will be returned to Farm Bureau member patrons of this company.

The DeWitt County Service Company recently declared an annual patronage refund of 5% to be paid during the present fiscal year.

A bill was recently introduced in the Massachusetts legislature providing for an automobile insurance company managed and controlled by the state in competition with private companies.

Too Much Local Gov't. Held Cause High Taxes

Tax Commissioner Tells How New York State Equalized Tax Load

"IN my opinion we have too much local government — too many units of local government—and too many local officials spending our money." This is the way Mark Graves, New York state tax commissioner summarized his reasons for high taxes in a recent address before the American Farm Bureau Federation at Boston.

"Just because our forefathers a few generations ago established a certain system of local government constitutes no reason why it should therefore remain unchanged," he said. "We perform no part of the work on our farms today as our grandfathers did. Times have changed. Methods of transacting business have changed and methods of farming have changed.

Pure Extravagance

"Just as certainly then methods of transacting governmenal business should change, and the machinery of government should be altered accordingly. Specifically I wish to be understood as saying we have many small, poor, insignificant units of local government—towns, villages, and especially school districts and some counties—which we can ill afford to maintain and which it is pure extravagance to continue. It is not too early to give heed to this condition. It is the duty of the state to equalize taxes to meet the necessary cost of government. No obligation rests upon the state to pay any part of the cost of an unnecessary agency or unit of government."

Mr. Graves discussed in detail the measures taken by the New York state legislature to make possible the equalization of rural and urban taxes. A review of a period of 12 years in selected typical counties revealed, he said, that the increase in the tax load has been two and one-half times as great in the purely rural communities as in wealthy populous counties.

Highways and Schools

"We found that most of the increase was due to highway and school expenses," he continued. "Having localized the cause we then proceeded to devise methods of securing a better equalization of the cost of highways and schools. This program embraced several pieces of legislation."

Uncle Ab says that persons who differ with us may be just as good as we are, at that!

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

TWO YEARS OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

OUR PLACE IN THE SUN

Dividend schedule declared—resulting in lowest net cost.

Largest first year's business on record—nearly 12,000 policies issued in 1929.

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Lowest lapse record for the second year of any company—more than 95% paid premiums promptly.

Death rate only 26% of expected rate with $38,000,000 paid business in force.

High interest earnings on invested funds.

1930 total assets more than	$625,000*
1929 assets	245,000
Increase in assets	$380,000, or over 250%.
1930 total reserves in excess of	$400,000*
1929 reserves	84,847
Increase in reserves	$314,153, or nearly 500%.

**Exact figures not available until audit now in progress is Completed.*

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*Exact figures not available until audit now in progress is Completed.



EARLY DIVIDENDS TO POLI

THE outstanding success of Country Life Insurance Co., now only two years old, warranted the directors to vote a dividend to policyholders one year earlier than the policy provision for dividends. This year, beginning in February, 1931, every policyholder that pays his third premium will receive a special dividend. The regular policy dividend will be paid at the end of the third year.

Courage and Intelligence Succeed

This achievement is a tribute to the effectiveness of organized agriculture in Illinois. No small amount of courage and intelligence is required to step into a field of finance and underwriting such as life insurance and succeed. Particularly does it require courage when you expect to pioneer in this field and reform certain practices in vogue for many years. Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association over a period of two years investigated the need for life insurance service before starting Country Life Insurance Company.

Dependable Insurance at Low Cost

Discoveries resulting from those investigations showed the opportunities for service in lowering rates, cutting overhead expense and acquisition costs, and giving a needed dependable life insurance protection at a saving. After final approval of the membership the company was launched December 28, 1928. Its accomplishments since then are well known to all.





ICYHOLDERS DECLARED

THAT our policyholders are proud of Country Life's record of achievement, confident of its future, is seen in our very low lapse rate. More than 95% of the 1929 policyholders paid their second year premiums promptly. Faith of this kind in a company is bound to mean dollars saved and paid to policyholders.

Helping to Create An Estate of Gold

Building Country Life Insurance Company aroused justified enthusiasm . . . drew competent leadership and talent from county and community to spread enlightenment and help create estates of gold for Farm Bureau families.

These men who comprise Country Life's agency force are aware of the company's great opportunity. They know of its co-operative set-up, its ideals of placing the interests of the policyholders first. They have helped build confidence not only in your and their company, but also have given wholehearted support to all Farm Bureau projects.

Millions for Policyholder Benefits

We have trained these leaders. They have attended schools and meetings and carried back to their counties information and enthusiasm with the result that thousands of dollars have been saved to their counties—many millions of dollars in estates created for paying off mortgages, educating children, for retirement incomes, and for old age comforts.



A Monument to Co-operation

WITHOUT this leadership and support no such enterprise could have succeeded. Country Life is a monument to effective co-operation.

Life Insurance a Guaranteed Estate

Twenty-five thousand policyholders in Illinois have demonstrated their faith and appreciation of Country Life for providing a certain way of realizing their ambitions, protecting their dependents.

Today Illinois farmers are informed about the benefits of life insurance as they never have been before. No one can say now that lack of knowledge and information is preventing our people from creating estates with old line legal reserve life insurance.

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Success Measured By Service

MORE than 25,000 farmers in Illinois now boast of a part in making Country Life Insurance Company and its record accomplishments. The Company has paid out nearly $80,000 in death claims in two years, but because of its impressive volume of business already secured, this rate is only 36% of the expected. Country Life selects its risks with care to protect the policyholder and keep costs low. The important thing is that the beneficiaries of these 25,000 policyholders are protected, that each premium paid adds to their estates of gold. In all the history of life insurance no other such record of constructive achievement and unselfish building can be found.

A Tribute To Member Loyalty

Country Life is a tribute to the loyalty of Farm Bureau members in responding to the call to co-operate in building a Company offering protection at rates that can never be raised and at cost unequaled heretofore. Loyalty and co-operation made possible Country Life's remarkable growth and financial achievement in its first two years, the most expensive years of a company's development.

The Goal of Country Life

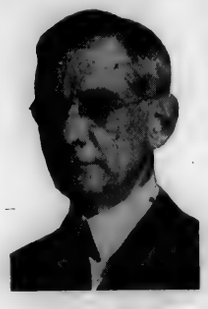
Our Company occupies an important position in the bright rays of the sun of the life insurance world. All eyes are watching this unprecedented example of successful farmer co-operation. It means millions of dollars kept in Illinois for investment, millions paid to beneficiaries on the farms of Illinois. It means greater stability of farm and home ownership, farm mortgages lifted instead of sacrifice sales, education funds for the children of farmers. Let us go on to greater future accomplishment. Let us encourage all who are not participating in Country Life's benefits to get a policy in this Company.

L. A. WILLIAMS, Manager,
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Sec'y. Hyde Comments On Corn Sugar Ruling

Modification Removes Stigma from Corn Product.

THE recent ruling by Secretary Arthur M. Hyde regarding corn sugar removed a discrimination against the use of this product, which has too long been permitted. In a recent statement Secretary Hyde said: "The requirement heretofore that the presence of corn sugar as an ingredient in prepared foods be declared on the label was not a matter of law, but was a matter of administrative interpretation of the law. This ruling therefore involves no change in the Federal food and drugs act; nor does it change the rules with reference to labeling of harmful or injurious ingredients. Labeling of such ingredients still is required.



Sec'y. Hyde

"When the Federal food and drugs act was passed 23 years ago corn sugar was a muddy, brown product less than 50 per cent sweet. Under conditions existing then, a prejudice existed against it. As a matter of administrative procedure, this department ruled that its presence in a prepared food must be declared on the label.

Now Clean White Product

"In the last 10 years great progress has been made in refining corn sugar. It is now a clear, clean, white, granulated sugar. It is a wholesome and healthful food. It is now about 75 per cent as sweet as cane sugar. It has some properties more valuable than cane sugar. It has no qualities which are in any wise harmful to health. The reason for the old departmental ruling has disappeared. It is high time that the discrimination against it, based on an ancient prejudice should disappear also . . .

"I cannot agree to the proposition that the purchaser of prepared fruits or other foods in which sugar is an element expects or believes that such sugar will always and everywhere mean sucrose. The purchaser of canned peaches, for instance, expects to buy primarily canned peaches. There is no declaration on the label that they are sweetened at all, the label declares only peaches. He looks to the manufacturer to guarantee that they will be tasty and appetizing. He expects the Federal food and drugs act to insure their wholesomeness. If those requisites are fulfilled he is far from being deceived. He is entirely satisfied.

No Danger to Manufacturer

"Nor is there any danger whatever to the manufacturer of special brands whose formulas call for sucrose and whose brands are a guarantee of quality. This ruling cannot affect them. If, on the other hand, its use is beneficial and wholesale without adversely affecting the appearance or taste of the product, the fact that corn sugar is cheaper ought to commend it to the consuming public who are entitled, as a matter of right, to demand food products on the most economical basis.

"There is also an affirmative economic reason for this change in departmental rulings. American agriculture is overproduced. The fact that production runs ahead of consumption is responsible for most of the ills of agriculture. The Federal Farm Board, farm organizations, many of the state colleges, and this department are striving to re-establish the economic balance of agriculture. The control and limitation of acreage planted is one method of re-establishing that balance. Finding new uses and new outlets for crops is another method.

Potential Market Opened

"We produce annually about 2,700,000,000 bushels of corn. Only about 275,000,000 bushels of this ever reaches primary markets. The sale price of this small amount fixes the farm price for the whole crop.

"There exists a potential market for corn through corn sugar variously estimated at from 5,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels per annum. The smaller figure represents about 2 per cent of the cash corn reaching primary markets. The larger figure represents about 35 per cent. It is not likely that the larger figure will be realized for many years. Be the per cent large or small, the opening of this potential market for additional corn is a step in the right direction. If we fail to use all available methods of restoring agricultural balance, whether those methods represent great and spectacular gains, or merely short and unnoticed steps, we shall be derelict in duty.

"I believe that this modification removes an undeserved stigma from corn sugar; that it harms or deceives no one; that it weakens neither the Federal food and drugs act nor its administration; that it is a just recognition of modern progress in refining; and that it will aid in some degree in re-establishing the economic balance of agricultural products."

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"I REGARD the Agricultural Marketing Act with its resultant Farm Board and Stabilization Corporation as an expression of Congress in its effort to provide relief to agriculture," James C. Murray, the new president of the Chicago Board of Trade, said in a recent statement.



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"The success of the venture depends on the results accomplished. Present facilities should not be discarded or restricted before better facilities are provided. There can be no objection to farmers soundly engaging in the business of handling grain or other commodities. Many of those now engaged in the commercial handling and processing of grain started life on the farm and their sympathy naturally lies with the farmer. Care must be taken in the using of Government funds to treat all interests with justice and consideration."

Mr. Murray, who is vice-president of the Quaker Oats Company, passed upon the advantages of a free and open market such as the Chicago Board of Trade.

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Including our police, is not there about one office holder for every eight or ten taxpayers, to say nothing about the assistants, secretaries, auditors, solicitors, inspectors, overseers, commissioners, committeemen, detectives, testers, stenographers, janitors, office rooms, heat and light, automobiles, etc.?

I saw where a senator said our national, state, county, city and town taxes in 1913 were about two billion dollars, while now they are about fifteen billion. Is it any wonder that there is not much money left to do improving or employ labor? Would like to ask here if, outside of the office holder, there is a man in the United States who thinks he is one cent better off for helping pay fifteen billion dollars in taxes than he was to only help pay two billion.

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Christian county, Ill.

Livestock Marketing

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Manager Scott Meiks states that during 1930, 63.39 per cent of the Producers' receipts came in by truck, 36.41 per cent by rail. At this market more than 76.23 per cent of the market receipts last year came by truck.

The association held its annual meeting on December 30 where three directors were re-elected for a term of three years, namely, Murray S. Barker of Thorntown, Indiana; Albert M. Engle of Shelbyville, Indiana; and Orion B. Goble of Charleston, Illinois.

The meeting was one of the best in the history of the organization.

During the week ending December 19, Producers' commission associations handled the following percentages of total market receipts at the respective markets as noted: Buffalo 35.6%, Chicago 9.88, Cincinnati 33.2, Cleveland 30.5, Detroit 58.3, Evansville 21.3, Fort Worth 9.0, Indianapolis 31.5, Kansas City 3.1, National Stock Yards 23.0, Pittsburgh 27.2, St. Joseph 3.0 and Springfield 31.7.

In every case the Producers were first on the market except at Evansville, Ind., where they were second.

During 1930, 49 cars of live stock were consigned to the Producers at Indianapolis by the Farmer City Association. This represents 100% of the association's business to the Indianapolis market. Harve Ijams is manager.



Showing Manager Alfred Sutton and Will County Farm Supply Co.'s salesmen and fleet of trucks that deliver SERVICE quality Petroleum Products to an ever growing number of satisfied patrons.

KEEPING WELL

By Dr. John E. Boland

DO many people ever have a yearly physical examination at their own expense, just to see if everything is all right? No. They have their cars overhauled, but the numerous physical faults in their own bodies that might be taken in time and corrected, are scarcely ever attended to.

"Your little girl is very thin, isn't she?" says a neighbor. "Yes," says mother, "she doesn't seem to do well, but I guess she'll come out all right." Underweight has a reason behind it. Malnutrition, improper assimilation, diseased colon, tuberculosis, diabetes, a hundred things can cause underweight. Why not take the child to a good doctor and have a thorough examination made. It may be an infected lung, which, taken in time, could be corrected or arrested. Hundreds never have urine tested until diabetes has become chronic. Annual or shorter period urine tests would avoid serious trouble.



Dr. J. E. Boland

Sanitation on farms should have more attention. It is still too common a sight to see farm yards improperly drained, and drinking water used untested for years, with seepage from barn yards contaminating it. Surely there are thousands of careful farmers, and sanitary farm houses, but appreciation of health is often lacking. I am concerned about the easily corrected wrongs of health that every farm home could take part in overcoming. To be ever watchful of clean bodies, of fresh air and good food is commendable, but this is not sufficient. Check up on physical condition, and let's study the great science of keeping healthy, of raising families, and of living together.

Thousands of people have never had their blood pressure taken. A blood pressure reading is as simple as taking a thermometer reading. It is a barometer of your physical condition. The first inkling of numerous dangerous ills are discovered by blood pressure readings.

Prompt treatment of goitre prevents serious trouble. The thyroid gland is the governor of your body engine. When it is off, trouble is at hand. Mineral starvation is a common cause of goitre. Proper diet often regains normal action of this thyroid gland and prevents the need of operation. In any event, this marvelous machine, the human body, must have its governor in good order, and only good advice can help you to keep it so.

Bad breath is not a matter to gargle about or spray about—it is an indication of a diseased condition. Bad teeth, infected tonsils, congested bowels, congested lungs, sinuses that need attention, or a hundred diseased conditions may be indicated by foul breath. Nature gives warnings. Headaches are not ills of themselves, but warnings that trouble is at hand in the human machine. So with bad breath, it is a warning of trouble that can lead to great danger.

In all I have said, my aim is and has been to prevent trouble. Seek advice early. Seek information regularly, and let it be competent information. Worry doesn't help. Being wary does. Check and double check your body for trouble. To be wary is to be wise about your body. Don't laugh at overweight. It is serious. Do something about it. Drinking booze may seem smart to some people. But it's dangerous.

The Will County Farm Supply Company operates oil bulk storage stations at Joliet, Monee, and Plainfield. Since the fiscal year of the company closes January 31 figures are not available concerning the business except that a recent comparison of the gallonage of petroleum products sold the past year far exceeds previous sales. The gain will be close to 20% in gasoline, 40% in kerosene and distillate, and somewhat similar gains in lubricating oil and grease. The 10 trucks operated by this company serve farm trade in Will County and parts of DuPage and Cook counties.

Oil Companies Return Substantial Dividends

THE fiscal year of the Knox County Oil Company closed on November 30. A 10 per cent patronage dividend has been paid and a special 5 per cent dividend has been declared, payable at a later date. The largest refund check was $108.23 and forty-four farmers received more than $40 each. The total amount to be returned in the form of patronage refunds for the year will be approximately $18,750.

The Kane County Service Company of Elburn closed its first fiscal year November 30 after eight months of operation. A 7 per cent patronage refund has been paid to Farm Bureau members.

The La Salle County Farm Supply Company closed its third year on October 31. A total of $29,350.87 was returned to the stockholders of the company in the form of preferred stock dividends and patronage refunds. An 8 per cent patronage dividend was paid on the past year's patronage, 9 per cent from the surplus on the 1929 business, and 2.4 per cent from the surplus of the 1928 business. Seventy-three of the 1,243 Farm Bureau members in La Salle county received patronage refund checks.

The Macon County Supply Company recently declared a 7 per cent patronage refund which will be paid back to Farm Bureau members in good standing.

After four months of operation the Livingston Service Company paid 7 per cent dividends on preferred stock and a 7 per cent patronage refund after setting aside $6,576.16 to reserve and surplus.

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THE Indianapolis Producers announces that a 25 per cent patronage refund of commission charges during the nine months from April 1 to December 31, 1930, will be paid back to patrons this year. Payments next year will be based on the full 12 months' calendar year.

The board of directors recently changed the fiscal year, which previously ended March 31, to end December 31 so as to correspond with the calendar year and the membership year of the Farm Bureau.

Manager Scott Meiks states that during 1930, 63.39 per cent of the Producers' receipts came in by truck, 36.41 per cent by rail. At this market more than 76.23 per cent of the market receipts last year came by truck.

The association held its annual meeting on December 30 where three directors were re-elected for a term of three years, namely, Murray S. Barker of Thorntown, Indiana; Albert M. Engle of Shelbyville, Indiana; and Orion B. Goble of Charleston, Illinois.

The meeting was one of the best in the history of the organization.

During the week ending December 19, Producers' commission associations handled the following percentages of total market receipts at the respective markets as noted: Buffalo 35.6%, Chicago 9.88, Cincinnati 33.2, Cleveland 30.5, Detroit 58.3, Evansville 21.3, Fort Worth 9.0, Indianapolis 31.5, Kansas City 3.1, National Stock Yards 23.0, Pittsburgh 27.2, St. Joseph 3.0 and Springfield 31.7.

In every case the Producers were first on the market except at Evansville, Ind., where they were second.

During 1930, 49 cars of live stock were consigned to the Producers at Indianapolis by the Farmer City Association. This represents 100% of the association's business to the Indianapolis market. Harve Ijams is manager.



Showing Manager Alfred Sutton and Will County Farm Supply Co.'s salesmen and fleet of trucks that deliver SERVICE quality Petroleum Products to an ever growing number of satisfied patrons.

KEEPING WELL

By Dr. John E. Boland

DO many people ever have a yearly physical examination at their own expense, just to see if everything is all right? No. They have their cars overhauled, but the numerous physical faults in their own bodies that might be taken in time and corrected, are scarcely ever attended to.

"Your little girl is very thin, isn't she?" says a neighbor. "Yes," says mother, "she doesn't seem to do well, but I guess she'll come out all right." Underweight has a reason behind it. Malnutrition, improper assimilation, diseased colon, tuberculosis, diabetes, a hundred things can cause underweight. Why not take the child to a good doctor and have a thorough examination made. It may be an infected lung, which, taken in time, could be corrected or arrested. Hundreds never have urine tested until diabetes has become chronic. Annual or shorter period urine tests would avoid serious trouble.



Dr. J. E. Boland

Sanitation on farms should have more attention. It is still too common a sight to see farm yards improperly drained, and drinking water used untested for years, with seepage from barn yards contaminating it. Surely there are thousands of careful farmers, and sanitary farm houses, but appreciation of health is often lacking. I am concerned about the easily corrected wrongs of health that every farm home could take part in overcoming. To be ever watchful of clean bodies, of fresh air and good food is commendable, but this is not sufficient. Check up on physical condition, and let's study the great science of keeping healthy, of raising families, and of living together.

Thousands of people have never had their blood pressure taken. A blood pressure reading is as simple as taking a thermometer reading. It is a barometer of your physical condition. The first inkling of numerous dangerous ills are discovered by blood pressure readings.

Prompt treatment of goitre prevents serious trouble. The thyroid gland is the governor of your body engine. When it is off, trouble is at hand. Mineral starvation is a common cause of goitre. Proper diet often regains normal action of this thyroid gland and prevents the need of operation. In any event, this marvelous machine, the human body, must have its governor in good order, and only good advice can help you to keep it so.

Bad breath is not a matter to gargle about or spray about—it is an indication of a diseased condition. Bad teeth, infected tonsils, congested bowels, congested lungs, sinuses that need attention, or a hundred diseased conditions may be indicated by foul breath. Nature gives warnings. Headaches are not ills of themselves, but warnings that trouble is at hand in the human machine. So with bad breath, it is a warning of trouble that can lead to great danger.

In all I have said, my aim is and has been to prevent trouble. Seek advice early. Seek information regularly, and let it be competent information. Worry doesn't help. Being wary does. Check and double check your body for trouble. To be wary is to be wise about your body. Don't laugh at overweight. It is serious. Do something about it. Drinking booze may seem smart to some people. But it's dangerous.

The Will County Farm Supply Company operates oil bulk storage stations at Joliet, Monee, and Plainfield. Since the fiscal year of the company closes January 31 figures are not available concerning the business except that a recent comparison of the gallonage of petroleum products sold the past year far exceeds previous sales. The gain will be close to 20% in gasoline, 40% in kerosene and distillate, and somewhat similar gains in lubricating oil and grease. The 10 trucks operated by this company serve farm trade in Will County and parts of DuPage and Cook counties.

Oil Companies Return Substantial Dividends

THE fiscal year of the Knox County Oil Company closed on November 30. A 10 per cent patronage dividend has been paid and a special 5 per cent dividend has been declared, payable at a later date. The largest refund check was $108.23 and forty-four farmers received more than $40 each. The total amount to be returned in the form of patronage refunds for the year will be approximately $18,750.

The Kane County Service Company of Elburn closed its first fiscal year November 30 after eight months of operation. A 7 per cent patronage refund has been paid to Farm Bureau members.

The La Salle County Farm Supply Company closed its third year on October 31. A total of $29,350.87 was returned to the stockholders of the company in the form of preferred stock dividends and patronage refunds. An 8 per cent patronage dividend was paid on the past year's patronage, 9 per cent from the surplus on the 1929 business, and 2.4 per cent from the surplus of the 1928 business. Seventy-three of the 1,243 Farm Bureau members in La Salle county received patronage refund checks.

The Macon County Supply Company recently declared a 7 per cent patronage refund which will be paid back to Farm Bureau members in good standing.

After four months of operation the Livingston Service Company paid 7 per cent dividends on preferred stock and a 7 per cent patronage refund after setting aside $6,576.16 to reserve and surplus.

23 MILLION GALLONS



IMAGINE a train of more than 2,700 cars, or ninety 30-car trains loaded with Aladdin gasoline and Radiant kerosene and fuel oils. Add to these figures 666,500 gallons of Penn Bond and Blue Seal motor oils, and 461,000 pounds of grease and you have the volume of organized purchasing by Illinois farmers in 1930.

These impressive totals reveal the growing popularity of SERVICE quality petroleum products. This business grew from nothing to the present volume in less than four years. There's a reason!

TWENTY-THREE MILLION GALLONS handled in one year places your company, the Illinois Farm Supply Company, in the front rank as one of the largest independent distributors, the only co-operative of its kind in the state.

More than 50,000 Illinois farmers, most of them Farm Bureau members, co-operated to make possible this outstanding record. Through organized intelligent buying they secured for themselves:

1. **Top quality, tested lubricating oils, greases, and motor fuels.**
2. **Substantial cash savings in the form of patronage refunds.**
3. **Longer life to motors and power machinery.**
4. **Escape from the dangers of inferior fuels and lubricants.**

SERVICE quality petroleum products serve you well, save you money. Boost your local company and order your spring requirements now.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street **Chicago**

Mail Today for Full Information

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY,
608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Please tell me how I can save money and share in the advantages offered by SERVICE petroleum products.

Name_____ Address_____

County_____ Make of Car or Truck_____

Watch for the Trade Mark

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Number 2 | FEBRUARY, 1931 | Volume 9

President's Address Covers Many Problems

Smith Outlines Accomplishments, Discusses Policies in Annual Report to Membership

FOR the fifth time it is my duty and privilege to report to an annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association on the development, progress and problems of the organization. It is a pleasure to be able to say that the past year has witnessed real and tangible accomplishments for a steadily increasing membership; yet the year has also brought greater and more complex problems confronting the institution than any previous year. That these problems have been met and either solved or are well on their way to solution is shown, and can best be understood by reading and digesting the annual report of the Illinois Agricultural Association and its associated companies.

I. A. A. Program

"This report discloses in a limited way the development and progress of the organization's program for improving the economic welfare of Illinois agriculture. That program embraces:

1. **Representation of the rightful interests of the farmer in legislation, taxation and other public matters.**
2. **The building of more effective marketing machinery designed to return to the producer the maximum amount for his products.**
3. **Lower cost production of farm**

(Continued on page 5)

CONVENTION NEWS

This issue of the RECORD contains a major portion of the news, addresses, and proceedings of the 16th annual meeting of the I .A. A. held recently at Springfield. The overflow will be published in following issues of the RECORD and Bureau Farmer. The President's address is reproduced in a series of articles which members should read to gain significant information about their organization.



EARL C. SMITH
President



A. R. WRIGHT
Vice-President

Smith And Wright Are Re-elected To Office

THE election of a president and vice-president and directors of the I. A. A. for 1931, as in previous years, followed the speaking program at the banquet on Thursday night, Jan. 29, Springfield.

President Smith and Vice-President Wright retired from the platform after the speeches when speakers and guests left the banquet hall.

Geo. F. Tullock of Rockford called the delegates to order and recognized John P. Stout of Sangamon county. Mr. Stout in a brief nominating speech appropriately did honor to Mr. Smith for his ability, untiring efforts, and devotion to the best interests of the organization before nominating him for

(Continued on page 7)

Record Attendance At State Convention

Business Sessions and Banquet Draw Capacity Crowds During Three Days' Meetings

THE sixteenth annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association held together with meetings and conferences of associated companies at Springfield, Jan. 28-29-30, established new records in attendance, interest and enthusiasm for I. A. A. annual conventions. The great meeting held last year makes this statement seem almost unbelievable.

Not only were there more delegates and members at the recent convention than ever before as revealed in heavy registrations, packed rooms and assembly halls, but there were undoubtedly more visitors and guests than at any previous annual meeting. The crowd was conservatively estimated at 4,000 to 5,000 people for the three days.

Many Turned Away

Attendance at the banquet on Thursday night, Jan. 29, was estimated at 1,700 people by Mr. Chesebro, custodian of the armory, who knows the capacity of the building. The luncheon drew a crowd estimated at from 1,100 to 1,200 in addition to hundreds who gathered in the balcony. The Majestic Theatre, where sessions were held Thursday and Friday mornings, was not only crowded but hundreds seeking entrance were turned away through lack of standing room. Several of the five sectional conferences on Thursday afternoon drew upwards

(Continued on page 7)

New Board of Directors to Guide I. A. A. in 1931



Harold C. Vial
11th



G. F. Tullock
12th



C. E. Bamborough
13th



M. G. Lambert
14th



Chas. L. Bates
15th



Geo. B. Muller
16th



A. B. Schofield
17th



W. A. Dennis
18th



C. J. Gross
19th



Chas. S. Black
20th



Sam. Sorrells
21st



Frank Oexner
22nd



W. L. Cope
23rd



Chas. Marshall
24th



Fred Dietz
25th

ONLY two changes were made in the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association in the election Thursday night, January 29, at the recent annual meeting in Springfield. The directors re-elected were Harold C. Vial, Downers Grove, 11th district; C. E. Bamborough, Polo, 13th district; C. J. Gross, Atwood, 19th district; Samuel Sorrells, Raymond, 21st district; W. L. Cope, Salem, 23rd dist.; Fred Dietz, De Soto, 25th dist.

A. N. Skinner, Yates City, 15th district, and George J. Stoll, Chestnut, 17th district, retired voluntarily.

Bates and Schofield

The 15th district chose Charles L. Bates of Browning, Schuyler county, as its representative on the I. A. A. Board. Mr. Bates was born 54 years ago in Browning township, Schuyler county, on the farm where he now resides. He attended country school in his community, high school in Browning, and later, two years in business college, after which he returned to the farm where he is engaged in dairying and general farming.

Mr. Bates is a charter member of the Schuyler County Farm Bureau, served six years on its executive committee and four years as president. He is now serving on the board of the Schuyler Service Company. Mr. Bates has five married daughters, and two sons 20 and 10 years of age. Both of the boys are at home.

The 17th district chose as its director A. B. Schofield of Paxton, Ford county. Mr. Schofield was born at El Paso, Woodford county, where he began farming in 1919. A year later he moved to Jackson county, where he operated a 1,280 acre farm for seven years. In 1926 he bought the 160 acre farm southwest of Paxton, where he now resides. His crops are marketed in the form of whole milk and hogs.

Mr. Schofield served several years on the executive committee of the Ford County Farm Bureau, the past two years served as president. He also served as president of the Ford County Service Company. The new member takes an active interest in directing local school and community affairs.

President's Address

(Continued from page 3)

crops aided by savings resulting from the organized purchasing of necessary commodities and services.

4. **The maintenance of a strong and active organization to protect and speak for the farmers of the state.**

"I do not claim that we have succeeded in accomplishing all the things that we set out to do since our last annual meeting. There have been discouragements, which at the moment may have loomed large, because of the perspective from which they were viewed, but a survey of the year's accomplishments in those fields covered by a large part of the Association's program justifies and encourages moving forward with more determination in that portion of the Association's program, where there are yet obstacles to overcome.

Expansion in 1930

"A year ago it was recommended and the delegates directed that the program for 1930 provide for expansion and intensive attention to the development of co-operative marketing in its various branches. The Marketing Committee, the Board of Directors and the Officers of the Association have put forth their best and combined efforts to carry out these instructions.

"The results of the year disclose that approximately $77,064.00 have been expended or advanced in a sincere endeavor to provide farmers producing various major cash crops with the opportunity to centralize control of each commodity within their own hands, and thereby and therein have the power to feed the particular commodity into the channels of trade in such manner as would best influence and stabilize the price of such commodities. Varying degrees of success have been attained. Aided by the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board, co-operative marketing of farm products has easily dominated the attention of the Association during the year just closed.

Marketing Progress

"It is a credit to past achievements in this field that few of the co-operative associations successfully launched by the Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association during recent years have found it necessary to go to the Farm Board for loans and assistance. Only our newer projects, which, by their very nature required unusually large funds, found it necessary to seek governmental assistance.

"A survey of what Illinois farmers have accomplished in building a farmer-owned and farmer-controlled system of marketing reveals that nearly one-third of Illinois live stock, more than 70 per cent of the state's milk production, approximately 5,000,000 pounds of butterfat, together with an ever-increasing percentage of poultry and eggs, are now marketed co-operatively. Fruit and vegetable growers are well organized, but because of the past season's limited production, found it unnecessary to expand their activities.

"An important beginning has been made in selling grain co-operatively through the Illinois Grain Corporation and its subsidiary sales agency, the Mid-West Grain Corporation. This promises much for the future. The Soybean Marketing Association not only handled more than 1,100,000 bushels of beans within a few weeks, but I believe played an important, if not a controlling part, in preventing a drastic price recession considerably below the initial advance of $1.00 per bushel made by the Association to its members.

"Each marketing activity deserves mention and may be considered by the producers it affects as the most important development meeting the needs of the farmers; yet, I am sure that in the field of live stock, dairy, produce and fruit and vegetable marketing, the policies of each are well understood by the membership throughout the state and by those engaged in the production of such commodities.

"For real achievement and constructive advancement, the 12 service departments of the I. A. A. have been more outstanding than in any previous year. It being the secretary's duty to report on these departments, and for fear of repetition, I will not deal further with their activities.

"Because of the scope of territory served, their respective importance to producers and their recent development, I feel it my duty to discuss at some length the principles and policies of the Illinois Grain Corporation and the Soybean Marketing Association. This is particularly timely, as we find many well meaning farmers confused by opponents of these activities and whose support and identity are rarely disclosed.

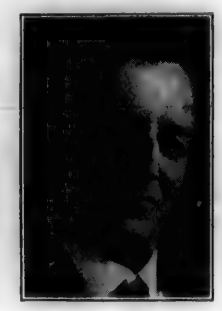
Illinois Grain Corp.

"The Illinois Grain Corporation was launched in February of last year. It was incorporated for the purposes and within the principles adopted at the last annual meeting. Its Board of Directors was and is constituted of organization-minded members of farmers' elevators from the main grain-producing counties of the state. Its affairs are not managed by the Illinois Agricultural Association, although the Association has rendered, is rendering and will continue to render every possible assistance to its program and development. The I. A. A. is its most substantial stockholder and in addition has assisted in financing its organization program.

"The Illinois Grain Corporation is the result of years of desire and effort on the part of the I. A. A. to respond to the repeated requests and urging of its grain producing members. It recognizes the farmers' elevator as its local unit and is founded upon, owned, controlled and directed by such member elevators and grain producers. It does not seek control of the local elevator or any of its policies, which are and should be controlled by its member grain producers. The Illinois Grain Corporation does insist, however, that the grain handled by its member elevators be sold in and through the Mid-West Grain Corporation, which is the sales agency provided by the Illinois Grain Corporation for its members on the Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria and Indianapolis markets. The Illinois Grain Corporation offers to the truly farmer co-operative elevators of Illinois an opportunity to extend the economy and efficiency they have provided farmers



A. N. Skinner



Geo. J. Stoll

A. N. SKINNER of Yates City and George J. Stoll of Chestnut, the retiring members of the 1930 board of directors, served their respective districts with ability, integrity and faithfulness during their years on the board.

Mr. Skinner was a member of the important Finance Committee. Mr. Stoll served as the grain member on the Marketing Committee and took an active part in the formation of the Illinois and Midwest Grain Corporations.

Mr. Skinner will direct the Farm Bureau insurance program in Knox county in addition to managing his farm. Mr. Stoll is actively engaged in farming near Chestnut in Logan county and is well known throughout the middle west as a breeder of purebred Shire horses which have carried off many honors at the International and other live stock shows.

locally to that broader and greater field where alone they can influence and stabilize the price of grain.

Member of National

"The Illinois Grain Corporation is a regional member of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, which was established by the Federal Farm Board in an effort to merge the largest possible volume of grain in a national way. It must be apparent to all that only by and through such volume control can farmers expect to influence or stabilize price.

"I submit that if the theories upon which the Farmers National Grain Corporation is builded are realized in a practical way by farmers, results can and will be obtained. Especially is this true of corn. A survey shows that approximately three-fifths of all, corn which finds its way into the channels of trade originates in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. The merging of farmer elevator interests of each state into a regional agency and of the three regional agencies, thus establishing sales control of their total volume in a central unit such as the Farmers National Grain Corporation, would immediately make it possible for those guiding the policies of the central unit to influence, if not control, price.

Possibilities in Corn

"As a nation, we import very little corn. Tariff protection has been only partially effective and can easily be made more effective. Those controlling such a tremendous volume of corn could easily stabilize its price at the highest level that demand would allow, which in turn, would be controlled only by supply and by general economic conditions of the nation. Wildly fluctuating markets in this basic commodity have been made possible, first, by millions of farmers competing with one another in limited periods of time to sell it; next, by elevators competing with one another in the markets to sell it; thus making it possible for a very few men or interests to gain control of the commodity at low prices and later to secure varying margins of profit through such control.

"I know of no way whereby farmers can build, own and control their marketing system except, first, by building, owning and controlling the local elevator to which they deliver their grain; second, by combining the interests of all such elevators through ownership and control of a regional agency; and third, by the merging of regional interests and of their volume of grain in a central or national unit through which all farmer-owned and controlled grain of the system would enter the channels of trade.

Opposition Active

"So far as I have learned, no one has yet offered a constructive criticism of such a farmer-owned and farmer-controlled marketing system, although much opposition has appeared. It was only natural to expect opposition from what is commonly known as the grain trade. No one had a right to expect, however, that men supposedly working for farmers' interests and even under the guise of so-called farmers' organizations, would attempt to defeat the purposes of such a farmer-owned and farmer-controlled agency as is intended in the Illinois Grain Corporation.

"I would not be understood as denying anyone, whether within or without farmers' ranks, the right to point out weaknesses in a new co-operative effort. The I. A. A. has always courted constructive criticism. A sounder and more efficient program is often the result of such expression. I do deny, however, to anyone, and especially one sailing under false banners, the right to resort to innuendo and false propaganda in an effort to destroy the confidence of farmers in a program being developed in their behalf. Especially is this true when not a weakness has been pointed out or a constructive suggestion made as to how the program might be strengthened.

"The Illinois Grain Corporation has been confronted with some opposition of this kind which has somewhat slowed its development. Many farmers' elevators, as well as farmers, are becoming awake to the motives and purposes of this opposition. I see no permanent injury in such propaganda, for if our projects are sound and right, they will eventually succeed in spite of all opposition. If they are not built on a firm foundation and are not answering a real need, nothing we say or do will make them succeed.

Farmers Hold Key

"As I view the situation, farmers hold the key to the extent results will be obtained. They certainly have the opportunity to collectively control the policies of their local elevators and through their local elevators, to control their regional units, such as the Illinois Grain Corporation. Through the regional units they can control their central or national machinery.

"The Illinois Agricultural Association has discharged its duty and obligation to its member grain producers of the state by the development of Illinois Grain Corporation. The machinery is set up and is functioning smoothly. It is set up in such manner that only grain producers can control or dictate its policies. The extent of its success or failure to serve farmers' needs will be determined by the manner in which farmers take advantage of their opportunity to direct their grain in and through truly co-operative channels.

"We have all witnessed the continued and ever-increasing opposition being developed in a national way. We recognize it in our own state. We hear of it in other states. May I again repeat—farmers alone have within their control the answer to this challenge. The Illinois Agricultural Association will continue as in the past to assist the grain producers of Illinois to the full extent such assistance may be desired by those whom the grain producers elect to guide the affairs of the Illinois Grain Corporation.

Soybean Marketing

"In the fall of 1929, the Farm Bureaus of the main soybean growing counties of central Illinois organized the Soybean Marketing Association. With the advice of the Legal and Grain Marketing Departments of the I. A. A., it was incorporated on a capital stock basis. Membership contracts were acquired covering an aggregate of one and a quarter million bushels.

"In the summer of 1930, the Illinois Agricultural Association was asked by its Board of Directors to assume management of its affairs. It was found that very little capital stock had been sold, in fact, only limited efforts had been made to do so. The harvest season was fast approaching. Although fully recognizing the difficulties of the situation, the Board of Directors of the I. A. A. responded to the above mentioned request and consequent responsibility. Personnel was retained and employed and in a few weeks handled 1,130,000 bushels of beans.

"It was early recognized that unless substantial credit and storage facilities were acquired, the price of soybeans would decline to unheard of levels. To secure proper storage facilities as well as to be enabled to make advances to growers, credit running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars had to be secured. Although successful in this instance, largely because of the friendly attitude of governmental credit agencies and the co-operation of Mr. George Jewett, one of the heads of a Chicago commercial bank, no one is justified in either seeking or expecting a repetition of this experience. Through the splendid co-operation of these credit agencies, the Association has marketed over 700,000 bushels of its beans on a basis that allowed an advance of $1.00 per bushel to its members. It has in bonded storage approximately 425,000 bushels.

Capital Stock Basis

"The Board of Directors of the Soybean Marketing Association is now giv-

ing its attention to placing their organization on a substantial paid-in capital stock basis. Only by so doing can they feel secure and assure their membership against the possibility of assuming substantial losses. No individual or institution is justified in depending upon the charity of his or its creditors. I know of no Illinois commodity co-operative, volume being considered, that has rendered a greater service to its members during 1930. I know of no other that offers greater opportunity for continuing service, if placed on a substantial capital stock basis and efficiently managed.

"It has been suggested that possibly this effort to sell capital stock in the Soybean Marketing Association was to get itself in position to meet deficits. I am sure the policy of the Board is prompted only by an attempt to do what should have been done at the time of the organization of this newest commodity association. With substantial paid-in capital, the Board will be in a postion to ask for an extension of credit if they care to do so. We all recognize the unstable condition of commercial America. It is merely a position to justify credit or should leave itself in a position wherein it might be required to dispose of any given part of a commodity on short notice."

SMITH AND WRIGHT

(Continued from page 3)

re-election for the sixth successive year. Seconds to the nomination were offered by J. L. Whisnand of Coles county, and W. H. Moody of Rock Island county. In the absence of other nominations, Mr. Smith's election was declared unanimous.

A Great Ovation

On his return to the platform the president received a great ovation to which he responded expressing his appreciation for the tribute, and briefly emphasizing the fact that farmers will succeed in solving their problems to the extent that they take advantage of their opportunities through organization.

"I know of no greater honor that could be placed upon the shoulders of an Illinois farmer, an American farmer, than to be asked for the sixth time to act as president of the Illinois Agricultural Association," he said.

"There is no influence; there is no power within the State of Illinois that could have caused me to remain available for service another year except the splendid morale, and I might say, almost 100 per cent co-operation we have had from the farm people and Farm Bureau members of Illinois through the period of development thus far attained.

100 Per Cent Support

"We have had splendid support from the Board of Directors. It has been absolutely 100 per cent. If there has been any factionalism within the institution itself, the Board of Directors or the staff, if there has been any lack of sincere intent to co-operate to do everything within their power to serve the farmers who constitute the members, I have never been apprised of, nor suspected its existence.

"I want to thank you for this great honor. I know of no group of men who are entitled to the same extent of constructive advancement as the farm people of this state and nation. Our problems are many; they are tremendous in character. The opportunity for service is only limited, as I stated this morning, by the extent to which farmers stand together and take advantage of their opportunities."

Wright Nominated

The name of Mr. Wright was placed in nomination for vice-president by A. J. Plapp of DeKalb county who called attention to the candidate's long record of faithful service on the Board of Directors, as chairman of the important Finance Committee. The nomination was seconded by J. W. Robins of Ogle county. In the absence of other nominations Mr. Wright was declared unanimously re-elected. He was greeted with applause as he came to the platform and thanked the delegates for the honor and vote of confidence.

The election of directors from the odd-numbered congressional districts then followed in rapid order with the results noted on page 4.

RECORD ATTENDANCE

(Continued from page 3)

of 500 people. The accommodations provided by Springfield, as good as those to be found in any downstate city, were taxed to capacity.

Reporters Cover News

Nine reporters, including representatives of the Associated Press, United Press, International News Service, Chicago Tribune, Chicago Herald and Examiner, Chicago Journal of Commerce, Prairie Farmer, Springfield Journal and Springfield Register broadcast news of the convention which was published not only in Illinois dailies and weeklies but also in newspapers throughout the United States.

The local committees sponsored by the Sangamon County Farm Bureau and the Springfield Chamber of Commerce deserve great credit and thanks of the 60,000 members of the Association for the able manner in which they provided for the assembly. The wide advance publicity given the annual meeting not only at Springfield, but in newspapers throughout Illinois, was instrumental in making it the greatest convention in point of attendance ever held in the history of the organization.

Business Session of Delegates on Jan. 30

FOLLOWING the entertainment and addresses at the noon luncheon, the Board of Delegates went into a business session Friday afternoon for the consideration of resolutions and other business matters that might properly come before that body.

Immediately after convening the business session, John P. Stout, delegate from Sangamon County, arose to a point of personal privilege and among other remarks asked for an explanation and re-statement of the stand of the I. A. A. on the Proposed Revenue Amendment defeated in the general election last November.

Mr. Stout raised the specific question as to whether or not the amendment submitted by the special session of the General Assembly to the people was the same amendment that was recommended by the Governor's Revenue Investigation Commission to the General Assembly. President Smith who was presiding, in responding to Mr. Stout, stated that he had covered the subject matter of the question in much detail in his address which was delivered to the Convention Thursday morning, but in specifically answering the question, did not hesitate to say that the amendment submitted to the people was not the amendment recommended by the Revenue Investigation Commission which had received the support of the I. A. A.

The delegates adopted the report of the Resolutions Committee without change, although a number of amendments were proposed from the floor.

Resolution seven (see pages 8 and 9), which favors legislation providing for the pasteurization of all fluid milk distributed in cities with a population of 5,000 or over, did not meet with the approval of all the delegates. An attempt was made to amend it, but the amendment lost 143 to 34. After being favorably voted upon a motion was made to reconsider the vote, but this also failed to carry.

An effort was made to amend resolution 15 which placed the Association on record in opposition to a drivers' license law, but this also was voted down. A proposed amendment to Article 17 met the same fate.

The board of delegates later went on record as opposed to any sale of common stock of the Illinois Agricultural Holding Company unless authorized at an annual meeting of the board of delegates.

A further resolution was adopted authorizing the Board of Directors of the I. A. A. to purchase $10,000 worth of stock in a proposed publishing company set up to circulate an official organ of the A. F. B. F. among members of the various state federations, when and if the I. A. A. Board of Directors takes favorable action to do so.

An amendment to the by-laws passed by the delegates gives the Board of Directors of the I. A. A. power to appoint directors to fill vacancies in the board. Such directors appointed are to hold office until the following annual meeting of the Association.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*

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Vice-President, A. R. Wright	Varna
Secretary, Geo. E. Metzger	Chicago
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles	Bloomington

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14th	M. G. Lambert, Ferris
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Grain Marketing	Harrison Fahrnkopf
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Transportation	L. J. Quasey

ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Country Life Insurance Co.	L. A. Williams, Mgr.
Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co.	J. H. Kelker, Mgr.
Illinois Agricultural Co-operative Ass'n	F. E. Ringham, Mgr.
Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co.	A. E. Richardson, Mgr.
Illinois Farm Supply Co.	L. R. Marchant, Mgr.
Illinois Grain Corp.	Harrison Fahrnkopf, Mgr.
Midwest Grain Corp.	Chas. P. Cummings, Gen'l. Mgr.
Soybean Marketing Ass'n.	J. H. Lloyd, Mgr.

Resolutions Adopted Jan. 30, 1931

RESOLUTIONS adopted by the Board of Delegates at the 16th annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association, Springfield, Jan. 30, 1931, are as follows:

I

REAFFIRMATION OF PREVIOUSLY ADOPTED POLICIES

Experience has justified nearly all the policies previously adopted by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Except in those cases where new conditions have arisen or where it has seemed advisable to make some changes, we hereby reaffirm all previous pronouncements of the Association.

II

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Government statistics show increasing importations of tapioca and sago products, now representing an equivalent of five or six million bushels of corn per year, seriously and adversely affecting our farmers, and particularly by the substitution of these products for corn starch.

We respectfully urge upon our United States Senators and Representatives immediate need for the enactment of truly protective tariff rates applicable thereto, or resort to temporary embargo against importations.

III

We urge upon Congress the further strengthening of the Butter Substitute Laws, so that the manufacturers using unbleached palm oil cannot avoid the tax on colored oleomargarine and the color of yellow be reserved for pure butter only.

We urge the withdrawal of the recent ruling of the U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue as submitted on November 12, 1930, with reference to the use of refined palm oil in margarine.

IV

The office of Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board of the United States is a position of far-reaching importance to American Agriculture. The record of Hon. Eugene Meyer in directing the work of the War Finance Corporation and the Federal Farm Loan system fails to inspire the confidence of the farmers of Illinois.

The delegates of the Illinois Agricultural Association in this the 16th annual convention do hereby request the two United States Senators from Illinois to consider his record toward agriculture when his appointment is considered by the Senate for confirmation.

V

We extend our appreciation to Chairman Alexander Legge of the Federal Farm Board, Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde, and other members of the Farm Board for the courageous and fully justified position they have taken and maintained on many occasions throughout 1930 in behalf of the best interests of farmers.

We pledge our continued assistance to the Federal Farm Board in efforts they are putting forth to build a farmer-owned and farmer-controlled marketing system.

VI

We insist that state institutions should use Illinois grown products in so far as is possible and practicable. Therefore, we urge legislation requiring that the purchase of fat requirements used for the feeding of inmates in state institutions be at least 75 per cent in butter and 75 per cent in lard instead of substitutes therefor.

VII

We favor legislation providing for the pasteurization of all fluid milk distributed for human consumption in cities with a population of 5,000 or over, except such milk as may satisfy the requirements of health authorities and be approved by the Department of Agriculture as eligible to be classified as certified milk.

VIII

We protest against any regulation requiring vaccination by a licensed veterinarian before swine can be exhibited at the State Fair or at any County Fair.

IX

We declare our oppostion to any legislation which proposes to substitute a single school district in each county in place of all elementary and high school districts therein until such time as local highways are sufficiently improved to make it possible at all times for children to be conveyed to central or consolidated schools and until the revenues for supporting the public schools are levied on ability to pay rather than upon the ownership of property.

X

We declare our opposition to any legislation which proposes to increase the State School Fund unless any increase in funds for such purpose is collected from sources other than property.

XI

We favor the enactment of a personal income tax law with moderate exemptions and with progressive rates, sufficient with funds from other sources, to enable the state to

dispense with all taxes upon property for all state purposes. We urge the Fifty-Seventh General Assembly to enact such a law and pledge our united support thereto.

XII

We are opposed to the diversion of any portion of gasoline tax funds to cities, towns and villages, but favor amendment of the Acts relating to hard roads through or within cities, towns and villages in such a way as will authorize and direct the Department of Public Works and Buildings to maintain and when necessary to reconstruct hard surfaced roads on streets or roads within such cities, towns and villages which have previously been designated as state highways.

XIII

We favor and pledge our support to amendment of the Motor Vehicle Act:

1. To exempt farm tractors and any farm implements and machinery drawn by tractors from the requirement of motor licenses when such tractors, implements and machinery use the highways only in moving between fields or farms for the purpose of carrying on farm operations.
2. To establish a more equitable schedule of license fees with different rates for trucks having a combined weight and rated capacity of less than 4,000 pounds, between 4,000 and 8,000 pounds, and between 8,000 and 12,000 pounds.

XIV

The question of reapportionment has for years been a disturbing political and sectional element in Illinois. Until it is settled, it appears that much needed and constructive legislation will be held in abeyance and section strife now in existence will become more serious.

While it is recognized that the present Constitution provides for representation in our legislative body according to population, yet certainly no one could successfully maintain that the framers of the Constitution did or could foresee the great centralization of people that has come in Cook county, where the population is larger than it is in the rest of the state.

A solution of this question which would be fair both to Cook county and to the rest of the state would give representation in one House on the basis of population and limit representation in the other as to territory.

The principles embodied in this solution are in keeping with the fundamentals of representative government as exemplified in the Constitution of the United States.

We favor settlement of this question on the basis here outlined and pledge our support thereto.

XV

We authorize and direct the officers and Board of Directors of the Association to give further study to the operation and effect of drivers' license laws in other states and to advise the County Farm Bureaus of their findings and their conclusions as to the advisability of such a law in Illinois.

XVI

In the absence of a showing of negligence on the part of the owner of live stock where such live stock has strayed upon the highway and accidents have occurred because of such live stock being on the highway, there should be no liability against the owner and the Legislature of the state should guarantee such protection by statutory enactment.

XVI—a

We authorize and instruct the officers and Board of Directors of the Association to prepare such legislation as they may deem proper and necessary to relieve farmers from liability to prosecution and to suits for damages for killing stray dogs upon their premises.

XVII

The constant growth of and interest in boys' and girls' 4-H club work in the State of Illinois has made inadequate their present living quarters and the facilities for housing their animals and other exhibits at the Illinois State Fair.

The members of these clubs will constitute the leading farmers of Illinois in a few years.

Recognizing the importance and value of this work, the Farm Bureau movement of the state has always encouraged and supported its development in every possible way.

We favor providing boys and girls so engaged with adequate commodious and permanent quarters to the end that added impetus and encouragement be offered those responsible for this fast growing division of the Fair.

We urge the officers and Board of Directors of Illinois Agricultural Association to use their influence in such manner as will best accomplish this result at the earliest possible time.

XVIII

Appreciation of Courtesies

The delegates and visitors of this sixteenth annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association held in Springfield, January 29 and 30, 1931, hereby express their grateful and hearty appreciation for the cordial welcome and for the unfailing courtesy and co-operation shown them by the state officials, the Sangamon County Farm Bureau, the Mayor, the Chamber of Commerce, and the organizations of the City of Springfield, and the citizens of the City of Springfield and Sangamon county who have contributed so effectively to the comfort, convenience and success of this annual meeting.

The Resolutions Committee which submitted the report is as follows:

A. R. Wright, *Chairman.*
Harold C. Vial
Geo. J. Stoll
W. A. Dennis
M. G. Lambert
Chas. Marshall
C. J. Gross

Echoes From The Annual Meeting

I. A. A. Meeting

THE annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association held at Springfield last week was impressive evidence of the achievement that has been made in organized agriculture since the war. This was a business meeting, where business farmers listened to reports and laid down policies for future action. Agriculture is not prosperous, but efficient organization is the only thing that can make it so. The Illinois Agricultural Association is making a record that entitles it to the support of every farmer in the state. Its influence will grow with the size of its membership.—Prairie Farmer.

The I. A. A.'s Mission

THAT thousands of enthusiastic delegates are attending the sixteenth annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association in Springfield this week is a gratifying augury.

At this convention representatives of many groups are brought into close co-operative contact. The broad scope of the Association is indicated in the fact that among the various groups actively represented are the Agricultural Co-operatives Association, the Agricultural Holding Com-

Echoes from Annual Meeting

pany, the Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, the Farm Bureau Baseball League, the Farm Bureau Serum Association, the Produce Marketing Association, the Country Life Insurance Company, and the Farm Supply Company.

The presence of Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board, as we stated in an editorial Wednesday, focuses national interest upon this gathering, but the collective objective transcends the views, activities or ambitions of any individual or sectional group.

Agriculture has entered upon a new era of economics and now faces new problems. The day when agricultural bodies like this great association could be manipulated politically is past. It is accepted as an insult for any party leaders or partisan organization to assume that they can now "deliver" the agricultural vote to promote partisan ends.

The welfare of the farmer is an economic and not a partisan political problem. True, if political parties are to survive they must determine the needs of agriculture and frame their platforms and policies accordingly.

More important than partisan ambitions are the policies of such organizations as the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The keynote of this great meeting now and throughout the coming year should be united demand for legislative action in state and nation which will supply practical farm relief.

An uncompromising campaign must be carried on to see that more such frauds as were perpetrated in 1928 shall not be repeated to the disadvantage of agriculture.

If such a powerful organization as the I. A. A. exercises its prestige unitedly and aggressively along this line it will rescue agriculture from its present depression and give the farmer that which he has consistently been denied —a fair share in national prosperity.—Illinois State Register.

Annual Convention of I. A. A.

Substantial and practical suggestions for agriculture's recovery from the situation in which it finds itself should come from the three-day convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association opening in Springfield today.

Five thousand farmers are expected from all corners of the state for the series of meetings and conferences. The local committee plans to accommodate 1,600 at the annual banquet Thursday evening at which the principal speaker will be Alexander H. Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board.

Springfield's guests today are practical farmers. They know conditions on the farms, not from reading tables of statistics, but from wrestling with the soil and trying to outwit the weatherman. Theory will be tempered with fact in the exposition of the situation and in recommending remedial action.

From the doleful tales one hears of agriculture's plight, there might be an excuse for believing that the farmer has thrown up his hands in surrender. Such a notion will be blasted by a thousand motor horns as the farmers arrive today.

They are gathered, not for a post-mortem, but for a clinical consultation, determined to put their ailing patient back on his feet and back to work.—Illinois State Journal.

GOV. EMMERSON'S TAX-REFORM VIEWS

In a speech before the Illinois Agricultural Association, Gov. Emmerson, after reviewing the revenue and tax situation in the state and in Cook county, urged, in addition to necessary reforms in the assessment and equalization of taxes, an earnest restudy of the ways and means of complete and permanent improvement of the revenue system of Illinois. He bespoke the cooperation of all civic and other organizations.

It serves no useful purpose now to complain of the opposition to the revenue amendment submitted last fall and rejected by the voters. That amendment lacked merit, and certainly did not embody the complete and permanent reform of taxation which Gov. Emmerson recognizes as indispensable. A new revenue and tax amendment should be drafted, and every legitimate interest should be given adequate opportunity to contribute to the right solution of the problem.

The next amendment submitted should be frank, comprehensive and free from all ambiguities and jokers. It should permit classification of property for purposes of taxation, the levying of different rates on different types of property, the exemption of personalty from taxation, and the imposition of a fair tax on incomes.

Gov. Emmerson should urge that sort of amendment. It could be defended successfully in a campaign of education, and would deserve popular approval. Its chance of adoption would be excellent.—Chicago Daily News.

Hitting the Nail

The governor struck the nail on the head in addressing the Illinois Agricultural Association in state convention assembled at Springfield, today, where he said there "had been no apportionment for thirty years and it would be thirty years more before the 101 down-state counties would turn the state government over to one county—Cook." In his biennial mesage he suggested an agreement with Chicago whereby Cook County should be given full representation in the senate but that its membership in the house be forever limited to one-third.

With the session only a month old the Chicago members are more insistent in the demands for control of both branches than ever before, and are telling their constituents that the executive is substituting his own ideas for the state constitution—the sacredness of which they repeatedly point out in their demands for their pound of flesh. The statement of the governor today will strike a responsive chord in every fair-minded man. Many of the Chicago delegation privately admit that their demands for control of both branches are unreasonable and would be for the best interests of neither down-state nor Chicago, but that they are powerless to express publicly their real sentiments because of the attitude of the metropolitan press.

A commission is in the making to study this situation, and it is not unlikely it will in the end recommend a limitation for Cook County in one house at least. It means nothing to Chicago that the voting strength of every other large city in the nation is limited in its general assembly.

Young as is the present session it is not too early to predict that there will be no apportionment by the Fifty-seventh general assembly nor its successor either, unless in the meantime Cook County consents to and helps put over a constitutional amendment limiting its voting strength. Chicago makes the noise but down-state has the votes. It is ready and willing to deal fairly with Cook, but Cook is not yet ready to enter into a give and take proposition. Its attitude is to take all or nothing, and nothing is just what it is going to get. Down-state would be in a fine pickle with Chicago in control of both branches of the general assembly.—Peoria Star.

Only two cancellations out of 8,300 members of the Sanitary Milk Producers, St. Louis, at the close of the year, is reported by Manager A. D. Lynch.

Governor Discusses Two State Problems

Reapportionment and Tax Reform Covered in Address Before I. A. A. Convention

TAXATION and reapportionment of the legislature were the two subjects discussed by Governor Louis L. Emmerson before 1,100 to 1,200 delegates, members and visitors in the State Armory following the Friday luncheon at the I. A. A. annual meeting Jan. 30.

Applaud Statement

The audience liked the governor's analysis of the reapportionment question. Spontaneous applause followed his words, "To reapportion the state under the terms of the present constitution would give to Cook county a majority in both branches of the General Assembly. Right or wrong, downstate members of the legislature have not been convinced in thirty years, and they are not likely to be convinced in thirty more years, that complete control of the legislature should be given without check or hindrance to one county out of the 102 counties of the state. It is not done in any other state of the Union and it is not likely to be done here, no matter whether we want it or not."

Tax Situation

The governor asked that all interests unite to bring about equitable tax reform, criticized opponents of the defeated revenue amendment, called attention to the fact that tax delinquencies are mounting, that property owners are rebelling at bearing nearly all the burden of government.

"Let us look for a moment at Cook county," he said. "I do not want to hold it up as a horrible example, but it just happens that because of its very bigness, conditions there are more apparent.

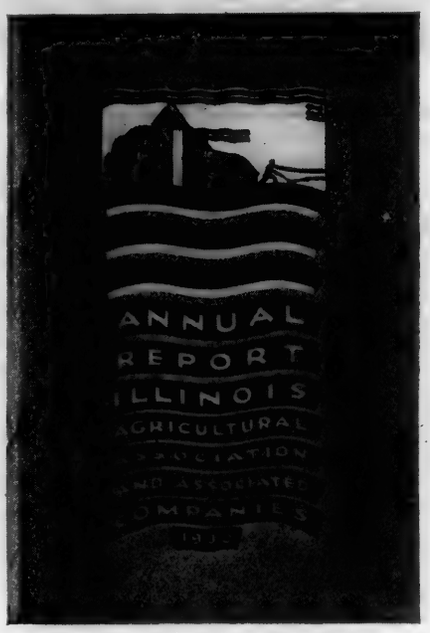
"It was stated in the Chicago Tribune the other day that more than $51,000,000 of 1928 taxes have not yet been collected. Of this amount, 70 per cent is in real estate taxes. It is estimated that these taxes are due on real estate worth more than $2,000,000,000, which is more than one-fifth of the total real estate of the county.

"Is it not quite evident that real estate taxes are becoming confiscatory?

Delinquent Taxes

"A large part of the $37,500,000 due in real estate taxes, it is asserted, will never be paid. For much of it taxpayers have declined to pay and there is no apparent indication that the county can collect in these instances.

"Just consider these figures for a moment, you who think this talk of tax reform is uninteresting and unimportant. More than $37,500,000 of taxes due on real estate in Cook county for the year 1928 still is uncollected and much of it is uncollectible.



The Annual Report, 1200 Copies of which were Distributed Thursday Morning, Is a 112-page Illustrated Booklet Complete with Financial Statements.

"Then look at this other situation for a moment for it is nearer home to you. Cook county owes the state approximately $17,000,000, which, under ordinary conditions, should have been paid over long ago. The unpaid balance of 1928 taxes due by the middle of 1929, but still not received by the state, amounts to a total of approximately $4,000,000. Of the 1929 taxes, which should have been collected and paid in by the middle of last year, a total of $13,000,000 is due.

Funds Are Short

"What does this mean to the state of Illinois?

"It means that the General Revenue Fund as short $6,182,015.

"It means that the University of Illinois fund is short $1,546,895.

"It means that the money paying interest and retirement of the Soldiers' Bonus Bonds is short $2,533,788.

"It means that the money for the payment of interest and retirement of Waterway Bonds is short $730,669.

"It means that the Blind Relief Fund is short $464,668.

"Without special appropriation from the General Assembly, and special legislation, the state would have to default on its obligations on Waterway and Soldiers' Bonus bonds. The work of the university and the activity of state departments are threatened by the shortage of funds resulting from the failure of Cook county to turn in the amount of money due from it."

During the course of his remarks the Governor took occasion to criticize the Association for its refusal to support the proposed tax amendment after it had been seriously amended in the House.

Reapportionment Plan

After discussing the plan of representation in the legislature followed in such states as New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Montana and South Carolina where the populous counties have limited representation in one house or the other, the governor said:

"The suggestion is made, therefore, that full representation be allowed Cook county on the basis of population in one House of the General Assembly and that the number in the other House be limited to approximately its present membership in that House. This could in no way injure Chicago, for Cook county members would always be in control of one branch of the legislature and could thus check any legislation which was not considered best for the city or county. At the same time, Cook county members could not force on the state any measure which downstate members felt was unjust or unwise for the communities outside of Cook county. It is a balance of power which seems reasonable and just.

"Chicago members cannot be expected to be conversant with conditions on the farms and with the smaller communities throughout Illinois. It is not reasonable to suppose that the welfare of the entire state would be advanced by permitting Cook county members of the legislature to decide every question which came before the General Assembly, regardless of its interest or lack of interest to Cook county.

Amend Constitution

"It seems to me, therefore, that the way to settle the reapportionment question is by a constitutional amendment which will make possible this balance of power. I am in favor of Chicago having the greatest possible measure of home rule. I recognize that its problems in many instances are quite different from the problems of the downstate and that wherever possible the people of Chicago should be permitted to decide these questions themselves without downstate interference.

Consider Fairly

"On the other hand, I do not believe that the people of Chicago can reasonably expect the downstate to turn over to them all of the functions of state government.

"As in the case of revenue reform, this serious question of proper representation must be considered fairly and justly. As long as Chicago and downstate leaders continue to be arbitrary, no solution is possible and Chicago will continue to have only one-third of the representation in the two Houses of the General Assembly. This is a mere statement of fact and not an expression of opinion.

"With sound tax reform, we can do justice to the property owner and with the solution of the question of reapportionment, the principal bone of contention between Chicago and the downstate will have been removed."

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL
ELECTION OF DELEGATES
ASSOCIATION

NOTICE is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of February and March, 1931, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureaus and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the by-laws of the Association.

During February annual meetings will be held in Mason, Tazewell, Will, and DeKalb counties.

During March annual meetings will be held in Kankakee, McDonough, Boone, and Winnebago counties.

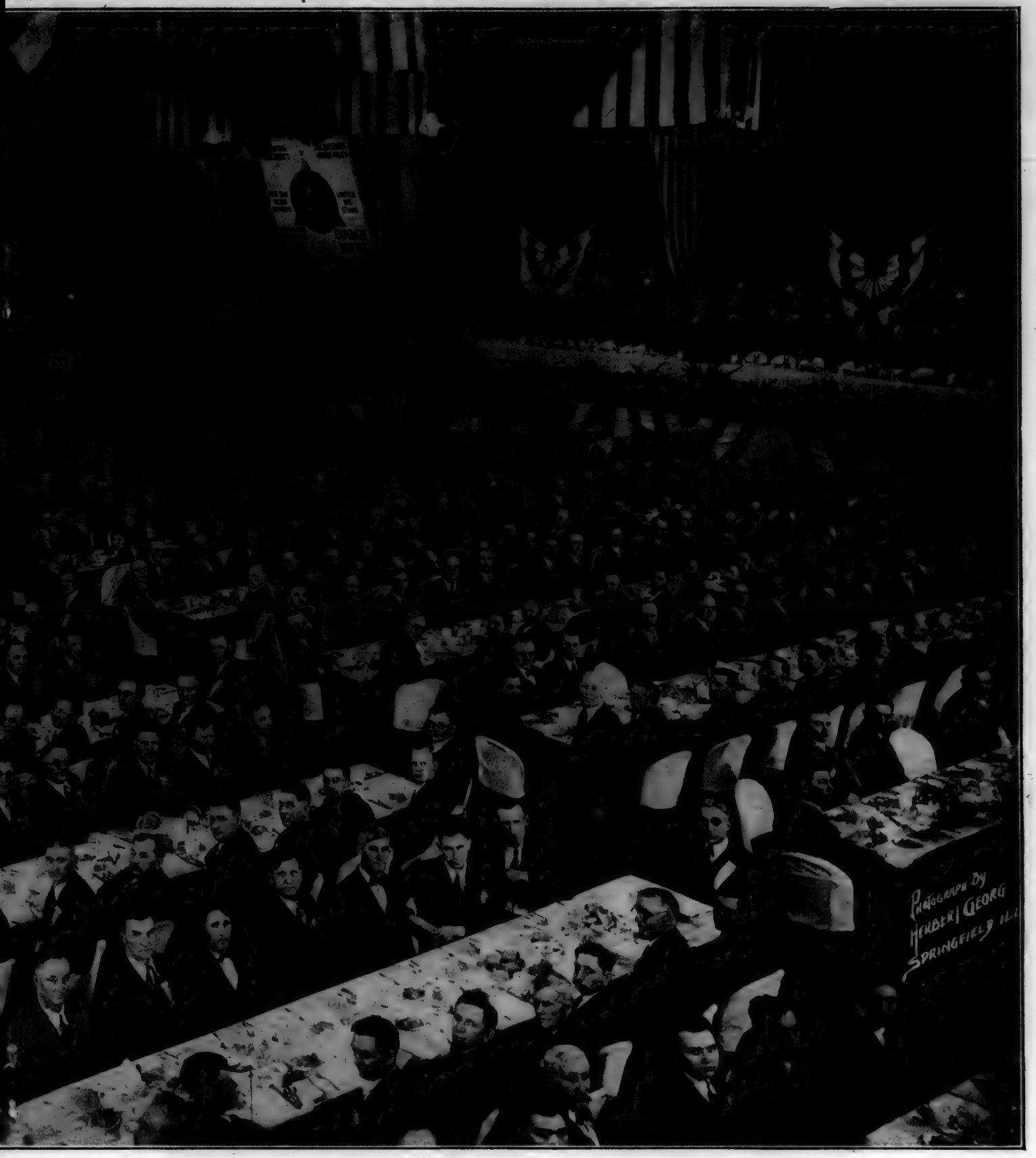
Signed:
G. E. METZGER, Secretary.
February 9, 1931.



2700 HEAR PROGRAM FOLLOWING BANQUET IN STATE ARSENAL AT SIXTEEN

AMONG the guests seated at the speaker's table at the banquet where Mr. Legge and Mrs. Sewell spoke were: Gov. Louis L. Emmerson; David Shanahan, speaker, state house of representatives; Dean H. W. Mumford, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois; A. W. Miller, president, Springfield Chamber of Commerce; Simon E. Lantz, chairman, Agricultural Committee, State Senate; V. Y. Dallman, editor, Illinois State Register; Stuart E. Pierson, state director of agriculture; James L. Donnelly, executive vice-president, Illinois Manufacturers Ass'n.; Geo. C. Jewett, vice-chairman, Congress Trust and Savings Bank; J. Paul Clayton, president, Illinois Chamber of Commerce; Oscar E. Carlstrom, attorney general of Illinois; Logan Hay, of Springfield; J. C. Spitler, state leader of farm advisers; Homer J. Tice, chairman, Appropriations Committee, State Legislature; R. G. Soderstrom, president, Illinois Federation of Labor; Mrs. Henry J. Mies, president, Illinois Home Bureau Federation; Milton E. Jones, manager, State Fair; J. M. Chilton, assistant general manager, Farmers National Grain Corporation; E. E. Crabtree, banker, Jacksonville; T. A. Borman, vice-presid
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Corporation; Carl A. Neureuther, secretary-treasurer, LaS
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Jack Connery, manager, Quincy Co-Op. Milk Producers; Ry



SIXTEENTH ANNUAL I. A. A. MEETING, SPRINGFIELD, JANUARY 29, 1931

man, vice-president, Beatrice Creamery Co.; tock Marketing Ass'n.; Hal Smith, mayor of ; Roy Corsine, chairman, House Committee on ntenant-Governor John G. Oglesby, Elkhart; eoria; Samuel Burnett, Federal Circuit Clerk. ives who sat directly in front of the speakers' R. Montgomery, vice-president, H. D. Wright, Ass'n.; H. H. Parke, president, D. L. Swanson, s'n.; G. C. Johnstone, president, Illinois Grain ry-treasurer, LaSalle-Peru Producers Ass'n.; Produces Ass'n.; J. F. Greenwood, president, mpany, Springfield; John B. Peters, president, k Producers; Ryland Capron, president, Wilfred Shaw, manager, Illinois Milk Producers Ass'n., Peoria; D. J. Blickinstaff, president, Archie McIntosh, manager, Decatur Milk Ass'n.; Ewald S. Diemer, secretary-manager, Pontiac Milk Producers Ass'n.; W. C. McQueen, Chicago, president, Pure Milk Ass'n.; Fred Shipley, manager, Champaign County Milk Producers; Harold Enns, president; Forrest Fairchild manager, McLean County Milk Producers; O. B. Goble, president, Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Ass'n.; A. J. Gilfillan, president, F. E. Ringham, manager, Illinois Agricultural Co-Op. Ass'n.; E. D. Lawrence, president, L. R. Marchant, manager, Illinois Farm Supply Co.; Ed Oelze, manager, Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange; R. B. Endicott, president, A. B. Leeper, manager Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange; John Armstrong, president, J. H. Lloyd, manager, Soybean Marketing Ass'n.; Sam Elkins, president, Illinois Produce Marketing Ass'n.; C. P. Cummings, manager, Mid-West Grain Corporation; W. J. Niergarth, manager, Farmers National Grain Corporation, St. Louis; George Wilson, president, Peoria Producers Commission Ass'n.



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T SIXTEENTH ANNUAL I. A. A. MEETING, SPRINGFIELD, JANUARY 29, 1931

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2700 HEAR PROGRAM FOLLOWING BANQUET IN STATE ARSENAL AT SIXTEENTH ANNUAL I. A. A. MEETING, SPRINGFIELD, JANUARY 29, 1931

AMONG the guests seated at the speaker's table at the banquet where Mr. Legge and Mrs. Sewell spoke were: Gov. Louis L. Emmerson; David Shanahan, speaker, state house of representatives; Dean H. W. Mumford, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois; A. W. Miller, president, Springfield Chamber of Commerce; Simon E. Lantz, chairman, Agricultural Committee, State Senate; V. Y. Dallman, editor, Illinois State Register; Stuart E. Pierson, state director of agriculture; James L. Donnelly, executive vice-president, Illinois Manufacturers Ass'n.; Geo. C. Jewett, vice-chairman, Congress Trust and Savings Bank; J. Paul Clayton, president, Illinois Chamber of Commerce; Oscar E. Carlstrom, attorney general of Illinois; Logan Hay, of Springfield; J. C. Spitler, state leader of farm advisers; Homer J. Tice, chairman, Approprintions Committee, State Legislature; R. G. Soderstrom, president, Illinois Federation of Labor; Mrs. Henry J. Mies, president, Illinois Home Bureau Federation; Milton E. Jones, manager, State Fair; J. M. Chilton, assistant general manager, Farmers National Grain Corporation; E. E. Crabtree, banker, Jacksonville; T. A. Borman, vice-president, Beatrice Creamery Co.; Charles Ewing, president, National Live Stock Marketing Ass'n.; Hal Smith, mayor of Springfield; Floyd Keepers, Prairie Farmer; Roy Corsine, chairman, House Committee on Agriculture State Legislature; former Lieutenant-Governor John G. Oglesby, Elkhart; Louis Fitz Henry, Federal District Judge, Peoria; Samuel Burnett, Federal Circuit Clerk.

Among the officials of Illinois co-operatives who sat directly in front of the speakers' table were: J. R. Fulkerson, president, J. R. Montgomery, vice-president, H. D. Wright, manager, St. Louis Producers Commission Ass'n.; H. H. Parke, president, D. L. Swanson, manager, Chicago Producers Commission Ass'n.; G. C. Johnstone, president, Illinois Grain Corporation; Carl A. Neureuther, secretary-treasurer, LaSalle-Peru Producers Ass'n.; E. W. Tiedeman, president, Sanitary Milk Poduces Ass'n.; J. F. Greenwood, president, I. A. Madden, manager, Producers Dairy Company, Springfield; John B. Peters, president, Jack Connery, manager, Quincy Co-Op. Milk Producers; Ryland Capron, president, Wilfred Shaw, manager, Illinois Milk Producers Ass'n., Peoria; D. J. Blickinstaff, president, Archie McIntosh, manager, Decatur Milk Ass'n.; Ewald S. Diemer, secretary-manager, Pontiac Milk Producers Ass'n.; W. C. McQueen, Chicago, president, Pure Milk Ass'n.; Fred Shipley, manager, Champaign County Milk Producers; Harold Enns, president; Forrest Fairchild manager, McLean County Milk Producers; O. B. Goble, president, Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Ass'n.; A. J. Gilfillan, president, F. E. Bingham, manager, Illinois Agricultural Co-Op. Ass'n.; E. D. Lawrence, president, L. R. Marchant, manager, Illinois Farm Supply Co.; Ed Oelze, manager, Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange; R. B. Endicott, president, A. B. Leeper, manager Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange; John Armstrong, president, J. H. Lloyd, manager, Soybean Marketing Ass'n.; Sam Elkins, president, Illinois Produce Marketing Ass'n.; C. P. Cummings, manager, Mid-West Grain Corporation; W. J. Niergarth, manager, Farmers National Grain Corporation, St. Louis; George Wilson, president, Peoria Producers Commission Ass'n.

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Legislative Work of Association Reviewed

I. A. A. Stand on Revenue Amendment and Other Measures Explained

(Excerpts from address of President at I. A. A. annual meeting.)

"THE Association's legislative activities during 1930 were largely confined in a national sense to matters relating to and affecting agricultural tariffs and in state legislation to matters of taxation.

"During consideration of the provisions of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Bill in 1929, the Association filed a brief setting forth its position in favor of increased agricultural tariffs affecting Illinois and surrounding territory. Not only were the suggestions contained in this brief followed through and supported by the Association in the further consideration of this tariff legislation during 1930, but were the cause of amendments to the bill when under consideration by the Senate Finance Committee, wherein a tariff of $6.00 per ton on soybean oil meal and 3½ cents per pound on soybean oil were adopted. This was done at the request of the soybean growers of the state, speaking through their organization, the Soybean Marketing Association.

Senator Deneen Helps

"It is only due United States Senator Charles S. Deneen, a member of the Senate Finance Committee, to say that he is entitled to a large part of the credit for the adoption of this amendment.

"In May, 1930, Governor Emmerson called a special session of the 56th General Assembly. By the very nature of the call, consideration of legislation was restricted to matters affecting the financial condition of Cook county and the City of Chicago, and a report of the Revenue Investigation Commission which had been authorized during the regular session of the 56th General Assembly. The Revenue Investigation Commission's report dealt only with recommendations relating to the amendment of the Revenue Article of the State Constitution. ***The Association's interest in behalf of a constructive amendment to the Revenue Article has covered a period of ten years, and is well known. Representatives of the association had appeared before the Revenue Commission during its consideration of the tax conditions of the state and of needed remedial legislation.***

"As was announced to its members, the Association was in agreement with the spirit, intent and purposes of the Commission's recommendations and gave its support to the suggested revenue amendment when under consideration in the State Senate. The recommendations of the Commission were adopted by the State Senate by a very substantial majority. In the House, it was amended even to the point of emasculation, and put into such shape that the Association could not become a party to it or support the proposal during its consideration by the people previous to the election.

"The Board of Directors made available to all members of the Association the reasons for the position it was forced to take. The consideration by the General Assembly of the constructive report and recommendations of the Revenue Investigation Commission and its amendment by the House certainly furnishes convincing evidence of the impossibility of submitting a proper amendment to the people at a very early date, to say nothing of constitutional restrictions which make it impossible to re-submit any kind of an amendment for four years. The election disclosed the fact that nearly two-thirds of those voting last fall failed to show any tax consciousness as they failed to take any position on the amendment under consideration. This discloses the futility of looking to the voters for tax relief in the form of an amendment to the Revenue Article of the State Constitution.

Taxation Work

"For ten years the Association has maintained a Department of Taxation and Statistics. I could speak at length upon the work of this department and its achievements. The director has become generally recognized as one of the best authorities of the state in the field of taxation. Especially is this true as regards the effect of present laws on different classes of property. As a result of the study of this department, the Association has twice sponsored an income tax bill in previous sessions of the General Assembly. It has both times passed the State Senate by a substantial vote, but has met defeat in the Lower House, the last time by only a few votes.

"We are confronted with a situation wherein values of tangible property are declining and taxes steadily advancing, even approaching the point of confiscation on both urban and rural real estate. It is well known that the ownership of intangibles within the state now approaches, if not exceeds, the total value of all real estate in Illinois. Federal income tax returns disclose that Illinois residents are receiving annually from interest and dividends at least $600,000,000. Estimates by the National Bureau of Economic Research indicate that the net income of Illinois residents from wages and salaries alone approximates $3,000,000,000 per year. This is about 60 per cent of the estimated total net income of the population derived from all sources.

Property Pays 90%

"Nothwithstanding these outstanding facts, tangible property from which is derived not more than 15 per cent of total income still pays more than 90 per cent of the total general tax bill of the entire state.

"It is my belief that the field of taxation offers the most immediate opportunity for real and tangible relief to farmers.

"The Board of Directors has authorized the Public Relations Committee to present for discussion and recommendation to the Public Relations Conference this afternoon rather important changes in the provisions of income tax legislation from those previously adopted by the association. In effect, the changes are such as would provide the State of Illinois with all necessary revenue to carry on its present functions and in addition thereto to discharge more fully other obligations that clearly rest upon the state under the provisions of the State Constitution. All such revenue would be used in lieu of and to replace the present state tax on property. This would relieve property of about $33,000,000 of present taxes annually, and it is carefully estimated would bring direct relief of approximately $8,000,000 to agricultural property. In addition, it would make it possible for the state to assume certain obligations and functions of government clearly placed upon it by the State Constitution, such as providing every child in Illinois with equal opportunity for education. It would also provide sufficient revenue so that the state might assume certain obligations now placed upon the counties, such as blind pensions and mothers' pensions.

"I urge the careful consideration of this recommendation on the part of the delegates in attendance at the Public Relations Conference, and hope the discussion this afternoon will fully justify that conference in recommending to the Board of Delegates in business session tomorrow the favorable consideration of the recommendations of the committee.

"Other matters recommended for consideration in the Public Relations Conference include the question of a re-distribution of the gas tax. Strong forces are insisting that one-half of the

state's present quota of the gasoline tax be allocated to the cities of the state for construction and maintenance of city streets. Such action, if taken, would seriously hamper and delay the completion of the state's magnificent highway system. We recognize, however, the injustice of present laws which in effect force the property owners and cities along designated state highways through such cities to build and maintain such highways. In recognition of this injustice, it is believed the Association should express its willingness to support a change in the present law, which would place upon the state responsibility for the maintenance and rebuilding, when necessary, of all city streets which have previously been designated as state highways. Such action by the General Assembly would remedy the injustice of present laws and at the same time would not seriously interfere with the completion of the highway system of the state.

Motor License Fees

"It is believed there should be some revision in the license fees on trucks, especially in the lower brackets. We should also seek exemption for farm tractors from the requirement of licenses when being moved from farm to farm, and for farm purposes.

"We should seek a statute protecting farmers from responsibility for injuries caused by live stock on highways where reasonable care has been exercised in the control of such stock by its owners.

"The question of reapportionment has for years been a disturbing element in the political and sectional life of this state. It is believed that the Association should take a constructive position on this question. While it is recognized that the present constitution provides for representation in our legislative bodies according to population, yet certainly no one could successfully maintain that the framers of the constitution did or could foresee the great centralization of population that now exists in Cook county, which is larger than the balance of the state.

Reapportionment Plan

"In his recent message to the General Assembly, the Governor of Illinois has recommended a solution to this question, which would give representation in one House on a basis of population and limit representation in the other as to territory. The principles embodied in this recommendation are in keeping with the fundamentals of representative government as exemplified in the Constitution of the United States.

"I recommend careful consideration on the part of the delegates assembled to this important question, believing that its proper solution would greatly influence and encourage a better understanding between the metropolitan and rural interests of Illinois.

"Solutions to all of these important questions call for the most careful and constructive thought on the part of the citizens of the state, regardless of their business associations or connections. Agriculture is one of the foremost industries of the state. Those engaged in the industry, constituting a substantial portion of its population, must not fail to state their position. There was a time when farmers being in the majority could feel secure in their rights. As time moves on, farmers are becoming more and more in the minority. If their interests are to be protected, they must give careful study to the more important questions of public policy and after such consideration, stand together in protection of their rights. I know no way for farmers to speak or act effectively, except through organization.

Organization Needed

"Effective organization of agriculture was never more needed than it is today. If humanity were actuated by the golden rule, organization, except for social purposes and perhaps for the promotion of more efficient production, would be unnecessary, but humanity does not act in that way. Selfishness is a human frailty, groups and classes are self-seeking and seem to be bent on securing preferment and advantage. The continuous economic struggle demands strengthening the organization. Apparently many farmers fail to realize this fact. It is every member's business to take information to and promote intelligent thought among those outside the ranks of organized agriculture, that further strength may be added to efforts being put forth in behalf of their industry.

Membership Increases

"It is pleasing to report a steadily increasing membership and a very large percentage of membership dues paid during the year; yet the imperative need of strengthening the ranks of agriculture causes one to feel that there are still entirely too many Illinois farmers who have not been enlightened about the needs and opportunities of membership in the Farm Bureau movement of the state.

"The auditors' report, which will be presented by the treasurer, discloses that the income of the association was larger during 1930 than in any of recent years, and although the program of the Association has been greatly expanded, it has been carried on well within the Association's income.

No Immediate Expansion

"Looking to the future, I do not hesitate to recommend that there be no further expansion in the Association's program during 1931. I believe that the full time and attention of the Association should be given to strengthening activities now embodied in the program. In making this recommendation, I do not underestimate the value and merit of many suggestions that are coming forward, which call for further expansion and development, but I cannot be unmindful of the fact that the present manpower of the Illinois Agricultural Association and associated companies does not justify increasing present responsibilities.

Develop Personnel

"Attention should be given to providing and developing understudies to those who are carrying some of the chief responsibilities of the institution. This is a safeguard that should never be overlooked by successful business enterprises. Further expansion should be held in abeyance, pending substantial increase of membership and resultant increased income, and until such time as the many projects now under way are all well established.

LaSalle's Record

The story about LaSalle County Farm Supply Co.'s distribution of patronage refunds published in the January RECORD should have stated that 908 of the 1,243 Farm Bureau members in the county (73%) received patronage refund checks, writes Manager M. H. Comisky.

A total of $29,350.87 was returned to stockholders in the form of preferred stock dividends and patronage refunds.

Delegate Representation

The number of I. A. A. members within a county in good standing on the last day of the calendar month next preceding the day of any annual or special meeting of members of the Association has been fixed as the day for determining the representation each county is entitled to at the annual or special meeting next succeeding such day.

A resolution to this effect was passed by the I. A. A. Board of Directors at its January meeting. Each organized county is entitled to at least one delegate, and additional delegates for each 500 members or major fraction thereof.

Capital Stock Policy, Commercial Services

Review of Business Service Projects Discloses Growth and Progress

(Note: Following are excerpts from the President's address at the recent annual convention, Springfield.)

"OCCASIONALLY we hear that there is either lack of understanding or some uneasiness among the membership regarding the extent of capital stock organizations in the farm field. There is, no doubt, justification for some concern on the part of those who do not thoroughly understand the underlying reasons prompting a policy of this kind.

"The policy of the I. A. A. throughout recent years has been to develop commodity organizations as separate and distinct institutions. This is prompted first by the belief that each commodity organization should be under the control of its members. It should provide its own capital and participate in all of its own profits and losses.

Policy Is Sound

"Experience of the Association justifies ever-increasing confidence in the soundness of that policy. It is true that the capital requirements of different commodity interests vary widely. While a nominal amount of capital stock is needed in some cases, very substantial amounts are needed by others. Regardless of credit facilities that may now be or may hereafter be made available, any co-operative corporation that may be or is usually called upon to carry substantial portions of its commodity for varying periods of time should in all cases have paid-in capital stock equal to ten per cent (10%) of the normal total commodity handled. Such safeguards not only make available credit easily accessible, but removes the danger of being called upon by creditors and forced to sell a commodity at a time that might defeat the very purpose of the organization.

Some Grave Problems

"As farmers move forward in the field of commodity marketing and the development of other services, they must expect to meet opposition. We have less to fear from those outside our ranks than from friction, misunderstanding, wasteful competition and false doctrine within. The elimination of competition between farmers' organizations and co-operatives, and consequent duplication of effort constitutes one of our gravest problems. The establishing of too many organizations may become a discouraging influence impeding worthwhile accomplishment. The reluctance of a minority to abide by the ruling of a majority for the common welfare is often a stumbling block to achievement. The betrayal of the farmer and his best interests by those who pose as his friends, while secretly working for his economic enemies is a danger constantly lurking in the path to success.

Commercial Service Corporations

"Although marketing activities have held a dominant position in the year's program, yet the so-called commercial service organizations have in no wise been neglected, as is shown by their continued development and achievement.

"While to the membership belongs a large portion of the credit for the very substantial and continuous growth of these business activities, yet we are not unappreciative of the devoted loyalty and outstanding ability of the active management of these various service organizations.

"On former occasions I have dealt at some length as to the reasons prompting the development of the various service corporations. I shall, therefore, not take your time for a repetition of previous statements.

Illinois Agricultural Co-op. Assn.

"The value of the service rendered by the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association is becoming increasingly apparent. The association had its best year in 1930. It completed 303 audits for 285 co-operative and farm organizations, and closed the year with a net increase of 54 members.

Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co.

"Considering the abnormal fire losses experienced in Illinos during 1930, the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company had a good year. The company shows steady, but substantial growth, having in force about $41,000,000 of insurance, which shows an increase of about sixty per cent (60%) during the year.

Illinois Farm Supply Company

"The Illinois Farm Supply Company enjoyed by far the best year in its short history. From an organization four years ago consisting of six (6) charter members with less than a dozen bulk storage stations, it has grown to 38 companies with 95 stations operating 250 trucks and serving approximately 50,000 farmers in 60 different counties.

"Membership applications have been received and accepted from 17 companies within the year. The petroleum products purchased during the year exceed 24,000,000 gallons, which is a gain of 73 per cent over that of 1929. Fifty-two per cent (52%) of the gross income of the Illinois Farm Supply Company was returned to its members in the form of capital stock dividends and patronage refunds, and 16 per cent of its gross income was added to its surplus.

Illinois Agricultural Mut. Ins. Co.

"The Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company has also had a splendid year. On December 31, approximately 25,000 policies were in the hands of Farm Bureau members of Illinois, an increase of over 30 per cent for the year.

The admitted assets of the company increased $188,882.00 and at the close of the year aggregated $615,760.00. All funds of the company are invested in the highest grade securities, and the company operates so smoothly as to very seldom call for any particular attention of its executive officers.

Country Life Insurance Company

"Approaching the close of its second year, the Country Life Insurance Company is far in advance of the fondest expectations of those responsible for its development. At the close of business for the year, 22,047 policies were in force aggregating $35,251,250 of insurance, showing an increase of 83 per cent of paid-for business put in force during the year.

"The fast development of the company justified its board of directors in authorizing the payment of a policy dividend upon the payment of the third premium by its policyholders, which is one year in advance of any obligation embodied in the policy contract. The company paid to its owner, the Illinois Agricultural Holding Company, sufficient dividends to justify the Holding Company in declaring and paying a dividend of seven (7) per cent on all of its outstanding stock.

"In addition thereto, the company has placed in policy reserve during the year $321,213.00 and added to its surplus $81,224.22. The total admitted assets of the company at the close of 1930 were $644,758.46, an increase of 163 per cent over the total a year ago.

"I cannot speak too highly of the conservative manner in which the Finance Committee has handled investments for the company. Everyone recognizes the manner in which securities have declined throughout the year; yet investments of Country Life Insurance Company show the total market value of its bonds on December 31st as $5,757.34 over the amount paid by the company for such securities.

Illinois Agricultural Service Co.

"The general management of the various business service corporations which

Six Million Dollar Turnover Last Year

Growth of I. A. A. and Associated Companies Revealed in Figures

(Note: Following are excerpts from the recent annual address of President Smith before delegates and members at Springfield.)

"THE Illinois Agricultural Association with its associated companies has for several years been the largest trade organization in the state. Its growth and development along practical lines now entitles it to rank among the leading business institutions of Illinois. During 1930, the activities of the Association and corporations directly controlled or managed by it called for a financial turnover of approximately $6,429,078, or $21,430.00 per working day. These figures do not include the business operations of the many co-operative organizations which have received supervisory management service from the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"The figures also disclose in a measure the tremendous responsibility carried by the Board of Directors. That they have measured up to this responsibility is best attested by the splendid condition in which the association closed its fiscal year.

"To you who are charged with the real responsibility of leadership in the Farm Bureau movement, may I suggest that agricultural leadership must consecrate itself anew to the tasks which lie ahead. Petty selfishness, jealousy and jockeying for personal position and power have no place in any efficient farm organization or co-operative. History records more failures of farm organizations due to the shortcomings of leadership perhaps than to the thoughtlessness of unenlightened members.

"While we naturally take pride in the achievements of the past, yet we must not be unmindful of the many dangers or pitfalls that lie ahead, unless we keep our heads clear, our feet on the ground and steer a straight and unerring course. I have said before and I say again, that agriculture is entitled to and must maintain one dominant farm organization, always responsive to the will of its members and through which farmers can speak with one powerful voice in their own behalf.

Growing Personnel

"The present standing and position of the Illinois Agricultural Association in the affairs of state and nation are the result of a loyal and enduring membership. The active personnel of the association and associated companies now consists of 53 men and 80 young women. Its authority for further service is limited only by the extent of its membership and the personnel it now has and may develop in coming years.

"Results will be attained just to the extent farmers have and increasingly become organization conscious and through organization take advantage of their opportunities."

(Continued from previous page)

I have referred to is vested in the Illinois Agricultural Service Company, commonly termed the Corporate Management. Its board of directors have not only given close attention to the policies and finances of each business activity, but have provided each with full time, able and active management and other personnel necessary to keep pace with the ever-increasing business and responsibilities of the several corporations.

"I have repeatedly explained the corporate set-up of the Service Company and urged its continuance as the necessary integral unit to guarantee not only balance to the institution, but assurance of successful business management. Although passing through a year unparalleled in history for bank and business failures and depression on every hand, it will be noted that each and every one of these corporations have moved steadily forward and close the year in splendid financial condition. This fine showing certainly confirms the confidence I have previously expressed in the soundness of the corporate management provided by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association."

Right-of-Way Proposed In Rock Island County

More than 40 interested landowners attended a meeting at Edgington in Rock Island county recently where L. J. Quasey, director of transportation for the I. A. A., discussed the rights of landowners in public utility right-of-way cases. It is reported that the Continental Construction Company intends to build a pipe line across five townships in this county.

The Farm Bureau and the I. A. A. have been asked by a group of landowners along the proposed right-of-way to offer advice toward securing a fairer contract than the one now proposed. Mr. Quasey and S. R. Kenworthy, Moline attorney, are working together on a new contract that will protect the rights of the landowners involved.

NEW BOOKS

"THE Farm Board," by Stokdyk and West, presents a clean-cut analysis of the Agricultural Marketing Act, a brief and accurate summary of the agricultural situation before and after the world war, a review of efforts at farm relief leading to the passage of the Act, and a sketch and criticism of the Farm Board's work during its first year of operation.

This book, written by two men connected with the Division of Agricultural Economics and the Giannini Foundation, University of California appears to be an intellectually honest approach to the much discussed farm problem which is refreshing in view of the many volumes, articles, and pamphlets inspired and paid for by enemies of agricultural co-operation.

In approximately 150 pages of easy reading the authors cover a great deal of ground in simple, straightforward, understandable language. The book is more an explanation than a criticism of the Marketing Act, although the authors do not hesitate to give their opinions regarding some of the early operations and activities of the Federal Farm Board.

The opening chapter discusses such questions as land utilization, the growth in efficiency of the farmer, population and food supply, effect of the war, the tariff, taxes, transportation, Federal Reserve Board's deflation policy in 1921, high wages, etc.

Chapter two discusses the drive for farm relief, sets forth advantages and criticisms of the McNary Haugen and Export Debenture plans. And in chapter three the various provisions of the Marketing Act are taken up one by one and explained in detail.

A complete analysis of the Farm Board's operations, through the Stabilization Corporations in wheat and cotton, are presented in the later chapters. The details of the highly interesting California Grape Control Plan also are given.

The appendix in the back part of the book reproduces the Agricultural Marketing Act as signed by President Hoover, the proposed agreement with millers to dispose of the Grain Stabilization Corporation's wheat, the California Grape Control contract, and brief biographical sketches of the various members of the Farm Board.

"The Farm Board" is a valuable contribution to recent literature on the agricultural situation and for those interested in gaining a better understanding of the Marketing Act and its possibilities, we recommend this book. Write to The McMillan Co., publishers, Chicago, price $2.00.—E. G. T.

2700 Hear Legge at I. A. A. Annual Meet

Farm Board Chairman Gets Great Ovation from Large Audience

IN an informal talk in which he discussed economic factors affecting the agricultural situation, Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, addressed perhaps the largest audience ever gathered at an annual I. A. A. convention. Seventeen hundred people sat down to dinner in the big arsenal at Springfield, Thursday night, Jan. 29, where Mr. Legge spoke. One thousand more assembled in the gallery of the huge building. The Farm Board chairman received a great ovation when he arose to speak. Plainly the speaker had a sympathetic audience, a group that was for and with him.

His talk contained little that was new, little that he had not said before. He complimented the association on the progress it had made, first, in building and maintaining a strong organization, and secondly, in developing co-operative marketing in Illinois.



Alexander Legge

The chairman began with a sketch of conditions that obtained a hundred years ago when barter and trade were the order of the day, when little money changed hands, and when the farmer received 90 per cent of the value of his wheat from the miller in the form of flour and by-products, while the miller received 10 per cent of the wheat delivered for his work.

Now Gets Only Half

"Now the farmer gets only 50 per cent of the value of the flour and the by-products in a bushel of wheat," he said. "The high cost of labor and various services take the rest."

Mr. Legge paid his respects to the opponents of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Farm Board who declare that nothing is wrong with agriculture. "If that's true," he said, "why is it that the farmer does not have credit in the big banks of Chicago and other cities? You won't find a single farmer's note in the richest and strongest banks."

Complimenting the delegates and members the speaker said, "You have one of the greatest and most representative organizations of agriculture anywhere. We need more organizations like yours. You can do almost anything when you are properly organized. If farmers don't organize, others will, and they'll take care of their own interests first.

"The agriculture of other nations has gone down largely because it lacked organization. If you are unorganized you must take what you're offered."

Wheat Situation

Then the chairman launched into a discussion of the wheat situation. He stated that wheat from an export standpoint is hopeless. "Wheat production in this country," he said, "has increased regularly, month by month, for the past five consecutive years. The wonder is that the wheat crash did not come sooner. You can't compete with the wheat growers of Russia and Argentine in the world markets and live the way you want to and have a right to live," he continued. "You are living in a high tariff country. Your labor and other costs are high.

"Some people think we can get rid of the surplus in a mysterious way, but there is no hope along that line. Other countries have farmers, too. Germany has a tariff of $1.62 a bushel on wheat. The United States has had similar laws against dumping. We're in the same position on corn. The price of corn in Buenos Aires is 27 cents a bushel. Our South American neighbors can lay this crop down on our sea coast cheaper than we can deliver from Illinois.

"The world war is the remote cause of the present depression. Every time a shell exploded somebody's labor and efforts were blown to atoms. At the present time the price of wheat in Liverpool is the lowest in 337 years.

"I am glad to see the change in the policy of this association in its efforts toward solving the farm problem. The biggest part of your problem is marketing. Emphasize that."

Getting back to the wheat situation, Mr. Legge explained the stabilization operations of the Farm Board. "We can do some good in taking care of seasonal surpluses," he said. "Stabilization won't work on surpluses that accumulate year after year. Unless the wheat acreage is reduced our efforts in this direction will be in vain."

Cheap Russian Wheat

The speaker asserted that over in Russia the farmers have to give 25 per cent of all the wheat they grow for taxes. "They are using conscript labor," he said. "The wheat that the government gets for export costs it nothing. Their cost starts when wheat is loaded on the cars. You can't compete with them. You might as well make up your minds to produce only for your own market and let the foreign market go."

The chairman denied that the Farm Board advocated corporation farming. He discounted the advantages in co-operative buying. "The savings are inconsequential," he said. "Concentrate on co-operative selling.

"The manufacturer quits production when the selling price goes below cost," he continued. "Farmers will have to learn to do the same thing. You have an advantage over most manufacturers because your market is steadier. We've got to eat every day. A man can wear old clothes and drive an old car if he has to, but he has to eat three times a day. Under proper control your problem of producing to meet market demands should not be so hard. To get fair returns you've got to work together, not alone, as six and one-half million factories.

Centralize Marketing

"It has been our policy to centralize marketing operations in one agency. Most commodities now have such a co-operative. Our critics have accused us of being responsible for private enterprisers losing $30,000,000 in the poultry and egg business. Up to this time we have loaned only $35,000 to poultry and egg co-operatives."

The chairman stated that the opportunity for organizing the poultry and egg business seems hopeless because "everybody grows poultry." "Even if all the farmers who produce poultry and eggs could be gathered in one organization a large part of the country's production would still be outside," he said. Referring to small town people and residents of suburbs who produce poultry and eggs, he said that a recent check-up by a manufacturer in Oklahoma City revealed that 42 of his employees grew chickens and sold eggs.

Oil Dividends

Farm Bureau members of Ford County have received $10,962.93, or an average of $25.73 each, in the form of patronage refunds from the Ford County Service Company. A 7 per cent patronage refund was paid October 1 and an additional 5 per cent special refund declared by the board of directors to be paid later. This county has 426 members and 1,070 customers.

A total of $8,380.38 was paid back to the Farm Bureau members of Jersey County by the local supply company on January 8. This amount represents the regular patronage refund of 7 per cent and an additional 8 per cent. Three hundred ninety-five Farm Bureau members received patronage refund checks; the total number of customers is 593.

Women Discuss Living Standards at I. A. A. Meet

143 from 33 Counties Attend Conference in Charge of Home Bureau

A DISCUSSION of how the woman in the home can help in maintaining an adequate standard of living under present economic conditions was featured at the women's conference held during the I. A. A. convention at Springfield, January 29. "This is a harder job today than ever before because of low farm prices," declared Mrs. Henry J. Meis, president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, who presided.

Miss Fannie M. Brooks, health specialist for the University of Illinois, stressed the importance of individual and community health in maintaining a high standard of living. "Give me a good digestion, Lord, and something to digest . . . give me a mind that is not bored . . ." she quoted in bringing out the importance of mental as well as physical well-being. "Millions for prevention and not one cent for pills and cod liver oil," she recommended as a fitting slogan for American housewives and mothers. "Visit your doctor once a year and be ever alert to the needs of your eyes, ears, and teeth if you would keep fit," she said.

Produce Market

Mrs. T. E. Newby, Arcola, Illinois, told how the Coles County Produce Market has brought income and comforts to farm homes in that community.

"The Coles County Market was organized a year ago last October," she said. "When we began, gross sales for the month were $625, for November $1,225, for August, 1930, $1,027; for November, 1930, $1,300; for December $1,135, and for January to date $847.

"The market provides an outlet for some things we couldn't sell otherwise such as skim milk, corn meal, mush, cooked pumpkin, and garden surplus. We also sell chickens, eggs, hominy, veal, pork, beef, etc. We pay booth rent, for our own supplies, and contribute 1 per cent for running expenses which include heat, light, and advertising.

"Going to market is a family enterprise. It enriches our lives, teaches us co-operation, gives us business experience, brings us in contact with new methods and shows us the value of a schedule.

"A market should benefit the consumer as well as the producer. Make fair charges giving consideration to cost of production (including time and labor).

Women Control Cash

Women spend 85 per cent of the money that goes into retail trade, according to Anna Searl, Livingston County home adviser. "Woman's job always has been to provide food, shelter, and clothing for the family," she said, "but today she goes about it differently than her mother did; she made her clothes, you buy them; she made her bread, you buy it. Eight hundred women in Livingston county were asked if they made their own bread. Two replied in the affirmative.

"Woman's job is harder today than ever before. It takes more training to spend a dollar wisely than to earn it. We continually train people to make more money, but we have neglected to teach them how to spend the added income properly.

"What your mother and my mother knew will not serve today. What we know will not do tomorrow. Since spending is our job, let's find out as much as we can about it. We need to keep open and informed minds to get as much as possible from our dollars."

Home Accounts

Mrs. Clyde J. North of Winchester explained the system of keeping home accounts recommended by the University of Illinois. "It is a revelation to many to see just how much of our living we produce on the farm," she said. "Foods raised at home are valued according to their cash value if sold in town. One family found they produced 65 per cent of all the food they ate. Another found they were spending more than $50 per month on gas and oil.

"Home account keeping will tend to maintain our present standard of living and to raise it," continued Mrs. North. "As we see one expenditure against another we can plan for the future and double our efforts at right economy."

C. E. Hopkins of Pontiac explained briefly why married women should carry a reasonable amount of life insurance. He gave a resume of the aims and reasons for the organization of Country Life Insurance Company and the cost of policies therein.

At the close of Mr. Hopkin's talk the following resolution was adopted: "That we as an organization recommend to the Illinois Agricultural Association that it give more consideration to the homemaker as a prospective buyer of life insurance."

One hundred and forty-three women from 33 counties attended the meeting. Only 98 were present the previous year.

Whiteside Sets New Record Raising Cash

Whiteside county is to have a new co-operative oil company. One hundred and eighty Farm Bureau members who attended a meeting in Morrison, Feb. 7, to launch the project, broke all records when they raised $11,550 to erect bulk stations and get the company under way.

L. R. Marchant, manager of the Illinois Farm Supply Co., who attended the meeting, states that so far as he knows this is a record accomplishment for capital funds raised in a single meeting for such a project. "I think this was made possible through the eagerness on the part of those present to do better than any other county in the state," he said.

Membership in the Whiteside County Farm Bureau is gaining steadily. Within the next year or two it promises to be up among the leading counties of the state again with well over 1,000 members.

Fifteen members subscribed for 10 shares each in the new company at $25 per share, three members for eight shares each, 15 members for five shares each, 43 members for four shares each, 19 members for two shares each, three members for one share each. Ninety-eight members subscribed for a total of $11,550.

The subscriptions followed opening talks by President A. L. Goodenough of Morrison, and Farm Adviser Frank Shuman.

Oil Companies Report Dividends to Members

The Christian County Farmers Supply Company, which became associated with the Illinois Farm Supply Company during the past summer, declared its first patronage dividend at the close of its fiscal year, November 30. Six per cent on sales was paid Farm Bureau members in good standing.

The Fulton Service Company, after a few months operation, declared an 8 per cent patronage refund to the Farm Bureau members holding preferred stock and gave other Farm Bureau members credit to be applied on one share of preferred stock in the company.

The Henry County Supply Company closed its second year September 30, declaring a 10 per cent patronage refund and setting aside a reserve from which an additional refund can be paid at any time the directors desire to do so. The total business of the company for the period was slightly less than $100,000.

Soybean Growers to Meet Decatur, Feb. 25

Annual Convention of Growers Expected to Bring Out Large Gathering

OFFICIAL notice of the second annual meeting of the Soybean Marketing Association was sent last week by Secretary W. G. McCormick to 2,909 members of the association in the 26 organized counties of Illinois.

Arrangements for the annual gathering of the leading growers of Illinois' soybean belt, which centers around Champaign, Decatur, Taylorville, Springfield, Jacksonville, and Carthage are in the hands of the Committee on Arrangements, composed of J. F. Probst, Harry E. Pickrell, and V. C. Swigart; the Credentials Committee including Dwight Hart, John G. Albright, and M. D. Tomlin; and the Program Committee, President John W. Armstrong and Manager J. H. Lloyd.

Speakers scheduled include Samuel R. McKelvie, grain member of the Federal Farm Board; Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and Lacy F. Rickey, grain marketing specialist, University of Illinois, who will discuss "Commercial Soybean Grades."

McKelvie Accepts

Mr. McKelvie's acceptance came just as the RECORD went to press. The Farm Board in conjunction with the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, loaned the funds for the operation of the association's 1930 marketing deal.

Soybean Association officials point out that notwithstanding the severe drouth last year, there was an increase of more than 100 per cent in bushels of commercial soybeans grown in Illinois in 1930. The large increase in production coupled with a limited demand for high protein supplement feeds, and heavy importations of cheap soybean products created an unfavorable market situation.

Reports of growers obtained through a questionnaire sent out by the University of Illinois, and from growers in attendance at 21 county meetings addressed by Manager J. H. Lloyd, indicate the intention of farmers to increase Illinois' commercial soybean acreage in 1931.

Under existing conditions many Illinois farmers will probably find it more profitable to utilize a considerable percentage of the 1931 soybean acreage for feed production, both hay and grain, than for marketing through commercial channels.

Higher Tariff Needed

In a statement before the Marketing Conference at Springfield, Jan. 29, Manager Lloyd explained the need for an increase in the present rate of duty of $6 per ton on soybean oilmeal and the immediate need for a wider market for this high-grade protein supplement.

Fifty-three thousand tons of soybean oilmeal, amounting to approximately one-half the entire domestic production from the 1930 crop, was imported into the United States during the first eleven months of 1930. Importations also include palm kernel meal and peanut meal, which compete directly with the soybean product.

Heavy Importations

Importations of soybean oil during the year ending September, 1930, amounted to 5,615 tons, or about one-third the domestic production for the past calendar year. Practically all the imported soybean oil is processed and re-exported, thereby returning to the importer the drawback of 99 per cent of the rate of duty on the imported oil. Creation of demand for the domestic soybean oil in the paint trade and for use as an edible oil are other projects receiving the attention of the association.

Manager Lloyd states that appreciation by growers of the valuable services performed by the association during the 1930 season in receiving and handling more than 1,130,000 bushels of the commercial soybean crop and in maintaining the relative high price of $1.00 per bushel, is responsible for the aggressive action of grower members in subscribing capital funds for financing the Association's future marketing operations.

The DeWitt County Service Co. recently declared its regular 10% patronage dividend to Farm Bureau members, and also a special 5% dividend. This corrects the statement in the last issue of the RECORD which mentioned only the 5% refund.

Wants Farm Manager

"I am in need of a competent man to operate 250 acres of rich level land.

"I want a good farmer and stock man and I have a good proposition for the right kind of a person.

"If you know of anyone that you can recommend I shall be pleased to hear from you."

Jesse E. Miller,
Cairo, Illinois.

Black and Stout Head Baseball League

Big Turnout at Annual Meeting, Springfield, Jan. 28

CHARLES S. BLACK of Jacksonville was elected president and John P. Stout of Chatham vice-president at the annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League, Springfield, Jan. 28. Mr. Black succeeded Geo. L. Clarke of Downs, McLean county. Mr. Stout succeeded Black, who was promoted to the presidency. More than 125 directors, managers, players and fans from 28 organized counties attended the meeting in the Palm Room of the Abraham Lincoln Hotel.

Kenneth L. "Tug" Wilson, athletic director of Northwestern University, who spoke before the morning session, declared that the future hope of baseball lies in its further development in rural communities. Commenting upon the Olympic games in which athletes of all nations compete annually, he said: "The annual competition between athletes of all nations is doing more to build international good will than the numerous peace conferences and diplomatic discussions."

Should Be Encouraged

Wilson, who was born and reared on a farm near Atwood in Piatt county, believes that recreation among farm boys such as that afforded by the Farm Bureau Baseball League should be encouraged. College coaches, he continued, like to see the big, husky farm boys come out for sports because nothing is too big for them to tackle.

A new constitution and by-laws was adopted which provides among other things for limiting eligible players to young men actually engaged in farming who are members of the Farm Bureau or who are dependent sons of Farm Bureau members.

Play 117 Games

The report of the secretary revealed that 31 County Farm Bureau teams competed last year in approximately 117 games; that McDonough county won the state championship by defeating Logan; that the league had gained nine new teams during 1930.

He advocated home rule in the administration of the League whenever practicable, modifying this policy only in such instances where local administration becomes unworkable. He cautioned against allowing professionalism and all its evils to creep into the organization, against the use and employment of professional pitchers and play-

ers which contributed to the downfall of town lot baseball. "When such a situation is fostered," he said, "baseball becomes a contest of money, not one between the youth of one community or county and that of another section.

Your Responsibility

"To keep the sport clean that it may teach honesty and sportsmanship while providing wholesome recreation is of far greater importance than the results of any one game or series of games," he continued. "The future of the league lies largely in the hands of you men who make up this group. Unless you who are charged with the leadership and management of the teams follow a high code of ethics; unless you decide controversies fairly and on their merits alone; unless you practice the golden rule in dealing with rival teams, certainly nothing more than that can be expected of the younger players."

The treasurer's report showed receipts during 1930 of $220, disbursements of $217, and a balance on hand of $318.17.

Representatives from Douglas, Kendall and Will counties who attended the meeting expressed interest in bringing Farm Bureau teams from their respective counties into the League in the coming season.

Delegates present who represented the various counties entered in the League are as follows:

William Taylor, Carroll county
Guy H. Husted, Cass county
Victor Hershbarger, Champaign Co.
R. P. Cothern, Ford county
R. H. Clanahan, Greene county
E. W. Matteson, Grundy county
Otto Steffey, Henderson county
J. R. Johnson, Henry county
H. K. Johnston, Iroquois county
H. R. Brunnemeyer, JoDaviess Co.
T. J. Sullivan, Knox county
Charles Wilson, LaSalle county
Kelsye Baylor, Lee county
Roy McKettrick, Livingston county
Ross Quisenberry, Logan county
Melvin Barclay, McDonough county
W. B. Fitzgerald, McLean county
Floyd Holmen, Macon county
E. C. Mieher, Jr., Macoupin county
L. J. Hager, Marshall-Putnam Co.
Elmer Bradley, Menard county
Gus Sammons, Montgomery county
Harry Kumle, Morgan county
Wm. Greenfield, Peoria county
Harry D. Sweet, Sangamon county
Tom Sager, Stark county
John White, Tazewell county
Theodore Stimpert, Woodford Co

Uncle Ab says that whether old times or new ones are best, the only time we can do anything about is the present.

Tells Producers to Eat More Dairy Products

Tom Borman Speaks Before Annual Produce Association Meeting

THE agreement between the Illinois Produce Marketing Association and some 20 creameries of the state provides for profit sharing on an equal basis which marks a relationship between co-operatives and private business of great significance, T. A. Borman, vice-president of the Beatrice Creamery Company, Chicago, said in addressing the annual meeting of the Illinois Produce Marketing Association, Springfield, on January 28. About 200 attended the meeting in the Leland Hotel.

"How far the undertaking will prove successful cannot be determined after only eight months of operation," continued Mr. Borman. "The year 1930 was the most difficult year in the history of the creamery business, and this fact alone will prevent the realization of the fullest benefits contemplated.

Have Under-Consumption

"We have not heretofore in the history of this country produced so much of all products of the dairy as during the last few years. We have more than can be used under conditions prevailing. It is alleged that our over-supply is the result of under-consumption.

"Under-consumption arises from two causes, first, diminished buying power; and secondly, we who produce do not consume as much of the products of the dairy as is necessary for our best bodily and intellectual welfare, nor do we consume as much as we should in the interest of our industry. In other words, producers are not doing their share in providing a market.

To Teach Public

"The National Dairy Council has undertaken a tremendous task in showing the consuming public the health benefits from increased usage of dairy products. Its endeavor is through all educational sources. Its foundation is the work of the most eminent physiologists. The producers of cream for butter in Illinois are contributing one penny per delivery to the support of this work. In this respect, Illinois is a proving ground for the plan. It has already been undertaken in several other states. This penny per delivery check-off will cost the average cream producer not to exceed 75 cents a year and will produce a vast sum for the education of our people.

"The producer of cream for butter is suffering from surpluses for which he is in no wise responsible. The production of whole milk has been overstimulated in every milk shed. For example, the Dairyman's League of New York a few weeks ago was churning daily, cream from 5,000 cans of surplus milk. Chicago is swamped with whole milk and one city of 50,000 souls in Illinois has 80,000 pounds a week surplus of whole milk. So it is in every milk-condensing territory and the surplus from this milk finds its way into butter, as does the surplus from cheese factories, and utility milk products plants.

Oleo Ruling a Blow

"A serious factor confronting the dairy industry is the threat of oleomargarine. The Internal Revenue Department ruling that oleomargarine may be made yellow by the use of palm oil and soybean oil and thus escape the tax of 10 cents per pound on colored margarine, is the most terrific blow the dairy industry has had from that quarter. There is pending in the lower house of Congress the Brigham Bill, which is designed to tax yellow oleomargarine irrespective of how it is made yellow.

"The problem ahead of us is that of producing at a profit even though prices are low. It is our obligation to keep our market in the best shape possible and it is our further obligation to produce butterfat at prices which will return a profit at the prevailing prices. In other words, we must study the economies of milk production. Much cow milking has been done on an average Chicago standards market of 29 cents, which was the average 1910 to 1916 inclusive. The 1930 market which we look upon as a low year was 34.75, or 5¾ cents in excess of the six year average mentioned above.

"There are no better creameries than those to which you have access. They make the best butter it is possible to make from the raw materials received and it is good butter. They do as good a job of selling the finished product as can be done. So—finally, our hopes for improvement lie in a normal buying power, the consumption of more dairy products at home and the production of cream through better and fewer cows, at a price which will leave a profit between cost of production and the price at which we sell the butterfat."

Among the new companies which have been in operation for less than one year are the Woodford, Adams and Fulton Service Companies. All three of these companies paid an 8% patronage dividend to Farm Bureau member patrons and declared another special 8% patronage dividend to be paid later.

Mrs. Sewell Pleads For High Standards

Eulogizes Farm Home in Entertaining and Impressive Speech at Annual Meeting

NEITHER America nor the world can go far on low standards of homes, whether rural or urban, Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, director of the Home and Community work of the American Farm Bureau Federation, declared in her address before a capacity audience at the banquet Jan. 29 in the State Armory during the I. A. A. annual meeting. Mrs. Sewell preceded the Farm Board chairman on the speaking program. Her address eulogized the farm home, analyzed its functions in relation to the life of the nation, made a plea for building its foundations firmly and outlined the Farm Bureau's program for advancing the welfare of rural living.

"The welfare and the perpetuation of the American farm home is not only the business of the Farm Bureau but of all farmers and of the nation as well," she said. "As goes America so goes the world, has long been a recognized fact, but neither America nor the world can go far on low standards of homes, whether rural or urban."

Farm Home First

Apropos of corporation farming, Mrs. Sewell remarked, "At the present time we hear a great deal about cooperative farming, but all the reasons and suggestions have fallen short and the generally accepted idea of farm dwellers is to continue to make the farm home and the community a pleasant, attractive place in which to live."

Continuing her eulogy of the American farm home she touched on the employment problem, saying, "Our nation has been shaken to its very foundations lately because of the overwhelming problem of unemployment. The dwellers on our farms are never out of a job, but perhaps this fact possesses saving grace, for one of the things which has been wrong with this country as a nation for the past several years has been that all too many people did not want to work. Everyone, old and young, has been tryng to get in on the ground floor of a snap, trying to get something for nothing.

"In our cities with the divergent activities and interests of average families, there is very little of family life. Social workers in the cities go to a great deal of trouble to arrange annual banquets between fathers and sons and mothers and daughters. In the farm home mothers and daughters meet regularly at the dish pan, while fathers and sons have tacit understanding that there will be a daily meeting along about 5 A. M. in the cow barn.

Local Committees Did Splendid Job At Meeting

Convention Draws Largest Crowd In Recent Years, Accommodations For All

THE 16th annual convention of the I. A. A. held recently in Springfield was greater in point of attendance than any held in recent years.

The fact that everything went off smoothly and that ample accommodations were provided for all is due in no small measure to the untiring efforts of Edwin Bay, farm adviser; C. R. Carpenter, president; other officials of the Sangamon County Farm Bureau, and C. G. Kohler, convention manager, Springfield Chamber of Commerce.



Edwin Bay

The following committees did a splendid job of taking care of the delegates and visitors, decorating the armory, and performing the many details connected with entertaining the crowd of 4,000 to 5,000 people:

Don't Thrive Here

"Recently we have been stirred by the activities of the Soviet government in the United States, but let me remind you that bolshevism and communism do not thrive in a nation of home-owning, home-loving men and women.

"In order to promote such a home-owning, home-loving nation, the American Farm Bureau Federation has undertaken a constructive educational program which depends upon the farmers themselves. Probably farming will never pay big money returns, but we believe it is true that farmers as a whole can get just as much as they are willing to demand. We call these demands standards of living and we consider it a good omen that we have within our ranks men and women who have decided to hold fast to a high standard of living. In the years of development this may include a shorter working day, the full education of all children, an auto, an airplane if necessary, music, heat, light and water in well-built farm homes, good roads, good churches, good schools, the proper facilities for play and recreation, attention to health and adult education.

Only Square Deal

"These take time and education and depend upon the farmer himself for their acquisition. If all the farmers in the U. S. A. were united in a determined, well-defined attempt to secure for themselves and their posterity standards such as these, there is no power in America that could withstand them.

"I hold no brief for the lazy, inefficient farmer, but I do ask for a square deal for the land-owning, land-loving men and women who wish to secure for themselves and their posterity an adequate standard of living. The farm home is the foundation on which our civilization and our future progress rest. The foundation must be substantial if the super-structure is to endure."

General Arrangements committee: A. F. Shepherd, chairman; R. C. Graham, Frank McKelvey, E. C. Coulter, John P. Stout, R. W. French, George B. Mayol.

Reception Committee

Reception committee: C. R. Carpenter, W. S. Nottingham, George B. Mayol, R. A. Jones, J. R. Christopher, O. S. Rogers, J. C. Quisenberry, G. S. Hatfield, L. C. Smith, R. C. Graham, Fred Davey, Jr., L. A. Carswell, William Kessler, Elmer Johnson, J. F. Bomke, O. J. Waddell, J. Brown Hitt, George Hemp, J. F. Greenwood, J. L. Smetters, Evan Taylor, Charles McTaggart, Milton Green, Robert Rhodes, C. R. Malsbury, A. B. Constant, Alfred Odiorne, John Renken, John E. Dodds, M. D. Colean, Roy C. Downing, C. M. Hinkle, G. A. Wolford, L. I. Lehmann, S. G. Jones, S. J. Snell, David Evans, J. F. Thornton, W. S. Miles, G. T. Hickman, Charles Dozier, Carl Ostermeier, J. W. Stroub, L. E. Bird, E. P. Hall, Harry Happer, Mark Cooper, Garrett Tolan, Everett Theobald, R. F. Constant, Harry E. Pickrell, George Bell, A. D. Van Meter and Edgar Boynton.

Women's reception committee: Mrs. J. P. Stout, Mrs. A. B. Constant, Mrs. Earl Coulter, Mrs. A. D. Van Meter, Mrs. S. J. Snell, Mrs. Sidney Roberts, Mrs. McConnell, Mrs. L. E. Bird, Mrs. Floyd Bricker, Mrs. Susan Bridges, Mrs. D. Y. Langley, Mrs. Carter Curtis, Miss Grace Foutch, Mrs. Frank McKelvey, Mrs. R. W. French, Mrs. Edwin Bay, Mrs. George B. Mayol, Mrs. L. L. Lehmann, Mrs. John Klor, Mrs. O. B. Wheeland, Mrs. Garrett Tolan, Mrs. Roland Stone, Mrs. J. C. Quisenberry, Mrs. John Anderson, Mrs. Alfred Odiorne, Mrs. M. A. Cooper, Mrs. I. A. Madden, Mrs. Fred Davey, Mrs. R. C. Graham, Mrs. A. F. Shepherd, Mrs. Roy Downing, Mrs. David Evans, Mrs. Evan Taylor, Mrs. C. R. Carpenter, Mrs. H. E. Pickrell, Mrs. Helen Hall, Mrs. O. L. Frazee, Mrs. R. D. Berry, Mrs. R. A. Jones, Mrs. Meade Colean, Mrs. L. A. Carswell, Mrs. Ernest Davis, Mrs. Bert Weber, Mrs. Chester Baker, Mrs. George Witty, Mrs. W. S. Nottingham, Mrs. Scott Irwin.

A Great Armory

J. S. Chesebro, custodian of the arsenal where both the banquet and luncheon were held, is also deserving of great credit for his assistance in getting the armory ready. Mr. Chesebro estimates that 1,700 sat down to the dinner, and that 1,000 more were seated in the balcony during the speaking program.

"It was one of the largest crowds ever gathered in the armory since I have been connected with it," he said.

The inside dimensions of the armory are 220 feet long, 132 feet wide. The speakers' table was 106 feet long. The dining room itself where the tables were placed measured 180 feet by 98 feet.

The I. A. A. Board of Delegates on Jan. 30 authorized the directors, when and if it appears desirable to purchase stock in an agriculturally-owned-and-controlled radio station, to invest not to exceed $2,500 in such a project. Authorization also was given to advance a total of $8,000 to the Soybean Marketing Association, the money to be paid back out of earnings.

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"Stick---the Farm Board Will Back You"

Ex-Gov. McKelvie of Nebraska Gets a Hand at Annual Soybean Marketing Association Meeting

"IF you soybean growers will stick to your organization the Federal Farm Board will stand back of you," Samuel R. McKelvie, grain member of the Federal Farm Board, told 500 members of the Soybean Marketing Association at their annual meeting in Decatur, February 25. Gov. McKelvie's words were enthusiastically applauded. The demonstration is indicative of the determination shown by nearly 3,000 Illinois soybean men to carry on in their co-operative effort.

"We're not so concerned about the immediate outlook for the soybean industry nor the repayment of our loan," said Gov. McKelvie, "we are concerned about whether you men will back up your association through fair weather and foul. This is not a one-year proposition. It's a long-time program. Patronize your organization and patronize it well. Prices will not always be as low as they are at the present time. You couldn't have started your organization at a worse time from the standpoint of getting a favorable price for your products. The industrial depression, the crop surpluses in this country and throughout the world have resulted in low prices for farm products almost unprecedented in American history. Prices can't go much lower and they are very apt to go up, so keep up your faith and courage and we'll win out in the end."

Strong Financial Set-Up

The same principles of success governing private business also govern co-operatives, the speaker told his audience. "Your organization must have a strong financial set-up and ample reserves if it is to operate for your best interests. Get in position to run your own business, be independent, and build your marketing institution until it has sufficient money reserves to take care of



SAMUEL R. McKELVIE

any emergency. Just remember this: that when your co-operative puts money in reserve it still belongs to you and you will get it eventually. Whereas, the earnings you contribute to a private concern marketing your products, you will never get back."

Referring to the buyer who occasionally offers a bigger price for a carload of soybeans, or any farm commodity, than the co-operative is able to pay members, McKelvie said: "Frequently such offers are made to weaken your faith in your own organization. A greater price for a carload or two of beans is of small consequence. What you want to know is who is going to buy 1,140,000 bu. That's what you must consider if you are going to succeed.

Emergency Existed

"The Farm Board has received more publicity in the newspapers for its help given the cotton and wheat farmers than for aid given other commodities," said McKelvie, "but remember that much more money has been loaned and more attention given to other commodities than to these two. When the Board saw that an emergency existed in both wheat and cotton it acted promptly. We did not want to wait a whole year before we took a chance. We supported the market and got plenty of wheat—about 100,000,000 bu. in fact. You know the results. The American price is considerably higher than the world price for the first time in history. The wheat grower was benefited.

"Stabilization operations, however, are only temporary. The Farm Board furnished the umbrella for the 1930 crop and now we're asking the wheat growers to furnish their own umbrella after July 1. And the only way to do it is to cut acreage and allow the accumulated surpluses to be used up."

McKelvie expressed the belief that all other things, including labor, must become readjusted to the new low scale of prices. The farmer has taken his cut, he said, and now it's up to the others to follow suit if we are to work back successfully toward general prosperity.

Compliments I. A. A.

Governor McKelvie complimented the Illinois Agricultural Association and the management of the Soybean Marketing Association for the way they handled the 1930 soybean pool. "We were glad to loan money on the soybean crop to an organization (the I. A. A.) that never had a failure," he said. "Your management is to be complimented for selling the greater portion of bushelage pooled when there was a good market for the beans. Too many times farmers fall in love with their crops and refuse to sell," he said. "Your beans in storage are dry and in good seed condition. The Farm Board is not worried about its loan if you men will carry on."

Earl C. Smith, president of the Illi-

nois Agricultural Association, who followed Gov. McKelvie, explained why the soybean growers were being asked to subscribe for capital stock to finance their organization. "It is not contemplated that the money so obtained will be used to reduce loans on beans in storage," he said. "Last year your organization carried on all its operations with borrowed capital. It's asking too much of your creditors to have them finance you for clerical help, postage stamps, train fares, stationery and other incidental expenses.

"Your organization ought to have enough capital for at least a year's operations. And for this purpose it is recommending that every member buy at least one share of 6 per cent preferred cumulative stock of $25 par value. In recommending the capital stock plan we are not asking you to invest money that you hope to get back in a year or two as in the case of investors in some of our co-operative oil companies. You have already had the benefit, and got your money back in an increased price for your beans.

Members Profit

"I can say without fear of contradiction that most of you would have gotten only about 85 cents a bushel instead of $1 for your beans had not the Association pegged the price by offering $1 per bushel on delivery.

"We were fortunate to get credit to carry on our operations last year," he continued. "It's too much to ask that this be continued. Your organization will be far stronger if at least 2,500 of you will subscribe to at least one share each in your organization.

"The biggest problem ahead is for farmers to get control of their marketing machinery, and you can succeed in doing so if you will give the same support, enthusiasm and co-operation you gave in building your various insurance and commercial projects."

Manager Reports

In his annual report to the members, Manager J. H. Lloyd reviewed marketing operations having to do with the sale and storage of 1,140,000 bushels pooled from the 1930 crop. Loans from government agencies permitted an advance to the grower of $1.00 a bushel for No. 2 soybeans consigned to the Association's pool. The first sales of 140,000 bushels were consummated at the premium prices of $1.25 and $1.26 per bushel delivered. These two sales represented more than one-third of the bushelage expected. The members already signed and nearly 700 who joined later more than trebled the 350,000 to 400,000 bushels expected.

"The summary of our operations up to date records the sale of a large percentage of the pooled beans, with a balance on the right side of the ledger," stated Manager Lloyd. "The remainder of the soybeans consigned are being held in storage for later sale."

The leading counties which pooled beans are Christian with 276,826 bushels, Champaign 110,244 bushels, Moultrie 101,199 bushels, Macon 89,860 bushels, and Douglas 79,469 bushels. More than 57 per cent of the beans pooled graded No. 2, over 38 per cent No. 3, the rest graded No. 4 and sample.

Market Declined

Reviewing the market conditions obtaining during 1930, the manager's report stated: "During the brief harvest season the soybean market declined along with other commodity prices until the price was reduced to or near the Association's advance of $1.00 per bushel to growers. It is generally acknowledged that the Association pegged the soybean price at 20 to 25 cents per bushel higher to all growers not only in Illinois but also in neighboring states.

"The 1930 commercial soybean crop was very much underestimated. It produced far above expectations. More than 650 names were added to the membership roll during the harvest season. Because farmers need cash and the relative high price of soybeans, a larger than usual percentage of the threshed crop moved into commercial channels.

"Since the close of the harvest season soybean oil meal and soybean oil declined further because of competition from cheap imports, also because competing feed prices were lower and farmers lacked buying power. Finding an outlet for the portion of the crop in storage and the financing of our Association's future operations are the immediate problems."

Treasurer Reports

The report of Robert A. Cowles, treasurer, showed the Association to be in satisfactory financial condition.

Prof. L. F. Rickey, University of Illinois, spoke on the afternoon program. He discussed the grading of soybeans, told and demonstrated how samples were taken from the cars and bins.

The convention unanimously voted to increase the authorized number of 6 per cent preferred shares of stock from 4,000 to 8,000, and to reduce their par value from $50 to $25.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. That the Board of Directors of Soybean Marketing Association be commended for their unselfish efforts in directing the policies and business affairs of the Association during the past year.

2. That appreciation be extended to the Illinois Agricultural Association and County Farm Bureaus of Illinois for the fine co-operation and service rendered the Soybean Marketing Association and its members during the past year, and the promise of continuing support and co-operation during the coming year.

3. That appreciation be extended to the Federal Farm Board, the Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Louis, and the Commercial Depository of the Association in Chicago for the active support, advice and liberal extension of lines of credit necessary to facilitate the marketing of the 1930 crop of soybeans.

4. That we solicit the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Illinois Agricultural Association to use their legislative contacts to effect just and equitable increases in the Agricultural Tariff schedules so that soybeans and soybean products will be adequately protected and that the Board of Directors of Soybean Marketing Association be instructed to use every reasonable effort to secure the tariff protection needed by the soybean industry.

5. That the Executive Officers of Soybean Marketing Association be instructed to immediately communicate with the Senators and Representatives from Illinois, urging the President to increase tariff duties on soybean products and competitive commodities under the flexible provisions of the Tariff Act.

6. That the Board of Directors and Executive Officers of Soybean Marketing Association use every reasonable effort and such portion of the corporate funds of the Association as financial condition of the Association would warrant, to develop and increase the uses of soybean products, and that the co-operation of soybean processes be solicited in such endeavors.

Respectfully submitted,
RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE,
FRANK S. GARWOOD,
C. C. RAYBURN,
G. W. LENHART,
BURTON E. KING,
EDWIN BAY.

Directors elected were: Adolph Gehlback, Logan county; D. D. Hill, Shelby county; Lester A. Reed, Morgan county; Burton E. King, Hancock county; John W. Armstrong, Champaign county; M. D. Tomlin, Mason county; W. J. Sandusky, Vermilion county; Sam Scrrells, Montgomery county; J. F. Probst, Macon county; T. H. Lloyd, Macoupin county; V. C. Swigart, DeWitt county; John G. Allbright, Moultrie county; Dwight Hart, Christian county; Edgar Boyton, Sangamon county, and W. G. McCormick, Douglas county.

President John W. Armstrong presided.

I. A. A. Board Meetings

The following resolution designating future meeting dates was passed by the I. A. A. directors at a recent meeting:

RESOLVED, That, until otherwise ordered, regular meetings of the Board of Directors be held at the office of the Association at 608 South Dearborn Street, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Friday following the second Monday of each month, at 10 A. M. on the following dates:

Friday, March	13, 1931
Friday, April	17, 1931
Friday, May	15, 1931
Friday, June	12, 1931
Friday, July	17, 1931
Friday, August	14, 1931
Friday, September	18, 1931
Friday, October	16, 1931
Friday, November	13, 1931
Friday, December	18, 1931

Legislation Considered at Springfield

I. A. A. Representatives Watch Measures Before General Assembly

ACTION on the first of a number of legislative measures sponsored or endorsed by the Illinois Agricultural Association was secured at Springfield on March 4 when a bill making it mandatory that at least 75 per cent of the fat requirements at Illinois charitable and penal institutions supported by state or county taxes be purchased in the form of butter and lard rather than oleo and other substitutes was reported out favorably by the House Committee on Efficiency and Economy. Rep. Sol Handy of Clark county will sponsor the measure.

Organizations for Bill

The action followed a hearing in which members of the committee, representatives of the I. A. A., Pure Milk Ass'n., Prairie Farmer, Illinois State Dairymen's Ass'n., Ill. Butter Mnfrs. Ass'n., Illinois State Grange, and the oleomargarine association took part.

Earl C. Smith, I. A. A. president, who spoke first for the farm interests, cleared up misunderstanding about the contents of the bill, told what the measure proposed, cited the condition of the butter market and farm prices in general, emphasized the need for broadening the outlet for Illinois farm products, of putting into force in state institutions the "Buy Illinois Products" campaign adopted by the last general assembly.

Brandon and Pierson Speak

Rodney Brandon, director of public welfare for the state, expressed his interest in doing everything possible to help agriculture. He stated that about 2,000,000 lbs. of fats are used in the state institutions annually, that half of this has been supplied by purchasing oleo and substitutes, that if the bill becomes law approximately 500,000 lbs. more of butter and lard will be bought for the 43,000 inmates of the state institutions than heretofore.

Stuart Pierson, state director of agriculture, spoke effectively for the measure, pointing to the fact that oleomargarine is made largely from imported vegetable oils, that it is no more than right that the greater portion of the fat requirements used in the state institutions supported largely by farm taxes, be the product of Illinois farms. "The state has been sponsoring a 'Buy Illinois Products' movement," he said. "To be consistent we ought to put it into practice in our state institutions and patronize our own butterfat producers."

Stanard and McQueen

S. J. Stanard, secretary of the State Dairymen's Ass'n., produced evidence showing that 11 other states have prohibited the use of oleo in state institutions. "Twenty thousand northern Illinois dairymen want this legislation," said W. C. McQueen, president of the Pure Milk Ass'n.

F. R. Baer of River Forest represented the oleo interests. Illinois produces more butter substitutes than any state, he said; why take a crack at an Illinois industry? He failed to state that most of the oils used in making margarine are imported from the Philippine Islands.

"The farm organizations ought to raise hell with farmers who eat oleo and fail to patronize their own industry," said Chairman Claude L. Rew of the committee.

Rep. Handy, who had previously introduced a measure similar to the one sponsored by the I. A. A., showed his good faith by withdrawing his own measure in favor of the new one.

Live Stock on Highways

A bill sponsored by the I. A. A. to amend Section 1 of "An Act in relation to domestic animals running at large within the State of Illinois," was introduced in the House by Representative Hugh Luckey of Vermilion county on March 4.

The bill provides that "Hereafter, it shall be unlawful for any animal of the species of horse, ass, mule, cattle, sheep, goat, or swine to run at large in the State of Illinois: Provided, that no owner or keeper of such animals shall be liable for damages in any civil suit for injury to the person or property of another caused by the running at large thereof, without the knowledge of such owner or keeper, when such owner or keeper can establish that he used reasonable care in restraining such animals from so running at large."

State Income Tax

The state income tax measure which has the support of the I. A. A. is Senate bill No. 138 introduced by Senator Simon Lantz of Congerville. The bill now rests in the Committee on Revenue awaiting a hearing.

The bill provides for an exemption of $1,000 for a single person, $2,000 for the head of a family or a married couple, and $500 additional for each dependent. The tax on the first $2,000 of net income is 1%, 2% on the next $3,000, 3% on the next $5,000, 4% on the next $5,000, 5% on the next $10,000, and 6% on all amounts of income in excess of $25,000.

The term "net income" means gross income of the taxpayer less deductions allowed by the Act. The usual credits allowed in the federal income tax are allowed in this measure.

Companion Measures

Seven companion bills to make effective important provisions of the proposed state income tax were introduced on March 4. An eighth bill will be introduced next week.

"These bills," said Senator Lantz, "provide for the repeal of Acts for the State School Fund, University of Illinois Fund, and reimbursement of the counties for one-half of their payment of blind benefits. In addition, they amend certain other acts referred to these funds. Lastly, they provide for the substitution of net receipts from the income tax by direct appropriation from the state general fund for the purposes named.

"In case net receipts from the income tax are not sufficient to provide for all the appropriations for such purposes, the Act provides that the sttae levying board shall compute the tax rate on property necessary to make up the deficiency between appropriations for such purposes from the state general

(Continued on page 7)

SUMMARY

Handy bill restricting oleo in state institutions reported out. I. A. A. and other groups take part in hearing.

Lantz state income tax measure awaits hearing in Senate.

Many bills amending motor vehicle act before Assembly.

Bill covering liability of farmers for live stock on highways introduced by Rep. Luckey.

Bill for free limestone from Chester penitentiary tabled. Other measures await action.

Sportsmen Want to Lease Uncultivated Lands

Uniform Agreement with Landowner Proposed for Hunting and Fishing Privileges

THE Public Relations Committee of the I. A. A. at its meeting on February 12 gave careful consideration to the proposal of the Sportsmen's Mutual, Incorporated, an Illinois sportsmen's club, providing for a uniform lease of farm lands by members of the sportsmen's organization for fish and game propagation and conservation, and for fishing and hunting.

After studying the proposed contract and lease, the committee deemed it worthy of consideration by members of the I. A. A. where large tracts of uncultivated lands are available and where agents employed by the sportsmen's organization are detailed to supervise hunting and fishing by its members so as to protect the farm owner and his property against damage.

What It Proposes

The proposed uniform agreement between the Sportsmen's Mutual and landowners or groups of landowners provides that members of the organization shall have the exclusive shooting, trapping, and fishing rights on the lands described in the contract in accordance with federal and state laws except that the owner of the land, tenant, and immediate family of the occupant of the premises shall have the right to hunt, trap, and fish on the land controlled by him or them.

It is contemplated that the Sportsmen's Mutual shall plant, propagate, and grow game and fish of its selection and have the privilege of declaring any part of the tract a sanctuary for the raising and protection of game against hunting.

Will Post Preserves

The Sportsmen's Mutual proposes to post the preserves with appropriate signs; agrees to assume responsibility for any injury or damage done by its members to any property of the landowner; agrees that members of the organization shall register in and out with the owner or game protector on the described premises, and that it shall pay the farmer or landowner for the privilege of hunting on said lands on the following basis:

5 cents per rabbit
10 cents per quail
25 cents per pheasant
30 cents per duck, where not fed
60 cents per duck, where feed pens and decoys are maintained

it being understood and agreed that the owner or tenant shall limit the kill of any, and all native game to the amount of his determination, except where game is by the second party or its members planted, propagated and grown, whereupon the second party and its members shall have the privilege of killing not less than 50 per cent per annum of the game planted and grown.

May Terminate Lease

It is agreed that no member of the second part will hunt or shoot in any field where stock is found, or where men or teams are working without the special permission from the then present owner, or tenant or their servants.

The landowner may terminate the lease or agreement at any time if the Sportsmen's Mutual or its members violate any terms of the lease. The length of the lease is for two years and the lease renews automatically for one year until notice of termination is given by the owner or the Sportsmen's Mutual.

If the land so leased changes ownership, the lease is automatically cancelled so that it is not a cloud on the title.

Committees Appointed

Sub-committees and advisory committees for 1931 appointed by the President at the February meeting of the I. A. A. Board of Directors are as follows:

Finance Committee

A. R. Wright ..... Varna
M. G. Lambert ..... Ferris
C. J. Gross ..... Atwood

Organization and Information Committee

C. E. Bamborough ..... Polo
Frank Oexner ..... Waterloo
W. A. Dennis ..... Paris
Otis Kercher (Farm Adviser) Danville

Marketing Committee

Samuel Sorrells ..... Raymond
Harold C. Vial ..... Downers Grove
A. B. Schofield ..... Paxton
W. L. Cope ..... Salem
R. A. Doneghue (Farm Adviser) ..... Macomb

Public Relations Committee

Chas. S. Black ..... Jacksonville
Geo. B. Muller ..... Washington
Chas. L. Bates ..... Browning
Edwin Bay (Farm Adviser) Springfield

Financial Business Service

Geo. F. Tullock ..... Rockford
Fred Dietz ..... De Soto
Charles Marshall ..... Belknap
E. C. Secor (Farm Adviser) ... Sparta

Geo. E. Metzger was elected secretary, Robt. A. Cowles treasurer of the I. A. A. for the year 1931 at the February meeting of the Board of Directors

I. A. A. Active in Support of Brigham-Townsend Bill

Dairy Industry Threatened by Cheap Imported Vegetable Oils Used in Making Butter Substitutes

OFFICIALS of the Illinois Agricultural Association were recently assured by members of congress from Illinois that the Brigham-Townsend bill, H. R. 15934 Senate 5745, will have their support when it comes up for vote. This proposed measure seeks to restore the 10 cent per pound tax on colored oleomargarine.

A recent ruling by Commissioner Burnet of the Internal Revenue Bureau was to the effect that oleomargarine colored by natural oils, such as imported palm oil, need not pay the federal tax of 10 cents a pound.

As we go to press, word comes from Washington that the Brigham-Townsend bill passed both the House and Senate in the closing days of the 71st Congress.

The vote in the House yas 302 aye, 101 no; in the Senate, 68 aye, 9 no.

The proposed bill will restore the 10 cent tax by changing the wording of the present law which now assesses only oleo "not free from artificial coloration which causes it to look like butter of any shade of yellow." Commissioner Burnet construed this provision in such a way as to exempt manufacturers of butter substitutes from the 10 cent per pound tax. He held that palm oil which gives the oleo a yellow color was not "artificial coloration."

The Brigham-Townsend bill changes the wording so that any oleo "yellow in color" must pay the tax. The measure also contains provisions relative to packing and marketing oleo which specify weight contents of from one-fourth to five pounds, and opaque material for wrapping purposes.

Under the bill, wrappings must remain unsealed and unbroken until in the possession of the consumer. The present law allows oleo to be sold in tubs, buckets, etc., with no restriction relative to breaking packages before retailing them.

The Illinois Agricultural Association is not only co-operating with the American Farm Bureau Federation and the dairy interests in supporting this measure but I. A. A. officials also have written the Illinois members of congress and conferred with the Secretary of Agriculture on several occasions apprising

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LEGISLATION CONSIDERED

(*Continued from page 5*)

fund and reasonably expected net receipts therein from the income tax.

Senator Lantz expressed the opinion that the income tax bill and the companion bills will make it possible for the state to dispense wholly with any levy of taxes on property for the various purposes referred to above and other general purposes, at a saving of approximately thirty million dollars per year to property owners of the state.

Motor Vehicle Bills

Other measures in which the I. A. A. is interested and is watching closely are those amending the motor vehicle Act so as to exempt farm tractors from paying a state motor license fee; and to change the classification of trucks in the levying of fees.

Senator Henry M. Dunlap of Champaign and Rep. Henry C. Allen of Lyndon have introduced practically the same bill in their respective Houses which fixes a fee of $8 for trucks weighing less than 4,000 pounds, $12 for trucks of from 4,000 to 8,000 pounds, and $22.50 for trucks of 8,000 to 12,000 pounds. Trailers and semi-trailers weighing 2,000 to 4,000 pounds are assessed $12, and those of from 4,000 to 10,000 pounds $25.

Senator Mason introduced a bill to exempt tractors, traction engines, etc., from the payment of motor license fees whether used by owners or in behalf of others; provides that vehicles of less than 7,500 pounds (now 5,000) shall pay the minimum fee of $12.

Senator Mills has a bill in the hopper providing for a license fee of $17.50 for vehicles of 5,000 to 8,500 pounds (present fee $22.50 for 5,000 to 12,000 pounds). Another bill introduced by Mills seeks a $200,000 appropriation to build a 4-H Club building at the State Fair Grounds.

Representative Hunter has introduced House Bill No. 228 which provides that threshing machines, clover hullers, corn shredders, and similar vehicles used primarily for agricultural purposes shall not be subject to the payment of vehicle license fees.

Another Oleo Bill

Representative J. R. Thompson of Bridgeport has introduced a bill to license all handlers of oleomargarine charging a fee of $250 per quarter for a license to sell it wholesale, and $75 per quarter for a license to sell it retail. The State Director of Agriculture is authorized and empowered to supervise the Act.

Free Limestone Bill

A bill to distribute agricultural limestone produced at Chester Penitentiary free of charge to southern Illinois farmers in the vicinity of the prison failed to secure favorable action of the House Committee on Efficiency and Economy on March 4.

The bill introduced by Rep. Davis of Murphysboro was criticized first on the ground that it is illegal for the state to give away its property; secondly, because only a few citizens would be benefited; thirdly, because it would furnish unfair competition to limestone companies operating in that territory.

President Earl Smith, who happened to be in the committee room when the measure came up, was called on to express his views. He stated that the bill as a temporary relief measure to benefit drouth stricken southern Illinois farmers had merit, but as a permanent program thought it unwise.

Sixteen inquiries in one mail were received by Country Life Insurance Co. in response to the "Family Income Rider" advertisement in the February I. A. A. RECORD.

Observations

Can a man earn $1,000,000 a year?

This is the controversial issue stockholders of the Bethlehem Steel Company will decide at their coming annual meeting on April 14 when the company's bonus system initiated years ago by Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board, will come up for consideration.

The target of attack by a group of minority stockholders is the cash paid President Eugene G. Grace, No. 1 employee, who for the past 13 years has received a bonus averaging $814,993 per year. During 1929 his bonus amounted to $1,623,753, during 1930 $1,015,591. He draws the nominal salary of $12,000 per year. The bonuses of a number of other employees have averaged between $100,000 and $230,000 annually during the 13 year period.

Stoutly defending the company's bonus plan in a recent letter to the stockholders, Chairman Schwab presents all the facts and asks for favorable action at the coming meeting to continue the profit-sharing system.

"I personally have fixed the percentages of the payments made under this system to the principal executives of the corporation since it was inaugurated," he writes. "I assume full responsibility for these payments and I am quite prepared to support them in principle in detail. The directors of the corporation share with me the belief that our bonus system has been one of the principal factors in the success of the corporation . . .

"I believe now as I have always believed that a liberal reward for unusual effort and ability on the part of an officer or employee is returned many fold to the stockholders of a corporation. It is as true of men of great ability as of those of lesser capacity.

"But the value of a liberal bonus system is not confined to the direct incentive offered to the particular recipients. There are collateral advantages. Chief among them is the fact that such a system attracts to the corporation men of exceptional ability.

"The hope of attaining an important position in the corporation is the best possible incentive to the younger men to work hard and thus win recognition and promotion. The results accomplished under the Bethlehem plan are the best evidence of the stimulating effect upon the entire organization of compensating effort on an incentive basis. The average administrative, selling, and general expense of Bethlehem, *including all bonuses*, in the six years ending December 31, 1929, was less than that of United State Steel Corp., or the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company both in terms of cost per ton of steel sold and in relation to the percentage of gross sales."

R. W. Hebard, New York engineer and a stockholder in Bethlehem Steel, expresses his disagreement with Chair-Schwab thus: "I consider that the stockholders who propose to put a stop to the present bonus system, or at least modify it to one within reason, are on very solid ground and deserve the support of the other stockholders.

"It is preposterous to claim that any such reward as the company paid Mr. Grace and others is indispensable to obtaining 'unusual effort and ability on the part of our officers and employees.'

"If this were true, it would be a forcible indictment against the policy in this respect of hundreds of American corporations wherein only salaries are paid or salaries plus a small bonus. There is no convincing evidence at hand that Bethlehem is any more efficently managed than innumerable other companies." Hebard contends that the fairest method of rewarding effort is to permit employees to acquire stock in the company (such as in American Telephone & Telegraph) and then employ all their ability to make the stock valuable, or that the bonus be paid after depreciation and dividends on common stock, rather than before, as is now the case.

Farmers who are members of cooperative associatons managed and operated largely by employees will be interested in the question raised in the Bethlehem Company which has been and is being widely discussed. The same principles which govern the success or failure of large corporations apply to the operation of farm cooperatives and agricultural associations with perhaps one exception. In the latter there are men whose zeal and untiring effort is not prompted so much by the compensation they receive, which invariably is small, as by their belief in and devotion to the principle that agriculture as an industry has not had a square deal and is entitled to a better income for the service it renders.

—G. T.

February, 1931, was the largest February in three years for the Indianapolis Producers. A total of 853 carloads of live stock was handled, representing 35 per cent of the market receipts. This was an increase of 77 cars over February last year.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*

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Country Life Insurance Co. ..... L. A. Williams, Mgr.
Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co. ..... J. H. Kelker, Mgr.
Illinois Agricultural Co-operative Ass'n ..... F. E. Ringham, Mgr.
Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co. ..... A. E. Richardson, Mgr.
Illinois Farm Supply Co. ..... L. R. Marchant, Mgr.
Illinois Grain Corp. ..... Harrison Fahrnkopf, Mgr.
Midwest Grain Corp. ..... Chas. P. Cummings, Gen'l. Mgr.
Soybean Marketing Ass'n. ..... J. H. Lloyd, Mgr.

Before the General Assembly

SINCE our recent annual meeting, representatives of the Illinois Agricultural Association have been in Springfield each week conferring with state officials and members of the General Assembly regarding legislation affecting farmers' interests.

The reason the Association was not represented at the state capitol in January is obvious. The legislative program of the I. A. A. for 1931 was outlined in the resolutions adopted by the official delegates who represented the 60,000 members. Now the Association's legislative committee can confidently go to the legislators with that program knowing that the prestige of 60,000 organized farmers is behind it.

Agriculture is well represented at Springfield. Farm groups and organizations in Illinois are co-operating most harmoniously. This fact was well illustrated at the recent hearing before the House Committee on Efficiency and Economy when the Handy bill to restrict the use of oleomargarine and lard substitutes in state institutions was considered.

Joined in support of the bill were the I. A. A., Pure Milk Association, Prairie Farmer, the state Grange, the Illinois State Dairymen's Association and the Illinois Butter Manufacturers Association.

The rights of agriculture can be protected and its interests best served by such unity of action. Much good can be accomplished when those charged with responsibility forget personal credit and think only of results.

Mr. Legge Retires

ILLINOIS farmers have reason to be grateful to Alexander Legge, who recently retired as chairman of the Federal Farm Board. The qualities of frankness, courage, and sincerity he brought to the Farm Board inspired confidence and gave heart to farmers' efforts in helping themselves through co-operative action.

Mr. Legge did more for the co-operative cause than most people realize. Some of his blunt statements would have been dubbed socialistic and radical had they not come from a responsible man identified with big business and capitalistic enterprise.

During his two years of service he proved a worthy champion of agriculture before those who would deny the farmer the right to organize for the effective marketing of his own products.

Mr. Legge's successor, James C. Stone of Kentucky, has the courage and sincerity of his predecessor with the advantage of long years' experience in the co-operative marketing movement. Mr. Stone is favorably known to many Illinois farmers. He has announced that the policies followed during Mr. Legge's incumbency will be continued. Under the leadership of "Jim" Stone we have every confidence that the Agricultural Marketing Act will be applied for the best interests of the American farmer.

42 Suspended

SUSPENSION of 42 live stock commission companies at E. St. Louis by order of the Secretary of Agriculture should have a wholesome influence in maintaining similar public exchanges as free and open markets where farmers as well as others may do business unhampered by boycotts and restrictions.

The notorious case at the National Stock Yards is only another illustration of the belief held by certain middle men that they have a God-given right to handle the farmer's products for him; that the profits from trading in agricultural produce under no consideration should go to the farmer.



Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins preaching the gospel of Limestone, Legumes, and Permanent Soil Fertility on Poorland Farm, Tonti in Marion County. Who knows the approximate date of this picture?

"Intelligent permanent soil improvement on land that must be or will be farmed is both the safest and the most profitable investment open to the farmer and the landowner."

Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins.

LIMESTONE —the safe investment

DR. HOPKINS' gospel of limestone, legumes, and permanent soil fertility is just as applicable today as it was before the war. High yields, fertile soil, and low cost production is the formula for success on the farm in periods of low prices.

Limestone and legumes will pay your taxes—lift the mortgage. Now is a good time to order your requirements at your County Farm Bureau office.

Buy limestone from producers co-operating with your Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association. This is your guarantee of quality at a discount to members.

◆◆ The I. A. A. Is a Service Organization ◆◆

Grain Producers Meet at Peoria

Alexander Legge, Farm Board Chairman, Is Unexpected Guest at Illinois Grain Corp. Annual Stockholders' Meeting

ALEXANDER LEGGE, chairman of the Farm Board, who happened to be in Peoria to address the Creve Coeur Club, was an unexpected guest at the annual meeting of the Illinois Grain Corporation held Monday, February 23, at the Jefferson Hotel.

Mr. Legge made a brief address to the 154 delegates, officers and visitors who represented all except three of the stockholder members.



G. C. Johnstone

The Farm Board chairman complimented the organization on its progress. "You're a live organization," he said. "Keep up your courage and carry on. You can't go down stream all the time. You have to go up some time and that's the difference between a dead fish and a live one. There are certain individuals and organizations who apparently believe they have a God-given right to handle your grain for you. I don't see it that way. Some of these people are actively working against you, so you have obstacles to overcome."

Commodity Control

Earl C. Smith, president of the I. A. A., in an interesting address devoted to the broader problems of building an effective co-operative marketing organization stressed the importance of volume control of farm commodities if the producer is to realize the full benefit of the co-operative system. He pointed out the weaknesses in the operation of co-operatives where a minority of the directors control the policies.

G. C. Johnstone of Bloomington, president of the corporation, in his annual address told of the progress of the organization since it was incorporated early in 1930.

"It was expected that much opposition would come from private interests which had been receiving the profits from marketing the farmers' grain," he said. "But no one anticipated that the most insidious and unfair propaganda would come from those who were supposed to be leaders in the farmers' elevator movement. However, today many more farmers are doing their own thinking, and are not being influenced by the propaganda of selfish subsidized interests.

"You already have a membership of 33 fully qualified co-operative farmers' elevators. The fact that our sales agency, the Mid-West Grain Corporation, already has handled a million and a quarter bushels of grain is a complete answer to the enemies of co-operation who are seeking to prevent farmers from developing their own marketing agencies in the terminals.

"The strength of our organization is based on the fact that farmers themselves are the real owners of this co-operative machinery set up to market and merchandise their grain. Farmers themselves own stock in the local elevators, and the local elevators in turn own stock of the regionals which in turn own and control the Farmers National Grain Corporation. Through these same local units grain producers will participate in the savings and profits from the state and national grain marketing agencies.

Producer at the Terminals

"Through the local, state and national co-operatives the producer has a voice at the terminal markets where prices are made and with increased volume will come bargaining power to stabilize prices, and obtain all that the market affords for his grain.

"While it is true that the development of the Illinois Grain Corporation was only made possible by the support given it by the Boards of Directors and stockholders of member elevators, who had a vision of the possibilities in collective action, I am satisfied that this unity of effort could never have been brought about without the services and finances made available by a strong general farm organization such as the Illinois Agricultural Association.

I. A. A. Aid Helpful

"It has contributed liberally of its finances, counsel, man power, and last but by no means least, its prestige. The high esteem in which the Illinois Agricultural Association is held in business, agricultural, and financial circles, and the success which other projects it has promoted have attained, have all been valuable assets to the Illinois Grain Corporation. I am also convinced that in order that co-operative efforts among farmers in the future maintain the stability they should, a strong general farm organization should be maintained, to work in harmony with them.

"A very small amount of the subscribed capital investment has been used in organization work, the Grain Marketing Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association having spent practically its entire allotment of funds for 1930 upon this project, and expects to do so throughout 1931.

Opportunity for Elevators

"Each day I am more convinced of the enlarged opportunity each member elevator has in securing reliable information which should be helpful in the conduct of its business affairs. In the past the only source of information was through privately-owned commission firms which were interested in your affairs only to the extent of the profit which they were able to secure from each bushel of grain they purchased. It made no difference whether the price was high or low.

"During the coming year by working together we should be able to profit by our past experiences. While constructive criticism is always welcomed by the board of directors it is each member's duty to be loyal to his own selling agency and not allow untruthful propaganda to circulate unchallenged. The coming year should show an increased membership and it is to the interest of every stockholder that this should be. It is only by the control of a large volume of grain that we can gain the end sought.

"The machinery is set up and functioning, we as grain producers will approach the objective of our plan just to the extent that interest and support is given to our own marketing agency, the Illinois Grain Corporation."

Other Speakers

Fred E. Ringham told of the success of many farmers' elevators and how careful audits were helping them to operate on a sound financial basis. Harrison Fahrnkopf, I. A. A. grain marketing director who has directed organization work among elevators, spoke briefly, modestly gave way to other speakers.

Charles P. Cummings, general manager of the Mid-West Grain Corporation, introduced the branch managers at St. Louis, Peoria, Jacksonville, Decatur, and Pontiac, discussed technical problems in selling grain.

The Farmers National Grain Corporation was represented by N. T. Nelson

of Chicago and Joseph Dickson of St. Louis.

Directors elected for 1931 are as follows:

Name	County
*G. C. Johnstone (president)	McLean
*J. C. Sailor (vice-president)	Iroquois
*E. E. Stevenson	LaSalle
*J. P. Stout	Sangamon
*A. R. Wright	Marshall
O. G. Anderson	Ford
B. L. Baird	Knox
Oscar Combrink	Greene
C. P. Griffiths	Hancock
Byron Miller	DeWitt
Ralph P. Mills	Vermilion
J. Fred Romine	Douglas
Charles Schmitt	Logan
E. H. Williams	Whiteside
Albert C. Kolmer	Monroe

*Member of Executive Committee.

Senate Committee Airs Milk Prices

At a recent hearing held by a special committee of the United States Senate charged with investigation of food costs, news dispatches state that Chairman Arthur Capper of Kansas introduced statistics to show that the Borden Milk Company, which distributes approximately 40 per cent of the retail milk and cream in Chicago, averaged profits of about 20 per cent on its common stock during the last five years.

"So certainly the Borden Company has been doing very well," said Senator Capper.

"That is a larger profit than the farmers who produce the milk get," commented Senator Frazier of North Dakota.

"It's about 10 times the profit the farmers in Kansas get," Capper replied.

The committee learned from the Bureau of Labor Statistics that the average price for milk of 51 cities is 13.3 cents a quart and the farmer is receiving an average price of a little less than 4.5 cents.

Dr. F. B. Walmsley, president of the Borden Farm Products Company, produced figures which he said showed the consumer had received the full benefit of reduced prices to the farmer. His company, he testified, reduced its price at Chicago from 14 to 13 cents a quart at the beginning of the year, and the farmer's price was cut .8 of a cent per quart.

A temporary embargo of not more than one year's duration on wheat and other farm products from foreign countries was recently urged before the House Ways and Means Committee by Chairman Alexander Legge.

A POLICY

WE must sow in order to reap. We must surround ourselves with good men and guide them wisely—letting them bear responsibility for detail, and giving them credit for results.

Confidence in ourselves and our policies is imperative. We must not merely have a stiff upper lip, but also a stiff backbone. We must believe in our plan and have the courage to stick to it, even when discouraged by temporary set-backs.

—William Feather.

Investments for Farmers

Farmers should never buy securities with high yields because such yields are a danger sign that something is wrong with the stock, Prof. F. A. Pearson of Cornell University recently told New York farmers in a talk on investments.

"Always investigate the company thoroughly before investing in its common stock," he said. "Generally, the farmer who has been sufficiently successful to save money for investment has been too busy to study the business conditions and the affairs of the company; therefore he should not invest in this type of security.

"Mortgages on farms, investments in local enterprises with which they are acquainted in their community should be bought in preference to investments in other communities," he continued.

"In general, the risk which goes with securities bearing a high yield should be carried by the man of much greater means than the farmer."

236 Attend Bureau President's Banquet

Two hundred and thirty-six County Farm Bureau presidents, county advisers, I. A. A. officers, directors and staff members attended the annual Farm Bureau presidents and farm advisers banquet the night of Wednesday, Jan. 28, Springfield.

The banquet, which as in past years was a closed session, brought out the largest representation of any held in recent years.

The dinner and entertainment held in the St. Nicholas Hotel was donated by the Springfield Chamber of Commerce. C. G. Kohler, chairman of the Convention Bureau, deserves much credit for its success.

The fellow who waits until conditions are just right before he starts, never starts.

50 Illinois Counties To Organize This Year

COUNTY Farm Bureaus in 50 Illinois counties will re-sign their members during 1931, states George E. Metzger, secretary and director of organization. Organization work is well in hand and adequate preparations have been made in the majority of counties for the coming membership drives.

Commenting on the volunteer solicitor plan followed in Illinois, Metzger said, "The Illinois Farm Bureau member is maintaining his organization largely through his own efforts. The reason Illinois farmers have the greatest state farm organization in America is that they put more effort into its maintenance and its many activities and enterprises. They have great pride in the accomplishments of their organization which reflect the work they have done in years past through co-operative action."



Geo. Metzger

Membership in the I. A. A. passed the 60,000 mark the first of the year when 60,076 members were on the roll. By. Feb. 1 this number had crept up to 60,500. Membership in the state organization has been on the upgrade ever since 1926.

The annual meetings of County Farm Bureaus and various companies and organizations affiliated with the I. A. A. have had greater attendance during the past winter than any time in history. Illinois farmers appreciate the fact that during business depression they need their organization more than ever before. As a result the morale of the membership was never better than it is today. A substantial increase in membership is confidently expected.

Four new district organization managers will be employed by the I. A. A. within the next few weeks; one in southeastern Illinois, one in southwestern Illinois, and two in the northern part of the state.

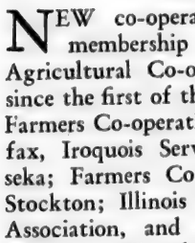
At a recent meeting directors of the McLean County Farm Bureau passed a resolution urging that volunteer organization forces make every effort to break the state record for the most Farm Bureau members signed in a single day. Their drive will be held in May. They hope to sign 2,000 Farm Bureau members within a 24-hour period. Tazewell county now holds the record with 1,288 Farm Bureau members signed in a single day. LaSalle county is second with 973.

Auditing Association Adds Five New Members

Annual Report Shows Steady Progress with 54 New Members During 1930

NEW co-operatives added to the membership roll of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association since the first of the year are as follows: Farmers Co-operative Company of Colfax, Iroquois Servce Company, Watseka; Farmers Co-operative Exchange, Stockton; Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association, and the Monroe Service Company, Waterloo.

These new members bring the total membership of the auditing association up to 290. Contracts from additional co-operatives now being organized are expected within the next few weeks.



Fred Ringham

Delegates at the recent annual meeting of the Association on Jan. 28 in Springfield voted unanimously to reorganize under the 1923 Co-operative Act of Illinois and to change the name from the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association to the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association. Incorporation papers will be filed shortly.

Officers Elected

Directors elected were A. J. Gillfillan, Watseka, president; Jesse L. Beery, Cerro Gordo, vice-president; Henry H. Parke, Genoa; Albert Heckle, Quincy; and Byron DeBord, Princeville. George E. Metzger and Robert A. Cowles were chosen secretary and treasurer respectively.

Action was taken to place all membership contracts on a one-year continuous contract under which any member will have the privilege of cancelling the contract on due notice, as provided in the by-laws, at the end of the year.

It was voted to refund that portion of the capital reserve amounting to approximately $1,800 (collected in 1924 and 1925) to member companies which have continued in good standing since that time. Hereafter the Association will refund each year the reserve collected in the fifth preceding year.

E. E. Crabtree, banker of Jacksonville, who was the principal speaker, emphasized the need for adequate audits in operating a business efficiently and in establishing credit with banks. Co-operatives must adopt the same business practices as successful private enterprises if they are to succeed, he said. He pointed to the fact that adequate capital funds are necessary to operate a co-operative successfully. He told the delegates that financial audits are the best means for keeping directors informed about the business of the enterprise they are directing.

54 New Members

In his annual report to the delegates, Manager Fred Ringham stated that the business investments of agriculture in Illinois continued to grow during 1930 in spite of the depression. Fifty-four new members came into the organization during the year, the largest acquisition of any year since the first membership campaign was conducted.

No promotional or field organization service was maintained, although a double-spread advertisement was published in the April, 1930, issue of the Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD. This advertisement was helpful in explaining to the Farm Bureau members and managers and directors of Illinois co-operatives the auditing service available through the Association.

Among the Membership

The membership of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association as of December 31, 1930, was made up of 76 farmers' elevators, 69 County Farm Bureaus, five County Home Bureaus, 25 live stock associations, 30 dairy and produce associations, 47 co-operative oil companies, 14 mutual insurance companies, five seed companies, six mercantile companies, and eight miscellaneous organizations—all hold membership on a co-operative basis. Charges for the auditing service are at cost, although a small percentage is added to each bill for reserve, which eventually will be returned to the members.

The cost analysis of 292 audits billed in 1930 reveal a total service charge of $32,615.64. Approximately $20,000 of this charge was for accountants' salaries, nearly $4,500 for traveling and field expense, and a little over $8,000 for office expense. To this amount was added $3,217.07 for capital reserve, making the total charge $35,832.71.

Total assets of the Association at the end of the year were listed at $21,609.20, total net worth $21,337.83. Net income for the year was $2,435.20.

(Continued from page 6)

them of the Association's wishes that this measure be passed.

The fact that the butter market has been demoralized in the last few months is due in part to the recent ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau. If this ruling is allowed to stand it will mean that producers of butterfat throughout the United States will be subjected to the unrestricted competition of cheap, imported vegetable oils from foreign lands. It is estimated that the market for millions of pounds of butter will be taken away by butter substitutes made largely from and colored by imported oils.

Oil Companies Plan To Open About Apr. 1

The Monroe Service Company, one of the newer members of the Illinois Farm Supply Company, is erecting bulk station equipment and will be ready to handle petroleum products within the next few weeks. At the initial organization meeting Albert C. Kolmer was elected president, F. G. Oexner, secretary, and W. L. Meyer, treasurer. These men will serve along with Geo. Niebruegge, Wm. F. Schwarze, Hy Rosenberg, Jr., and Elmer Stumpf as directors until a permanent board is elected.

More than $15,000 was raised through the sale of preferred stock to furnish capital for necessary equipment and supplies. All of the stock was sold by volunteer solicitors and much of it came in as a result of an effective publicity campaign directed from the Farm Bureau office.

Whiteside county raised more than $25,000 at two meetings held within a period of 10 days. No farm to farm solicitation was necessary. More than 150 who came out to the initial organization meeting pledged over $11,500. At a meeting the following week additional subscriptions increased the capital stock outstanding to more than $25,000.

The Whiteside Service Company is expected to be in operation shortly after April 1.

Urge Uniform Banking Laws

Uniform banking laws for all the states were recommended by many prominent bankers who appeared recently before the sub-committee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

Melvin C. Traylor of Chicago stated that he would like to see a uniform law developed with minimum capitalization as one of its features. He opposed the idea of all banks belonging to a national system and considered it unnecessary for all banks to belong to the federal reserve system. Mr. Traylor would permit branch banking within the state, but for the first five years would limit it to the county.



The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company of South St. Paul, Minn., was recently admitted to membership in the National Live Stock Marketing Association. St. Paul is the last of the large markets to be served by a member of the national co-operative.

In 1930 the St. Paul co-operative handled more than 8,300 carloads of live stock.

Illinois shipping association managers who increased their business to the Indianapolis Producers during the year 1930 over 1929 are: Carl Smith, Champaign; Frank Kettering, Danville; L. R. Rardin, Rardin; C. M. Weller, Tuscola; W. Lester Ramp, Newman; Orville Wood, Isabel; Ivan Clouse, Chrisman; Albert Libkie, West Salem; Henry Volle, Mt. Pulaski; Fred M. Stoll, Beason; W. E. Leischner, Deland; William Fulk, Decatur and Cerro Gordo; D. H. King, Olney; H. H. Richards, Parkersburg; F. H. Galster, Tower Hill.

Fred Gumm, manager of the Paris, Illinois, Shipping Association led all others again for the year 1930 with a total of 140 cars consigned to the Indianapolis Producers. W. J. Richey, Palestine, was second with 84 cars and Carl Smith of the Champaign County Live Stock Marketing Association third with 80 cars; C. M. Weller, Tuscola, fourth with 76 cars; W. H. Honnold, Kansas, fifth with 71 cars; Charles Ekiss, Bethany, sixth with 68 cars, and E. C. Cavins, Charleston, seventh with 67 cars.

Bill Kurtz, rounding out eight years as manager of the Tabor Shipping Association in Dewitt county, reports that he has handled over a million dollars worth of live stock during that time. In 1930 he shipped 62 cars to the Indianapolis Producers and 3 cars of lambs to Chicago. The membership, now 220, nearly doubled during the period. Before Kurtz became manager, the association never shipped over 23 cars, but shipments since have ranged from 56 to 74 cars per year. He keeps a close check on the stock fed by his members and makes it a point to get in touch with them several weeks before they are ready to ship.

Farm price levels in mid-January were the lowest since January, 1912.

Oil Company Returns

The Marshall-Putnam Oil Company, state, closed its most successful year on August 31 with 1,528 customers. In addition to the payment of 8 per cent on preferred stock, the board of directors declared the regular 8 per cent annual patronage dividend and two special refunds of 6 per cent each to be paid at some future date. The 851 Farm Bureau members who have patronized the company during the past fiscal year will receive $26,978.70. This amount, together with the regular patronage refunds declared annually since the organization was established four years ago makes a total of $58,812.68 returned in cash to Farm Bureau patrons.

The McDonough Service Company, after a few months' operation, has declared an 8 per cent refund. Some 425 Farm Bureau members will share in this distribution of earnings.

Ninety-five per cent of the paid up Farm Bureau members in Tazewell County patronized their own local service company during the first eight months of operation. Approximately one thousand Farm Bureau members will share in the 8 per cent patronage refund declared, payable at once, and the 8 per cent special refund which will be payable at a later date.

McLean County Service Company, one of the charter members of Illinois Farm Supply Company, closed a most successful year November 30. This organization has 2,700 patrons, 1,588 of which are Farm Bureau members who participated in the distribution of $62,000.00. In addition to the regular 10 per cent annual patronage refund another 10 per cent was declared on a patronage basis. Four hundred twenty-four Farm Bureau members received more than $50 each, 95 more than $100 each, 12 more than $200 each, and two over $300 each.

The Menard County Farmers Supply Company and the Morgan Farmers Oil Company each declared a 5 per cent patronage refund to all Farm Bureau members recently. The Montgomery County Farmers Oil Company paid 5 per cent patronage refund on six months' business, ending August 31.

Ill. Agr. Mutual Ins. Co.

I hereby acknowledge receipt of your check for $17.60 covering accidental collision occurring December 19, 1930.

May I say that your prompt and courteous attention to the matter in hand has completely sold me on Farm Bureau insurance.

Clara L. Daily,
Wayne County, Ill.

Accident notice received Dec. 23, 1930. Check sent out Dec. 29, 1930.

Hunting and Fishing Measure Fails to Carry

Closed seasons on all game in Illinois will have to be established unless the 1931 session of the general assembly submits to the people a constructive program for sanctuaries and breeding grounds and the people approve such a program at the 1932 election, C. F. Mansfield, secretary of the Uniform Conservation Laws Commission, predicted in a recent statement.

"The greatly reduced supply of all kinds of game in Illinois," Mansfield said, "cannot much longer withstand the inroads of hawks, owls and other predatory birds and animals, as well as the kill by the ever-increasing army of hunters unless a definite program is adopted for the establishment of closed sanctuaries in every county, such as was planned under the bond issue submitted to the voters at the last election," he said.

"The fact that the total vote on this proposition was 150,000 greater than on any other of the eight propositions submitted to the people at the November election shows the tremendous interest in conservation that is being awakened in Illinois today. While this question received a majority of the votes cast upon it, it failed to receive a majority of the votes cast for members of the legislature."

Knox County Annual Passes Resolutions

Resolutions passed at the recent annual meeting of the Knox County Farm Bureau (1,360 members).

1. Pledged co-operation and support to the I. A. A. and A. F. B. F. in their efforts to improve the economic position of farmers;
2. Approved of the Marketing Act, and the Farm Board "for their efforts to build securely on a firm foundation and accomplish something of lasting value to agriculture";
3. Approved of the present district organization plan; suggested better co-ordination "which can only be done by the employment of a state organization director on full time";
4. Favored a fair and equitable taxing system through a state income tax;
5. Opposed attitude of cities in Illinois asking for portion of gas tax for city improvements, commended editorial in Register-Mail.

A little nonsense now and then will undo the best of men.

Red Top Exchange Seeks More Members

Manager Oelze Makes Known Plans for Great Service to Southern Illinois Farmers.

A MEMBERSHIP campaign throughout the red top growing area of southern Illinois will be inaugurated within the near future, according to Manager E. J. Oelze, who made known his and the directors' plans while conferring at the I. A. A. offices recently.

"It is our purpose," said Mr. Oelze, "to bring the service of the red top seed co-operative to other growers in the territory. We have an unusual opportunity before us. Within a comparatively small territory embracing such counties as Cumberland, Jasper, Effingham, Fayette, Bond, Marion, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Edwards, Wayne, Jefferson, Clinton, Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Williamson and Crawford, approximately 90 per cent of the red top seed of the world is produced. Through the Exchange we intend to organize the bargaining power of the growers in this area and merchandise their product in an orderly manner so that they will get all that the market affords.

No False Promises

"We are not going to promise anything impossible of accomplishment. We do not promise to fix prices, nor to sell for more than the market affords. We do propose to avoid market gluts and prevent wide fluctuations and unnecessary spreads in the price received by the producer and that paid by the consumer. I believe this can be done successfully by concentration of volume through one large efficient co-operative organization such as ours.

Over 2,000 Members

"The fact that we now have more than 2,000 members and that we successfully merchandised some 30,000 pounds of fancy red top seed last season at favorable prices, indicates that farmers of southern Illinois are backing this project. We have the support of the Federal Farm Board, the Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Louis, the Illinois Agricultural Association, and the County Farm Bureaus throughout the territory. I believe we have enough intelligence in our ranks to perform a satisfactory money-saving service, and we appeal to the red top growers not yet affiliated with us to come in and help realize on the opportunities made possible through organization."

The Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange is now having its accounts audited regularly by the Illinois Agricultural Co-Operatives' Association of Chicago. A policy has been adopted of keeping the members informed at all times about the condition of the organization, financially and otherwise.

The Seed Growers' Exchange has an authorized capital stock of $250,000, $25 par value.

New Plant

The co-operative recently erected a modern 60x90 ft. steel and concrete warehouse containing strictly up-to-date offices and directors' room. The old warehouse, which contains the seed cleaning equipment, will be used by the feed grinding and mixing department of the Egyptian Service Company, for which the latter will pay rent to the Exchange.

The new services all of which will be under the management of Mr. Oelze, are expected to have a favorable influence on the future of the Seed Exchange.

N. Y. College Advises Audits for Co-Ops.

THE charge made for auditing a firm's books may seem high, but so is insurance, says F. A. Harper of the New York state college of agriculture in warning officers of farm co-operatives of the dangers that may come from lack of an audit. Too often the audit is done by an auditing committee of members who are likely to be incapable of auditing, and it is little more than signing the manager's report, he says.

"Auditing is necessary to local associations as a protection against dishonesty or carelessness. Carelessness is the most subtle and dangerous of the two and probably causes far more loss to co-operatives than downright dishonesty—but that makes the loss no less costly. The audit serves to protect the members against dishonest management or officials and serves also to protect honest management and officials against suspicions of dishonesty. Both members and officials are served.

"A competent auditor does more than make an annual statement. He can advise as to improving accounting methods, the financial position, the credit policy, and point out weakness in the operation of the co-operative."

The Illinois Agricultural Co-Operatives Ass'n. specializes in auditing accounts for co-operative associations on an "at cost" basis. If your local co-operative doesn't have a competent audit regularly find out why. The I. A. C. A. service safeguards the investments of farmer stockholders in its member co-ops.

Secy. Hyde's Annual Report Is Delivered

Urges Land Utilization Policy Be Adopted and Production Adjustment.

PRODUCTION adjustments and a more rapid development of a national land utilization policy are two remedies for the agricultural depression, Secretary Hyde declared in his annual report to President Hoover. Secretary Hyde also urged the necessity of organizing agriculture into effective co-operative groups for collective action, of changing the present tax system to lighten the farmers' tax burden, and of improving rural credit conditions.

Income Down

Gross farm income for 1930 will probably be about $9,950,000,000, or 16 per cent less than for 1929, Secretary Hyde reported. After noting the reduced world demand for farm products, he emphasized the importance of production adjustments as one factor in improving the relationship of the agricultural industry as a whole with its market opportunities.

He advocates acreage reduction, states that dumping of surpluses abroad is not feasible, that the indefinite storing of surpluses tends to prevent, rather than to cause, a rise of prices, that tariff duties are not effective on commodities produced largely for export, and that subsidies would increase rather than restrain production.

Cut High Cost Acres

He declares it does not follow because some farmers can produce at a lower cost than others, that the low cost farmers should do nothing to prevent overproduction. Wise acreage adjustments, he added, can help to decrease the unit cost as well as the volume of production. He suggests the elimination of higher cost acres, and the concentration of remaining production on the more productive land.

"Commercial racketeering" was the term applied by Governor Christianson of Minnesota to the practice which he said was disclosed "in an unguarded moment" by a representative of the chain stores, of offering standard, trademarked merchandise at cost or less, and recouping losses by marking up other lines.

The concentration of ownership and control of business, "unprecedented in the history of the world," bodes no good to the country, he said.

A lot of good times are ruined by excessive anticipation.



For Their Sake—

Keep Your Life Insurance in Force

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO.
608 So. Dearborn St. - Chicago

Old Line Legal Reserve Protection at Low Net Cost

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In the course of the hearing, during which more than 2,800 pages of testimony were taken, the evidence dealt with the various ramifications of live stock marketing including the provisions of the agricultural marketing act which is administered by the Federal Farm Board. Referring to objections on the part of the old-line commission firms to Farm Board policies, the decision stated, "However much objection the respondents or any of them may have to the agricultural marketing act or the policies of the Federal Farm Board, the same cannot constitute any excuse or justification to a boycott or unjust discrimination or unfair practice under the packers and stock yards act."

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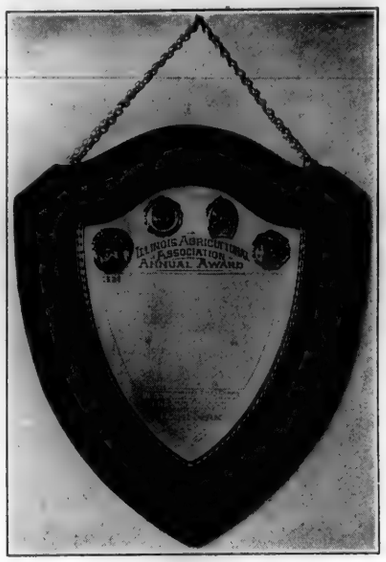
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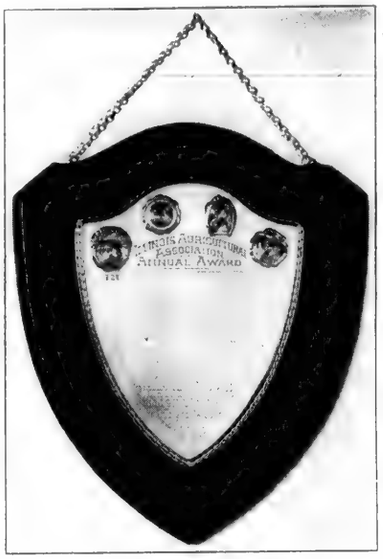
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"In early days plans were presented but each individual member could co-operate to any degree he saw fit. Plans were placed before them and thoroughly explained and co-operation urged. Some would—some 100 per cent—some 50 per cent—some 25 per cent—some 5 per cent—and some no per cent. It was soon found if any plan was to succeed it could only be done by having all members agree to follow in every detail all the plans formulated by headquarters organization—and failing to follow such plans they automatically excluded themselves from the benefits and could not remain a member. Once the idea was established of having a powerful headquarters organization which all would respect and whose plans would be put into effect 100 per cent, success became apparent immediately.

"By actually pooling their buying, in the truest sense of the word, they suddenly found that from the point of buying they had equal advantage with their most powerful competitor. When it came to the identification of their stores and the type of store that would meet with public favor, they discovered that by having complete identification on a uniform basis throughout the country—both inside and outside the store—they immediately began to secure advantages and benefits equal to that of their strongest competitor in this respect. People began to say:

" 'Why, Frank Smith must have great buying power—I see stores like his everywhere.'

Advertising Helps

"Soon powerful advertising was engaged in. No single individual retailer could possibly hope to present his case to the public in a strong enough manner with constant continuance that would eventually work its way into the consciousness of the people, but banded together it was possible with small income from each one to begin that powerful advertising which today stands as a miracle in our modern merchandising. Further, because of this co-operation of thousands of independent merchants funds are available in such amounts that full page advertising in national magazines is now being engaged in to top off the complete advertising program.

"This organization has grown until last year sales of independent retailers in the I. G. A. exceeded five hundred million dollars. It is operating in 37 states with thousands of retailers following most carefully all the plans worked out for their benefit. Increase in membership is growing at a rate that is hard to believe.

"Advertising is conducted in over 350 newspapers weekly. Every member mails out a miniature newspaper containing specials, new ideas on foods for the family's use and household hints, recipes, and other matters of interest to the consumers—and the circulation of this medium, which is issued twice a month, is approximately two and one-half million copies per issue.

Uniform Sales Methods

"Window display experts are engaged at headquarters to work out displays. These are photographed, reproduced and sent to every member, and windows are changed every week. Many have marveled that in a small store they could engage such expert window trimming service, but it is easy when great numbers are co-operating together. Posters, price tags, and every conceivable device that is necessary for the store in present-day merchandising, are furnished."

In closing, Mr. Grimes told his audience that farmers' local co-operative marketing enterprises were comparable to the local independent grocers'; that their hope for gaining control of their products lay in merging their resources and strength through larger centralized organizations which could do for them what they never could do working alone.



By L. A. "Larry" Williams

Women in Life Insurance

MRS. MIES of Livingston county, president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, read a very interesting resolution at the annual meeting which has caused me to give some thought to the subject of life insurance for women. Although our agents have never solicited farmers' wives particularly, their selling nevertheless has been consistent so far as that sex is concerned.

On the farm a wife is really a partner with her husband in the farming business. It, therefore, should be considered as a partnership affair. Partnerships usually protect each other. In the event of the death of one partner, the other is left the insurance to help maintain the business or to clear up the estate without too great a loss.

I have always maintained that the man should carry the greater proportion of insurance on his own life. I feel that it would be more difficult for the woman to get along after the death of the husband than it would be for the man to get along after the death of the wife even though there be children.

This, however, is not exactly true in farming. There is a greater need of the farm wife to protect the interests of her family with insurance than there is for the city wife. The standard of living in many farm homes is noticeably lowered upon the death of the wife and mother. Proper care and schooling require funds. Many of the finer things in life are overlooked because of the need for money and it is reasonable to assume that the plans of a mother for her children will at her death have to give way to the more important plans of making the farm go even to the sacrifice of proper education.

A woman may take a policy and specify in that contract that in the event of her death so much a month shall be paid to her children for the purpose of education. By this method she can see to it, even after her death, that some of her dreams and hopes are realized. A portion of her insurance may be made payable to her husband. The proper insurance program will give her a greater feeling of satisfaction as well as a greater confidence in the partnership which is too frequently a real partnership so far as work is concerned but not when the cash returns come in. On many farms, however, the woman spends the greater share of the money; she is the shopper, the planner, and the budget maker.

I am grateful indeed to the women of the past convention for their resolution and I am hoping that Home Bureaus will work with the General Agents in trying to bring about a more successful distribution of information on the matter of life insurance. I am suggesting to General Agents that they set aside two weeks or a month out of the year for the purpose of specifically bringing the advantages of life insurance before women. It is my further suggestion that they appoint sub-agents for that two weeks' period during which every policy written will bring a commission to the Home Bureau. Also that these women agents solicit only women and children, and that the General Agent and all regular agents co-operate during that two weeks' period to make possible the greatest success.

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Ins. Co.

"Your check for $66.48 in re my claim received January 11 and I am acknowledging same in the spirit of a satisfied policyholder and happy in the knowledge that the truth prevailed regardless of the strange attitude of the bus driver. Strange to relate that we never carried any insurance on cars owned by us previously and never had an accident of account. However, I will be doubly cautious in future and hereby tender my thanks for your business-like and courteous treatment."

M. A. NEUMEYER, Edinburg, Texas.

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ILRC

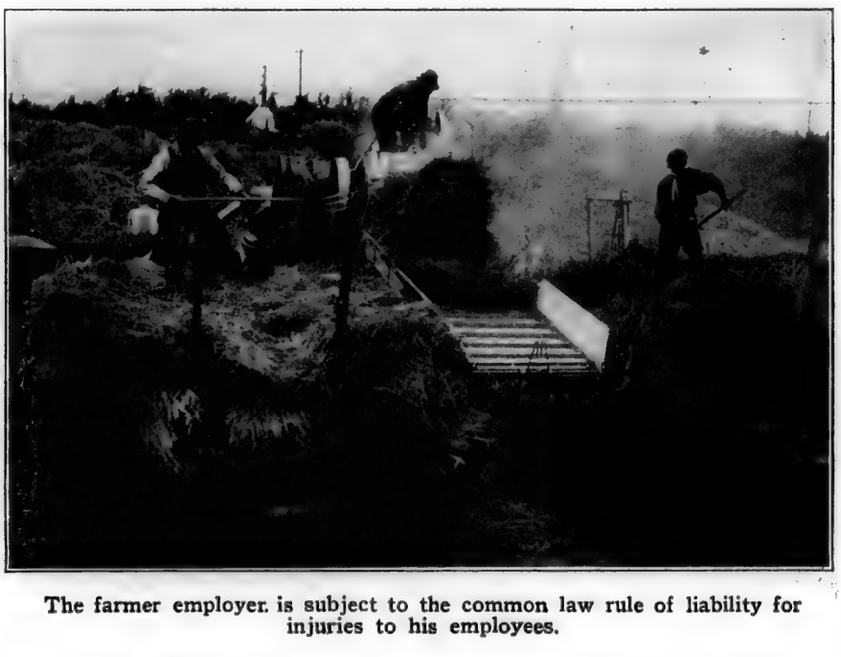
MAY 27 1931
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

PROF. JOHN PIEPER.
AGRONOMY DEPARTMENT.
UNIVERSITY OF ILL.
URBANA, ILL.



APRIL, 1931



The farmer employer is subject to the common law rule of liability for injuries to his employees.

Are You Protected Against Farm Labor Accidents?

THE National Safety Council reports that farm accidents are more numerous than factory and industrial accidents for the number of men employed..

A team may run away . . . fly wheels, belts, and moving parts catch clothing, injure and maim fingers and limbs . . . a fall may break an arm or leg . . . nails, pitchfork, and other sharp instruments may lead to blood poisoning and lockjaw. Would you be protected against liability if one of your men were so injured?

Following are a few of the accidents reported by Farm Bureau members who have taken advantage of Illinois Agricultural Mutual low cost employers' liability insurance:

MAR.-PUT. CO.—Hired man slipped on wagon wheel and fell on edge of wagon box injuring side.

HENRY CO.—Fork slipped out of bale of straw, emloyee fell through hole in mow, dislocating collar bone.

RICHLAND CO.—Employee's hand caught between two heavy timbers on a truck.

DE WITT CO.—Hired man caught finger between belt and pulley on gas engine, seriously injuring hand.

McLEAN CO.—Team of mules ran away, seriously injuring hired man.

FULTON CO.—Employee cranking truck—result, broken right arm.

Other injuries reported resulted from: Kick by horse, ladder falling, sudden starting of team, wagon running over feet, starting pump engine, key press flew out while starting combine, ensilage cutter injured hand, 14 foot fall from hay mow, fingers caught in gears, etc.

EMPLOYERS' liability insurance also covers accidents to employees in threshing rings, corn shelling, hay baling, and other group operations on the farm. The policy provides insurance up to $5,000 for one person, and $10,000 for any one accident, pays court costs, lawyers' fees, hospital bills, medical attention, etc.

Since the Company started, cost has averaged only $8.54 a year for one employee. The service is limited to Farm Bureau members.

Mail the coupon and get our latest circular giving full information.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

608 SO. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO

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608 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

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The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Number 4 APRIL, 1931 Volume 9

Legislation—57th General Assembly

A Review of Bills Your Organization Is Supporting at Springfield

TAX revision based on ability to pay, clarification and improvement of our state co-operative laws, needed amendments to the motor vehicle act, and a series of minor bills to correct injustices or aid the farmer in one way or another comprise the legislation sponsored or supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association in the 57th General Assembly of Illinois.

The bill of outstanding importance to Illinois farmers and property owners is Senate bill 138 (Lantz) which provides for a state income tax. The companion bills, 164-170 inclusive, and S. B. 200 provide for the administration of the income tax and for using the revenue so derived to replace state taxes now levied on property.

The state income tax bill imposes a tax upon the net income of all residents of the state including fiduciaries for persons or estates, also income of non-residents derived from sources within Illinois.

Only Personal Incomes

The bill does not apply to corporations or partnerships as such, the income from which is taxed only after it reaches the individual.

All ordinary business expenses including general taxes on property may be deducted from gross income in computing the amount of net income. No personal or living expenses are deductible.

Personal exemptions are as follows: $1,000 for each single person, $2,000 for each married couple or head of a family, and $500 for each child under 18 years of age or other dependent person.

Killing the Goose

ABOUT three-fourths of all net income produced or received in Illinois is now derived from personal industry, which is wholly exempt from taxation under the present taxing system.

Only about one-fourth of all net income is derived from the ownership of property, which is still compelled to assume the entire burden of general property taxes.

The burden on real estate and easily visible personal property is made much heavier by the almost complete evasion of taxes by all intangible property except bank stock.

The situation is gradually growing worse because of the increasing percentage of net income derived from personal industry and tax-evading property.

The only way to reach with direct taxes the majority of our population which is now virtually exempt therefrom is through an income tax.

"Every legitimate tax is either directly or indirectly a tax on income," says Prof. John E. Brindley of Iowa State College. "By this we mean that it is paid out of the income of the taxpayer. When the tax is greater than the income, the balance must be paid out of capital. In this way we kill the goose that lays the golden egg of future tax paying ability. In a word, 'we dry up the source of future income,' to use the well known statement of Adam Smith written in 1776."

The moderate tax rates after deductions and personal exemptions are applied on net income as follows:

1% of the first $2,000 of tax. income,
2% of the next $3,000 of tax. income,
3% of the next $5,000 of tax. income,
4% of the next $5,000 of tax. income,
5% of the next $10,000 of tax. income,
and
6 per cent of all taxable income in excess of $25,000.

Examples are given on page 4 showing how personal exemptions are deducted from different amounts of net income and how the several tax rates are applied to different amounts of *taxable* net income in computing the amount of income tax in each case.

Not an Additional Tax

Taxes collected under this act will be paid into the General Revenue Fund of the state to replace the tax on property levied for all state purposes except for payment of interest and retirement of the principal of the Waterway Bonds and Soldiers' Compensation Bonds.

The bill provides for administration by a Department of Income Taxation, co-ordinated with other departments under the Civil Administrative Code of the state; for the requirement of information from employers and others as to any taxable sums amounting to $700 or more paid to any individual in any taxable year; for exchange of information with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States or administrative officers of income taxes in other states; for suit by the Attorney General for the collection of taxes; and for prosecution by the Attorney General for fraud.

The bill provides that the act shall be in effect January 1, 1932, and that the first returns shall be made and taxes paid April 15, 1933, on net income received in the calendar year 1932 or in any fiscal year ending in 1932. Any taxpayer using a fiscal year is required to make returns and to pay taxes on the 15th of the fourth month following the close of his fiscal year.

Companion Bills

The companion bills accompanying Senate bill 138 are necessary to insure that the net proceeds of the income tax shall not be *"just another tax"* in addition to present taxes on property, but shall be substituted for and reduce general property taxes for state purposes.

This is accomplished by bills repealing acts or portions of acts providing for the levy and collection of taxes on

Examples Showing the Operation of the State Income Tax

I. Single person with no dependents. Exemptions and tax rates on three different amounts of net income are shown in the following table:

	A	B	C
Net income	$1,000	$2,000	$10,000
Exemption	1,000	1,000	1,000
Net taxable income	None	$1,000	$ 9,000
taxable at—			
1 per cent on first $2,000	None	$ 10 (on $1,000)	$ 20
2 per cent on next $3,000	None	None	60
3 per cent on next $5,000	None	None	120 (on $4,000)
Total income tax	None	$ 10	$ 200

II. Married couple with three children under 18 years or other dependents. Exemptions and tax rates on three different amounts of income are shown in the following table:

	D	E	F
Net income	$3,000	$5,000	$50,000
Exemptions ($2,000 plus $1,500)	$3,500	3,500	3,500
Net taxable income	None	$1,500	$46,500
taxable at—			
1 per cent of first $ 2,000	None	$ 15 (on $1,500)	$ 20
2 per cent of next $ 3,000	None	None	60
3 per cent of next $ 5,000	None	None	150
4 per cent of next $ 5,000	None	None	200
5 per cent of next $10,000	None	None	500
6 per cent of all over $25,000	None	None	1,290 (on 21,500)
Total income tax	None	$ 15	$ 2,220

NOTE: The above examples show the virtues of a system of taxation based upon ability to pay taxes. They also show that the proposed income tax bill with its moderate exemptions and tax rates imposes a very light burden upon taxpayers as compared with the oppressive burden now imposed upon owners either of real estate or of any other property taxed on its value.

property for the University of Illinois Fund (Senate Bill 164), for the State School Fund (165), and for the State Blind Fund (166); by amendments to other acts removing any references to the three funds named above and providing that money appropriated for any of the special purposes named shall be payable out of the General Revenue Fund of the State (Nos. 166, 167, 168, 200).

Amends Code

Senate Bill No. 170 amends the Civil Administrative Code, creating a Department of Income Taxation and the offices of Director and Assistant Director for the administration of the Income Tax Act.

The necessary delay in the first collection of income taxes until 1933 requires that the tax on property for the State General Revenue Fund be continued for the year 1931 payable in the year 1932. This is done in Senate Bill No. 169.

This bill also provides for the possibility that receipts from income taxes in 1933, together with revenue from sources other than property, may not be sufficient to pay all appropriations from the General Revenue Fund. For this reason the State Levying Board is given power and is directed to lexy a tax on property also for the year 1932, payable in 1933, sufficient to pay any difference between reasonably expected receipts therein and all appropriations therefrom.

Produce $30,000,000

It is believed that receipts from the income tax will make any levy on property needless, but it is necessary to give the State Levying Board authority to make it in order to save the state from possible embarrassment.

It is conservatively estimated that an income tax act with the provisions of Senate Bill No. 138 will produce at least $30,000,000 in any year, at least $40,000,000 in prosperous years, and possibly $50,000,000 in a highly prosperous year.

The Income Tax Bill and its companion bills cannot interfere in any way with the amount of money appropriated by the state for the University of Illinois, the common schools, or blind relief, all of which are now provided for by special levies on property. Even now no special levies are available for the purposes for which they are collected unless they are appropriated therefor by the General Assembly.

The income tax and its use as proposed in the companion bills, with revenues from other non-property sources, will probably supply all of the funds now collected from property taxes not

(Continued on page 7)

Let's Put the Other Horses to Work



WORKING A GOOD HORSE TO DEATH

The farmer must have a new deal in taxation

¶ Illinois property produces less than one-fourth of the total income of the entire population but pays all direct general taxes.

¶ Illinois tangible property produces about one-seventh of total net income of the entire population but pays about 95 percent of all direct general taxes.

¶ Intangible property owned by residents of Illinois produces at least nine percent of total net income of the entire population but pays less than five per cent of all direct general taxes.

¶ Productive intangible property owned by residents of Illinois now amounts to at least $12,000,000,000 in value, of which only a small amount is assessed.

¶ Personal industry produces at least three-fourths of total net income of the entire population but pays no direct taxes.

A tax on net income is the answer to the problem

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*

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Pass the Income Tax

WITH the legislatures of Vermont, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Georgia, Iowa, Indiana, Missouri, Utah, Pennsylvania, and other states making more effective, passing, or now seriously considering income tax legislation, this just and equitable method of raising revenue for government purposes is fast gaining the recognition it deserves.

The antiquated property tax, largely a real estate tax, is on the run. It is breaking down under the crushing load of ever-increasing government expense. Property tax delinquencies are mounting everywhere because property in itself does not represent tax-paying power. Fair-minded citizens, and statesmen charged with the responsibility of administering government affairs see the necessity of developing sources of revenue based on ability to pay.

The Lantz state income bill (S. B. 138) now before the Illinois General Assembly offers the legislature an opportunity to take a constructive step toward correcting an unfair taxing system under which more than half the population of the state pays nothing directly to support government. The proposed measure is not an additional tax. It is a lieu or replacement tax designed to defray nearly all the costs of state government and relieve property to that extent. No person can object to the measure on the ground that it adds to the tax burden. It merely distributes the present load more evenly over the people having ability to pay.

Spreading the taxes over a larger number of voters is bound to exert a wholesome influence on future government. With more tax consciousness on the part of those who now pay nothing, there will be more interest and attention by voters to state, county, and municipal bond issues, appropriations, and expenditures. Good government demands that each voter make some direct contribution no matter how small the amount in return for the rights, benefits, and privileges of citizenship. The enactment of Senate Bill 138 will help bring about this desired result.

Under False Colors

AMONG the statutes of Illinois is a law popularly known as the "Co-operative Act of 1915" under which a number of farmers' elevators are organized. As amended in 1923, this Act is co-operative in name only. Corporations organized under it may or may not be co-operative. There is nothing in the Act limiting the return of companies so organized on capital, nothing to compel a distribution of excess profits to patrons after reserves and a maximum of 8 per cent is paid on capital stock.

Under it a co-operative association may be owned by comparatively few stockholders, the business of the association may be thriving, the profits large, but the farmers who patronize it and make possible its success may share no more in its profits than they do in the earnings of any private corporation.

House Bill 466 before the Illinois legislature, which has the support of the Illinois Agricultural Association, seeks to amend the 1915 Act so as to make it truly co-operative, limit return on capital stock, make mandatory the distribution to patrons of excess earnings, when and if distributed, on the basis of business done with the company.

There is nothing illegitimate about a company owned by one, two, or a half dozen stockholders retaining all the earnings for the benefit of the owners. Private corporations do this and no one objects. The objection lies in associations that parade under false colors, basking in the sunlight of favor and partiality which most farmers rightfully show toward real co-operative enterprises.

House Bill 466 seeks to strip away the sham and camouflage, and require associations organized under this Act to be truly co-operative.

ABOLITION of the Farm Board is advocated by Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, high-tariff-protection-for-industry champion. The senator objects to the Grain Stabilization Corporation maintaining a higher than world price for the American farmers' grain, deplores the $500,000,000 revolving fund appropriation.

On the other hand, Senator Couzens of Michigan has discovered that the steel companies are charging the railroads the same price for rails, that rail prices have not come down. Price stabilization of steel, aluminum, and other products of organized industry will not be denounced by Senator Reed and other eastern industrialists. Only price stabilization and protection for agriculture, in their estimation, is economically unsound.

57TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 4)

only for the purposes named, but also for all other purposes for which appropriations are usually made from the General Revenue Fund. If they should fail to do so, the State Levying Board is directed to levy taxes on property sufficient to make up the deficiency.

A NUMBER of measures of more or less importance the I. A. A. is supporting before the General Assembly cover varied subjects, all of practical interest to farmers. Bills which have already passed the House include H. B. 410 (Rep. Luckey, Vermilion county) which would absolve an owner from damages resulting from his live stock running unattended on public highways without his knowledge, where such owner used due care in keeping such live stock off the highways. Under the act, responsibility for accidents resulting from live stock running at large would be placed on the party whose negligence brought about the damages.

Cow Has Right-of-Way

In a recent decision a Wisconsin judge held that a cow being driven across a road from one pasture to another had the right-of-way, and that drivers of vehicles were bound to exercise due care to avoid hitting such animal. The present Illinois law presumes the owner of live stock to be liable for damages resulting from unattended live stock on public highways.

H. B. 501 (Rep. Johnson, Ford county) would make the owner of any dog liable for damages it inflicts by killing or molesting live stock (sheep, goats, cattle, horses, mules, poultry, swine). This bill, which authorizes the killing of such dog, passed the House by a substantial majority vote on April 1.

Butter Substitutes

H. B. 451, which provides that no state institution supported by public funds shall purchase more than 25 per cent of its fat requirements for inmates in the form of butter or lard substitutes, passed the House on March 31, although it was amended before passage so as not to apply to county and municipal institutions. This bill was substituted for H. B. 84 (Handy), which prohibited the use of butter substitutes in all state institutions.

H. B. 4 (Rep. Davis, Jackson county) provides that lime dust manufactured at the Southern Illinois (Chester) Penitentiary shall be furnished free to farmers in the drouth stricken area of that section. This bill will be supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association as an emergency measure to expire at the end of the year 1931. Sen. Harry Wilson of Perry county has introduced the same measure in the Senate as S. B. 387.

License Milk Dealers

The milk dealers' licensing bill, H. B. 440 (Rep. Corzine, Christian county) provides for state licensing of milk dealers and carries a provision that applications for licenses shall contain a certificate signed by a physician showing freedom from communicable diseases of each person handling or coming in contact with milk sold. The state's attorney and sheriff of each county shall be furnished with a list of licenses twice a year. The measure is designed to improve the milk supply in small towns and rural communities. This bill received favorable consideration by the Committee on Agriculture, and as we go to press, is on third reading in the House.

Motor Vehicle Bills

A number of bills amending the motor vehicle act, changing the classification of trucks by weight and the license fees therefor, also clarifying the law with reference to exempting farm tractors and other farm machines from the payment of motor license fees have been introduced.

Reps. Hunter, Winnebago county, and Allen, Whiteside county, have introduced similar measures covering the reclassification of trucks according to capacity.

The Illinois Agricultural Association will support the bills which coincide closest to the resolution on these questions passed at the last annual meeting, namely:

"We favor and pledge our support to amendment of the Motor Vehicle Act:

1. *"To exempt farm tractors and any farm implements and machinery drawn by tractors from the requirement of motor licenses when such tractors, implements and machinery use the highways only in moving between fields or farms for the purpose of carrying on farm operations.*
2. *"To establish a more equitable schedule of license fees with different rates for trucks having a combined weight and rated capacity of less than 4,000 pounds, between 4,000 and 8,000 pounds, and between 8,000 and 12,000 pounds."*

Hunter Bill Passes

Rep. Hunter's bill, H. B. 228, which provides that farm machinery including tractors, threshing machines, clover hullers, ensilage cutters, corn shredders, corn shellers, etc., shall not be subject to the motor vehicle act, passed the House on March 26.

The Illinois Agricultural Association appeared in opposition to H. B. 407 which would give cities one cent of the three cent gas tax to use for the construction of roads and streets. The I. A. A. supports the State Department of Highways in contending that the distribution of the gas tax be left undisturbed, the hard road program completed, but that the Highway Department take over the building and maintenance of streets through towns and cities that have been designated as state highways.

Amendments to the Co-operative Acts of 1915 and 1923 are covered in House bills 466 and 467 (Homer J. Tice, Menard county), respectively. H. B. 466 would make the 1915 Act co-operative in principle as well as in name, would increase the number of shares a stockholder can hold from five to ten shares, authorizes a maximum of $1,000 per share instead of $500, permits one co-operative to invest in the stock of another up to 10 per cent of its capital stock, and provides that dividends on capital stock be limited to 8 per cent.

H. B. 467, which amends the Co-operative Act of 1923, is designed to broaden and make more flexible the 1923 Act so as to meet all conditions developed through past experiences. Under the amended act it will be possible to organize co-operative credit corporations, to organize national co-operative marketing associations under the Illinois law. It will do away with the necessity of organizing co-operatives under the Delaware laws.

The amendments proposed in H. B. 467 have the approval of the Legal Department of the Federal Farm Board.

State Income Tax Up In Senate on April 15

As this issue of the RECORD goes to press the Lantz state income tax bill, S. B. 138, is scheduled to come up for third reading in the State Senate Wednesday, April 15, at 10 A. M. The legislative committee of the I. A. A. secured a special order for consideration of the measure following the action of the Senate two weeks before in passing the bill from second to third reading.

A state-wide conference of County Farm Bureau presidents has been called at Springfield for Wednesday afternoon, April 15, to consider the income tax bill and other legislation supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association before the 57th General Assembly.

State Legislatures Pass Income Tax Bills

THE Iowa Senate on March 25 passed a state income tax bill. The measure provides a tax of 1 per cent on corporations and the rates on individuals are graduated from 1 to 5 per cent. An income tax had already been approved by the House which carried a 3 per cent corporation tax and lower salary brackets than that provided in the Senate amendments.

The Senate vote followed a special message from Governor Turner renewing his plea for an income tax to relieve part of the burden on property owners.

Georgia

THE George state legislature recently enacted—

1. A state income tax with rates from 1 to 5 per cent on individual incomes and 4 per cent on corporate incomes;

2. An act allowing an offset of 1931 sales taxes against income taxes paid in 1932.

Utah

UTAH passed a personal income tax with rates ranging from 1 to 4 per cent. Exemptions are $1,000 for single persons; $2,000 for a married couple, and $400 additional for each dependent. An offset is allowed for property taxes paid up to one-third of the amount of the income tax.

Missouri

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., April 2.—The House has concurred in Senate amendments to the income tax increase bill and passed the measure which now goes to the governor for his approval.

It provides for income taxes on a graduated basis ranging from 1 to 4 per cent, which, according to its proponents, will bring in about $5,500,000 of additional revenue annually.

Maryland

A BILL proposing a personal income tax with rates ranging from .5 per cent to 5 per cent has been introduced in the Maryland legislature.

Oklahoma

A BILL providing for a net income tax on corporations and individuals passed both Houses of the Oklahoma legislature and was sent to Governor Murray on April 4. The governor announced that he would approve it immediately.

The bill provides for a tax of 2 per cent on incomes up to $10,000 a year, 3 per cent on $10,000 to $20,000, 4 per cent on $20,000 to $100,000, and 5 per cent on all above $100,000. Individuals are allowed an exemption of $750 and $750 additional for each dependent, reports the U. S. Daily.

Three-fourths of the proceeds of the tax goes to the common school fund, and one-fourth to the general revenue fund of the state.

Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 2.—A bill proposing a state income tax will be considered by the House when it meets April 7.

The proposed income tax is graduated from rates ranging from 2 to 10 per cent. The maximum rate for corporations would be 7 per cent.

Vermont Governor Signs Income Tax

Governor Wilson of Vermont signed the state income tax bill recently passed by the legislature. The rate for corporations is 2 per cent. In the case of individuals the rate is 2 per cent for earned income and 4 per cent for unearned income. On earned income the exemptions are $1,000 for single persons and $2,000 for married persons. Where all the income is unearned, the exemptions are $400 and $800.

Thompson Grain Member

Unofficial reports state that Sam. H. Thompson, newest member of the Federal Farm Board, will succeed Samuel R. McKelvie when the latter retires in June as grain representative on the board. A business man with an agricultural connection is expected to be chosen to bring the board up to its full membership when McKelvie leaves.

Independent oil operators are leasing farm lands around Spring Lake in Ogle county, Illinois, where a small oil seep was recently discovered. Several rigs are already drilling, one being down 115 feet.

South Dakota recently passed a bill providing for a tax on substitutes for butter and lard. The bill was aimed "at the cheap imported oils which constitute 65 per cent of the oils used in the manufacture of oleomargarine, not against cotton seed products," states Loyson G. Troth, state secretary of agriculture.

Driver's License Debate at Galesburg Meeting

"Resolved, that Illinois should adopt a drivers' license law" was the subject of a debate held before 45 members of the Farm Bureau Boosters Club, Galesburg, April 2. Harry Peterson and Frank Sutor of Sparta township, the affirmative team, won the decision. William Moore and Art McGovern of Copley township comprised the negative team.

E. I. Wilson of Tazewell county, specialist in parliamentary practice, will demonstrate parliamentary rules at the next meeting on Thursday, May 7.

The subject for debate at the June meeting will be "Resolved, that the Philippine Islands should be given their independence."

Sid Cherrill of the I. A. A. live stock marketing department, spoke on live stock marketing following the debate.

15th District Conference

CO-OPERATIVE grain marketing was one of the principal topics discussed at the 15th district I. A. A. conference, Canton, March 26.

Harry Gehring of Knox county and director of the Illinois Grain Corporation stated that the business of the Mid-West Grain Corporation, co-operative sales agency, had been increasing rapidly during recent months, and that 34 fully qualified co-operative elevators now hold membership in the Illinois Grain Corporation.

Organization and membership solicitation were discussed by R. J. Hamilton and John C. Moore. Hamilton stated that during the first two months of the year more members joined the Farm Bureau and I. A. A. voluntarily than in any other similar period in the history of the organization.

Produce marketing was covered by Farm Adviser L. E. McKinzie of Schuyler and J. E. Meatheringham of Adams county.

A. N. Skinner, former I. A. A. director from Yates City, opened the meeting and introduced his successor, C. G. Bates of Schuyler county, who presided.

Mr. Bates outlined the legislative program of the I. A. A. and talked briefly about the newer developments of co-operative marketing.

F. M. Higgins, formerly I. A. A. district organization manager, is back at his old job as editor of the Lake Geneva (Wis.) News-Tribune.

MISSING PAGE(S) ARE ADVERTISEMENTS

Whiteside Cuts Values; Endorses Income Tax

Board of Supervisors Takes Action in Meeting April 1

THE Whiteside county board of supervisors voted on April 1 to cut valuations of land and city lots in the county an average of 20 per cent, and went on record in favor of the Lantz state income tax bill as a step toward placing taxes on the basis of ability to pay. J. D. Conrad, Sterling assessor and prominent Farm Bureau member, presented evidence to show why the reduction in land values should be made.

The cut will not be a horizontal one. An effort will be made to equalize downward an average of 20 per cent, each assessor being authorized to use his own judgment in making the reductions.

Supervisor R. A. Norrish of Morrison, former president of the Whiteside County Farm Bureau and a director in the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Assn.; Supervisor S. C. Given, Fenton, and Mr. Conrad drew up the following resolution which was adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, the supervisors and assessors of Whiteside county now in session, find that the valuations of land in Whiteside county have decreased 40 per cent since the last quadrennial assessment, and,

"Whereas, it is the opinion of this group that on account of the depreciation in land values, a reduction of assessed values will be necessary, and,

"Whereas, a reduction in values will cause a loss in revenues for the county that will make it impossible to meet the ordinary and necessary expenses,

"Therefore, be it resolved that we request our senator and representatives from this district to support the Lantz income tax bill now before the state legislature or any other tax relief bill that will aid in the assessment of intangible personal property.

"And further, that the county clerk be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the members of the legislature from this district."

Mr. Norrish, in supporting the resolution, stated that many farmers are paying from 20 to 40 per cent of their net incomes in taxes on their farms, that holders of real estate are compelled to pay taxes on such property whether they own it or not, while the mortgage holder escapes. County expenses can't be reduced much, he said, because state laws require counties to pay such items as mothers' pensions, blind pensions, TB sanitariums, war veteran relief, etc.

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSN.
ELECTION OF DELEGATES

NOTICE is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of May and June, 1931, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureaus and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the by-laws of the Association.

During May an annual meeting will be held in Massac county.

During June an annual meeting will be held in Ogle county.

Signed:
G. E. METZGER, *Secretary.*
April 15, 1931.

Large Audience Hears Pres. Smith at Rochelle

MORE than 500 farmers and townspeople gathered in the Rochelle township high school the night of March 26 to hear President Earl C. Smith discuss legislation pending before the 57th General Assembly.

The proposed state income tax figured largely in Mr. Smith's address. The Lantz income tax bill, the speaker said, is aimed at the injustice of the present system which forces real estate, creating only 10 per cent of the state's income to pay 90 per cent of the taxes.

Mr. Smith expressed the belief that the measure has an excellent chance of passage in the present session because the fairness and justice of this tax is becoming widely recognized. With the antiquated property tax breaking down in almost every section of the state, with tax delinquencies mounting higher and higher, students of political economy and statesmen realize that taxation based on ability to pay is the only fair method of deriving revenue to support government.

Property owners of Ogle county would have saved $133,710 if the bill had been a law this spring, the speaker said.

He deplored the fact that so many Illinois farmers are still outside the ranks of the Farm Bureau and I. A. A., emphasized the need for all farmers working together to solve their problems.

G. A. Lazier of Lindenwood, former president of the Ogle County Farm Bureau, presided. On the speaker's rostrum were C. E. Bamborough, Polo; George F. Tullock, Rockford; L. D. Carmichael, and Anson Rosenkrans, presidents respectively of the Ogle and Lee County Farm Bureaus.

Marshall-Putnam Tax Valuations Too High

Assessors Act to Reduce Taxes as Result of Farm Bureau Information Service

As we go to press word is received that the Marshall county supervisor of assessors, Ray Litchfield, instructed the assessors to make a 25 per cent cut in the value of best farm lands in that county. Timber land and cheaper pasture lands will command a 30 per cent reduction. Vacant city lots will also be cut. Improvements on both city property and farm property will be allowed a reduction.

Putnam County Also Reduced

Putnam county was not so seriously out of line in its valuations as was Marshall. The supervisor of assessors therefore instructed the assessors to make the necessary equalizations on the cheaper lands in Putnam Co., effecting a considerable reduction on that class of property. City lots and personal property will also be reduced.

"The reduction in valuations which will be effected in Marshall and Putnam counties this year, largely as the result of tax studies made by the local Farm Bureau tax committees, and which was supported by general sentiment in favor of such changes both by the assessors and by the people at large, will be a substantial savings to taxpayers. In some instances local taxing bodies will find it necessary to reduce their budgets because they have levied to the limit of the legal rate. In addition, Marshall county residents will have the assurance that they will be paying very little, if any more, than their just share of state taxes. This saving alone will result in at least $15,000 reduction in the amount of state tax that will be paid."

Sec'y. Hyde Visits I. A. A.

Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde and C. B. Denman, livestock member of the Farm Board, called at the I. A. A. office, Chicago, on April 6.

E. W. "Farmer" Rusk, formerly county adviser in Macoupin county, has severed his connection with the Chicago and Illinois Midland Ry. and Station WENR, to take charge of agricultural programs for Station WMAQ, owned by the Chicago Daily News.

Error cannot exist where truth is continuously promoted.



SATURDAY, May 9, was set as the opening day for the 1931 Farm Bureau baseball season by directors of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League who met at Peoria March 20. Around 100 officials, players and visitors attended. Nearly all the 34-35 counties expecting to have teams were represented.

Principal action taken included (1) rearrangement of the districts to make way for new members, (2) adoption of State Arbitration Committee's report on eligibility, (3) adoption of playing rules for the season.

The accompanying map shows the new arrangement of counties into districts. Each district will organize before the opening of the season, elect a district chairman and dictator, adopt a schedule of games to decide the district championship, agree on selection of umpires, division of gate receipts, etc.

The State Arbitration Committee, composed of League President Chas. Black, Jacksonville; Vice-President John Stout, Chatham; Secretary George Thiem, Chicago, reported on the troublesome question of eligibility of players. Eligible are:

1. Farm Bureau members actively engaged in operating a farm or actively superintending the operation of a farm.

2. Dependent son or dependent relative of a Farm Bureau member actively farming and living with such member.

3. Where joint membership is held all parties to membership actively engaged in farming.

4. Part time employment away from the farm shall not be construed as making a prospective player ineligible under the eligibility rule as defined in the constitution.

5. Farm managers actively superintending the operation of farm lands who are members of the Farm Bureau.

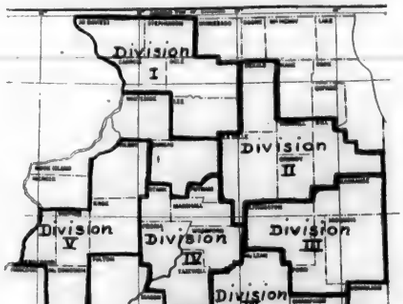
6. Dependent sons of Farm Bureau members, or members of the Farm Bureau who go to school and work on the farm during vacation.

Most significant rules adopted require:

1. Each team to deposit $25 cashier's check as forfeit for failure to report at regularly scheduled game.

2. Each team to fill out eligibility questionnaire on each prospective player and file with state league secretary 10 days before first scheduled game.

The Spaulding No. 0 new cushion cork center ball was adopted as official.



Divisions in Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League

"Skeets" Bloomquist, former Galesburg star will again act as manager and attempt to lead the Knox county team into the state semi-finals.

It was decided by the players at a recent meeting to start practice within the next two weeks and attempt to get in all the practice possible before the opening of the league schedule, which will be the latter part of May.

Division IV will open the season May 16 when Marshall-Putnam and Peoria cross bats in Peoria county, while Woodford and Tazewell meet on the latter's home grounds. Wilfred Shaw was selected district dictator at the divisional meeting.

From McLean

Division VI held its meeting in Clinton April 3, where L. R. Welk was chosen district dictator. First games will be played May 16. Each county will keep its gates receipts at home games, pay its own umpires at home and away.

Douglas county games will be played at Tuscola, Macon county at Decatur, Champaign games at Urbana, Logan at Lincoln, McLean at Normal University diamond.

Jefferson County Farm Bureau Get-Together

"FOR the first time in the history of the Jefferson County Farm Bureau, and so far as we have been able to find out, probably for the first time in Illinois, all present and past members of the Board of Directors and their families were invited to a get-together," writes Charles E. Twigg, the new county agent at Mt. Vernon.

W. T. Wooden, first president of the Jefferson Bureau, told of the difficulties encountered in organizing a Farm Bureau in that county. A. E. Drennan, a former president, brought the history of the Bureau down to recent years.

I. E. Beall, present Farm Bureau president, gave an account of his former connections with the Farm Bureau Federations in Texas and Missouri, emphasized the superior Farm Bureau service program in Illinois.

Other speakers were F. L. Brissenden, I. A. A. district organization manager; H. H. Connaway, delegate to the I. A. A. convention; County Adviser Twigg; Assistant State Leader F. L. Longmire; L. R. Caldwell, former county adviser; the secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce, and the manager of the Emmerson Hotel.

National Co-Op. For Fruit and Vegetables

Plan to Co-ordinate Regional Co-Ops. in Nation-Wide Sales Plan

AS we go to press a national meeting of fruit and vegetable co-operative representatives is scheduled to be held in Washington, probably on April 13 at the call of Charles S. Wilson, member of the Federal Farm Board.

On April 6, fruit and vegetable marketing representatives from Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas met with Mr. Wilson of the Farm Board in St. Louis to discuss possibilities for organizing a fruit and vegetable regional co-operative in the Mississippi Valley. A. B. Leeper, director of fruit and vegetable marketing, Secretary Geo. E. Metzger, and W. L. Cope of the I. A. A., together with several Illinois growers, sat in the conference.



A. B. Leeper

A committee of four was appointed to go to Washington at the call of the Farm Board to meet with 11 other representatives chosen from all sections of the United States to discuss the advisability of organizing a national fruit and vegetable marketing agency. Mr. Leeper was chosen a member of this committee.

At present there is little co-ordination between regional and district co-operative marketing associations. It is hoped that the new movement will bring the district associations together so that a national plan can be developed and sales representatives of the nation-wide co-operative placed on all the principal markets.

Farmers National Grain Profit $666,266.84

Annual Report to Stockholders Reveals Corporation Had Good Year in Spite of Depression

A PROFIT of $666,266.84 in the fiscal year ending February 28, 1931, was reported by Walter I. Beam, treasurer of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, to the Board of Directors' meeting in Chicago on April 6.

At the annual meeting of stockholders held the following day at the Sherman Hotel, President C. E. Huff stated that the net profits of the corporation represented more than 100 per cent earnings on the outstanding capital stock. Pres. G. C. Johnstone of Bloomington represented Illinois Grain Corp. at the stockholders' meeting.

Directors of the corporation voted to set aside 50 per cent of the net profits for reserve and declared a 6 per cent stock dividend. The remainder of the profits will be distributed in patronage dividends in the form of paid up capital stock. The corporation handled approximately 111,000,000 bushels of cash grain of the 1930 crop.

McKelvie Speaker

Ex-Governor Samuel R. McKelvie of Nebraska was the principal speaker at the stockholders' meeting. The Farmers National is the largest handler of grain in the United States, said McKelvie, by reason of the large bushelage handled in its first year of operation. "I want to urge that every stockholder support your National Grain Corporation with all your receipts. By withholding a part of your grain you only weaken your organization. While it is true that some other concern may from time to time offer you a higher price for a few carloads of grain, don't forget that your national agency contracts to take all your grain.

"There are too many agencies taking a toll of the farmer's production," continued McKelvie. "There is too much duplication in machinery, too much waste. Guard against duplication of effort in your own organization and eliminate it promptly when discovered.

Profits to Producers

"Co-operative marketing can't make the dollar do gymnastics. It can make as much profit as any private organization handling an equal volume, and the profit so made will be returned to the producers who made it possible."

Mr. McKelvie read a telegram from headquarters of the Farm Board at Washington which expressed faith in the future of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, the Board's desire to keep in close contact with all the operations of the organization. McKelvie predicted that at the coming meeting of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce at Atlantic City much time would be spent by the organized middlemen discussing how the purpose of the Agricultural Marketing Act can be defeated.

Reports Brief

The reports of President Huff and Manager Geo. S. Milnor were very brief. They stated that a report would be distributed in pamphlet form shortly. Important details connected with the handling of grain and the financial operations of the company were not given out. Hostile interests are anxious to get this information for use in their campaign of misrepresentation against co-operation marketing, and the officers and directors deemed it advisable not to release it. Private commission agencies are careful not to reveal their financial operations, and the Grain Corporation to protect itself has been compelled to withhold its sales position and details of financial operation from the public.

Mr. Huff thanked the directors and other officers for their fine support, and spoke approvingly of the good work of employees and staff members.

A number of amendments to the by-laws were made. Hereafter a single stockholder may hold as much as 25 per cent of the stock of the corporation. Heretofore the stockholder has been limited to one-twentieth of the capital stock.

Directors Elected

Directors elected were as follows: C. E. Huff, Farmers Edu. & Co-op. Union, Salina, Kansas; John Manley, Oklahoma Wheat Growers Ass'n., Enid, Okla.; J. J. Knight, Equity Union Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Wm. H. Settle, Central States Grain Ass'n., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.; L. E. Webb, Farmers Co-op. Commission Co., Dodge City, Kansas; Geo. E. Duis, North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers, Grank Forks, N. D.; M. W. Thatcher, Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n., St. Paul, Minn.; W. J. Kuhrt, Northwest Grain Ass'n., Minneapolis, Minn.; Ernest R. Downie, Kansas Co-op. Wheat Marketing Ass'n., Wichita, Kansas; F. J. Wilmer, North Pacific Coast Growers, Inc., Rosalia, Wash.; Oscar Slosser, Ohio Farmers Grain & Supply Co., Fostoria, Ohio; C. B. Steward, Farmers Westcentral Grain Co-op., Inc., Lincoln, Nebraska; C. W. Croes, American Wheat Growers Ass'n., Aberdeen, S. D.; R. A. Cowles, Illinois Grain Corporation, Chicago; and Jess Wade, International Grain Growers, Ogden, Utah.

To comply with the change in the by-laws only 15 directors were elected. Jess Wade of Ogden, Utah, is the only new man on the Board. S. J. Cottington, Iowa; Sam H. Thompson, Chicago; L. J. Taber, Columbus, Ohio, and E. G. McCollum, Indianapolis, were not re-elected. The report of the nominating committee was adopted unanimously.

Resolutions Adopted

Resolutions adopted commended President Hoover for the appointment of Sam H. Thompson as a member of the Federal Farm Board, expressed regret at the resignations of Messrs. Legge and McKelvie, commended the selection of James C. Stone as chairman; upheld the desirability and effectiveness of the Agricultural Marketing Act in its present form.

Between 75 and 100 stockholders and visitors from all sections of the grain belt attended the meeting. The farm press was invited, but daily newspaper reporters were barred. Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde and Samuel R. McKelvie, Sam H. Thompson and C. B. Denman of the Federal Farm Board were in Chicago for this and other meetings.

Superpower Company Hearing on May 5th

Tuesday, May 5, at Springfield, before the Illinois Commerce Commission, landowners from LaSalle, Livingston, Woodford, Tazewell, Will and Grundy will gather to ask consideration of a new proposed route for the Super Power Company's high line from Powerton to Joliet.

The hearing was arranged by the I. A. A. to give a few landowners who are dissatisfied with the cross country route an opportunity to present evidence showing why the route should follow section lines and fences. The commission previously had given the utility a certificate of convenience and necessity to build the upper half of the line. Such a certificate carries with it the right to condemn property.

At a conference in Springfield on March 24 more than 50 landowners, farm advisers and Farm Bureau officials from the counties mentioned met with President Earl C. Smith, Donald Kirkpatrick, and L. J. Quasey to discuss legal phases of the case and to clarify in the minds of all the rights of both landowners and utilities in this question.



THE first annual meeting of the Illinois Live Stock Marketing Association will be held at Bloomington on Thursday, May 28. The board of directors of the new co-operative met in the I. A. A. offices, Chicago, on Friday, April 3, to plan the future work of the association. The association was incorporated on March 4.

Three hundred and fifteen county live stock marketing committeemen, live stock producers and farm advisers attended six district live stock marketing conferences held throughout the state during the week of March 23. These men represented 62 counties. County marketing committees outlined educational programs for the respective counties in accordance with suggestions presented by Ray E. Miller, director of livestock marketing for the I. A. A. The program of the state organization was discussed with particular reference to the new state live stock marketing association, its purpose and plan of operation.

During the first three months of 1931 the Indianapolis Producers handled 2,638 carloads of live stock, representing approximately 34% of the market receipts.

Illinois counties showing an increase in the business consigned to the Indianapolis Producers over the first three months last year were Vermilion with an increase of 33 cars, Ford with 16, Edgar 10, Dewitt 9, Iroquois and Woodford 6 cars each.

Illinois shipping association managers who increased their business to the Indianapolis Producers over the first three months of last year are Fred Gumm, Paris, with a gain of 9 cars; W. E. Leischner, Deland; W. F. Kurtz, Tabor; George M. Hudson, Hindsboro; Abner Wood, Redmon; Clarence Pousler, Shumway; R. C. Boatman, Sheldon; William Fulk, Cerro Gordo and Decatur; D. H. King, Dundas; H. H. Richards, Parkersburg, and G. W. Elbert, Clarksburg. Managers who shipped the same number of cars as last year were: C. M. Weller, Tuscola; O. C. Fisher, Windsor, and W. H. Bingaman, Neoga.

For the first three months of 1930 approximately 78.5% of the receipts at Indianapolis arrived by truck.



Mrs. C. M. Stephens, Davenport, Chairman, Quad-City Milk Council

Mrs. Stephens and other members of the Consumers Committee have taken an active part in working out an orderly marketing quality improvement program between the organized dairymen represented by the Quality Milk Association about Rock Island, Davenport, Moline, and East Moline, and the organized dealers.

The Consumers Committee consists of Mrs. C. M. Stephens, Mrs. J. W. Casto, Rock Island; Mrs. W. R. Wood, Moline; and Mrs. J. F. Ryan, East Moline.

Decatur Milk Producers Announce Price Schedule

THE Decatur Milk Producers Association, following a recent meeting with dealers at that market, reports that the price of base milk for April, May and June will be $2.06 per cwt. delivered at Decatur.

Class II milk will bring a price computed on the basis of Chicago 92 score butter plus 12½ cents per pound fat in 100 pounds of milk. Thus if the Chicago 92 score price is 30 cents per pound and the milk tests 3.5 per cent, the price would be computed at $1.49 per cwt.

Class III milk, of which there was only 13,000 pounds on the market in March, will bring a flat price based on Chicago 90 score butter price for the butterfat content in 100 pounds of milk.

At present approximately 70 per cent of the milk delivered at Decatur is base milk. During February and March the price received by the Producers was $2.27 per cwt. for base milk. Previous to February the price was $2.65.

Since the first of the year the retail price on this market dropped from 12½ cents to 10 cents per quart.

Secretary Geo. E. Metzger attended the price conference and assisted the Producers in their negotiations. The price obtained by the Producers is in line with the price of milk on similar Illinois markets.

Milk Producers-Dealers Progress at Rock Island

A THREE cent per cwt. check-off on all milk delivered by members of the Quality Milk Association to distributors at Rock Island, Davenport, Moline, and East Moline was agreed upon at a meeting on March 31, where the largest dealers and milk producers were represented.

The producers consented to pay two cents and the dealers one cent to provide personnel and equipment for checking weights and tests, improving quality, and advertising dairy products in the Quad-Cities.

Following the meeting a new scale of prices was announced. Milk will sell for 11 cents a quart and 6 cents a pint on these markets. A proposed cut in the price to the producer will be given further consideration. The old retail price was 12 cents a quart.

R. W. Bartlett of the University of Illinois and Wilfred Shaw of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association commended the Quad-City milk council for its efforts in establishing an orderly marketing system and a higher quality product for the consumer. Farm Adviser John Spencer of Rock Island county has taken an active part in getting the Quality Milk Association under way.

Sanitary Milk Producers Endorse Health Ordinance

At a meeting of the directors of the Sanitary Milk Producers, in St. Louis, April 6-7, the Board endorsed the recent ordinance passed by the City Health Department requiring all producers supplying that market to build a dairy and milk house according to sanitary specifications laid down by the city health office.

The Sanitary Milk Producers has advised its 8,800 members to comply with the ordinance and to that end is furnishing them with blue prints of a dairy house that will meet all requirements.

Among other requirements the milk house must have three windows in it, and a cooling tank with a capacity of four gallons of water for each gallon of milk.

Secretary Geo. E. Metzger of the I. A. A., who met with the Board, reports that the organization is making fine progress, that all the larger dealers are co-operating except the Pevely Dairy Company.

February Record Month For Rock Phosphate

Farmers Buy Limestone and Rock Phosphate in Spite of Farm Price Deflation

ILLINOIS farmers used more ground rock phosphate (lime phosphate) in February, 1931, than in any February during the past 12 years, reports J. R. Bent, director of Limestone-Phosphate department.

"In the face of the current deflation of farm prices, this is a great tribute to this wonderful fertilizer," says Bent. "Many have found that it makes the difference between profit and loss in the grain farming system.

New Test

"The recent test which has been perfected for determining whether or not soil is deficient in quickly available phosphate, has done much to stimulate a greater use of this economical fertilizer. Farmers need not now wonder whether or not they will get results. They can know in advance by consulting their farm adviser. If the soil needs phosphorus, it pays to use it even at present farm prices.

"Julius Alvord of Richland county stated recently that he applied 1,000 pounds of ground rock phosphate per acre on 18 acres in 1920. The same field was in corn in 1929. Part of this field had no treatment; part of it was limed; and part of it was limed and phosphated.

Doubles Yield

"The portion of the field without treatment yielded 32 bushels per acre of poor quality corn; the limed portion, 50 bushels per acre; and the limed and phosphated portion of the field, 65 bushels per acre.

"In 1930 he had the same field in oats. The untreated part of the field made 8 bushels per acre; the limed part of the field, 18 bushels per acre; and the limed and phosphated part of the field, 32 bushels of oats per acre. The long time benefit is well illustrated in this experience."

The Wonderful Soybean

The San Antonio (Texas) Evening News calls the soybean the world's most wonderful plant because: "Milk, flour, salad-dressing, lubricating and illuminating oil, glycerine, paint, varnish, celluloid, printing ink, soap, waterproof, explosives, linoleum, rubber, coffee and margarine can be made from the bean of this plant."



H. H. Walker



Clare Bradford



O. D. Brissenden

New District Managers Announced by Metzger

Organization Men Employed to Fill Vacancies, Start April 1

THE appointment of three district organization managers for two northern Illinois districts and the southwestern Illinois section is announced by George E. Metzger, director of organization. Appointment of the men was confirmed at a meeting of the I. A. A. Board of Directors in Chicago on March 13.

H. H. Walker of Greenville, Bond county, is the new appointee for the southeastern section. Born in Clinton county near Carlyle in 1874, Walker and his sons now farm 683 acres of land near Greenville.

He is a charter member of the Bond County Farm Bureau, which he joined in 1920. Since December, 1926, he has been assisting the Organization Department in membership solicitation.

Clare Bradford from Mercer county, selected for the northern Illinois district, succeeds H. D. Fink. Bradford was born in Mercer county 38 years ago. He attended a small college in Aledo after which he started farming. Bradford has been a member of the Mercer County Farm Bureau for the past 12 years, has served on the local organization committee, and at present is a director of the Tri-County Oil Company.

O. D. Brissenden, son of F. L. Brissenden, will succeed H. L. Hough as district organization manager in the northeastern Illinois section. Mr. Hough resigned to become director of organization for the Wisconsin State Farm Bureau.

Brissenden is the youngest of the district organization men. He was born in Clay county, Ill., 32 years ago. After graduating from the public schools of Flora, he attended the University of Illinois where he was a member of the student army training corps during the war. For the past three and one-half years he has been employed as farm superintendent of the Lincoln State School and Colony in Logan county.

Tall and well built, Brissenden has been active in the Logan county Farm Bureau Forum, which he served as president. He was a leading member of the Logan county debating team in the inter-county Farm Bureau debates last winter. During the past three years he has been attending the Lincoln College of Law night school at Springfield.

Taxation Is Subject at Ottawa Armory Meeting

JOHN C. WATSON, director of taxation, addressed more than 500 LaSalle County Farm Bureau members and visitors in the Ottawa Armory on March 30.

Calling attention to the fact that 1931 is the year when all real estate and farm lands in Illinois will be revalued for taxing purposes, Watson urged his audience to take a special interest in the tax situation and seek to obtain equalization between various classes of property. Real estate should be valued on the 1931 basis, not as of 1927, he asserted. Property values have come down considerably in the past four years.

Mr. Watson discussed the need for tax revision, for taxation based on ability to pay. He told of the advantages of having one county assessor instead of a full-time township assessor. "Uniformity in valuations," he said, "is almost impossible so long as we have as many assessors as there are townships in the county. Every assessor has his own idea about values, and with 37 assessors in one county you are likely to get as many different bases of valuation."

Henry T. Marshall of the LaSalle County Farm Bureau Tax Committee presided.

11 Qts. for $1.00

Eleven quarts of milk for $1 is the new retail price, the lowest in 10 years, announced April 1 by milk distributors in Springfield, Ill. The cut was made in an effort to boost consumption and get rid of the surplus.

Soybean Growers in Stock Sales Drive

Several Counties Oversubscribe Quotas. All Make Progress in Placing Association on New Basis

PROGRESS of Illinois soybean growers in placing their co-operative sales agency, the Soybean Marketing Association, on a capital stock basis is indicated by accomplishments in recent weeks in the central Illinois soybean area.

The association proposes to sell $50,000 worth of capital stock to provide working capital and to give every member grower a direct financial interest in his own marketing machinery.

The 26 counties in which nearly 3,000 members of the organization reside, have been placed on a quota basis in the stock subscription campaign. In the first week of the drive McLean and DeWitt counties both over-subscribed their allotments.

Scott Leads

A checkup of results just before going to press reveals that little Scott county leads the state with stock subscriptions in the Soybean Ass'n. office totaling 105 per cent of its quota. DeWitt is second with 104 per cent, McLean third with 102 per cent, and Peoria fourth with 90 per cent.

Manager J. H. Lloyd of the Soybean Marketing Association and V. Vaniman of the Illinois Agricultural Association were scheduled to complete a series of meetings through the soybean territory on April 11. At these meetings the speakers explained the capital set-up, and the problems facing the Soybean Association in the coming year.

While farm income in 1930 declined appreciably from that of the preceding years, soybean growers are making a valiant attempt to operate their marketing machinery with as little outside financial help as possible. They have been reluctant to borrow money from the government and the modest loans which have been made the growers propose to pay back as soon as conditions warrant.

DeBord Is V.-P.

Through error the name of Jesse L. Beery was published as vice-president of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives' Assn. in the March RECORD. Byron W. DeBord of Princeville, Ill., was elected vice-president at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors held at Springfield on January 28.

Pass Oleo Bill in Wisconsin

The Wisconsin state legislature recently passed a bill providing for license fees ranging from $1,000 to $50 annually from persons making, selling or publicly serving oleomargarine in Wisconsin. A $1,000 fee is required of the manufacturer or wholesaler dealer, $300 from a retail dealer, $100 hotel or restaurant, $50 boarding house.

Illinois Vote on Oleomargine Bill

The vote of Illinois members of Congress on the Brigham-Townsend bill restoring the 10 cents per pound tax on yellow oleomargarine was as follows:

U. S. Senate—

For the bill: Chas. S. Deneen.

Not voting: Otis F. Glenn.

House of Representatives—

For the bill: Chas. Adkins, John C. Allen, Wm. W. Arnold, John T. Buckbee, Carl R. Chindblom, Burnett M. Chipperfield, Ed. E. Dennison, Homer W. Hall, Wm. P. Holaday, Wm. E. Hull, James F. Igoe, Ed. M. Irwin, Wm. R. Johnson, Ruth H. McCormick, M. Alfred Michaelson, Claud V. Parsons, Henry T. Rainey, Frank M. Ramey, Frank R. Reid, Richard Yates.

Against the bill: Fred A. Britten, Oscar DePriest, Morton D. Hull, Adolph J. Sabath, Elliott W. Sproul.

Not voting: Thomas A. Doyle, Stanley H. Kunz.

Limestone Day, Tonti, August 16, 1918

W. L. Cope of Marion county writes: "On page nine of the March issue of the I. A. A. RECORD is a picture of Dr. C. G. Hopkins preaching the gospel of permanent soil fertility. This picture was taken at Tonti, Ill., on August 16, 1918. The occasion—Limestone Day.

"Dinner was served by the ladies of the community. There was also talk on conservation of food by some lady—have forgotten her name. Am enclosing a statement of the number of cars unloaded."

The statement enclosed is that of L. H. Brasel, I. C. R. R. agent, who says: "Our records show that on August 16 and 17, 1918, there were 18 cars of limestone unloaded at this station, the majority of which cars were released on August 17."

Saline, Johnson, Massac, Hardin and Pope counties are considering the organization of a five-county service company to handle petroleum products.

McDonough County Makes Good Record

A 7 per cent dividend on preferred stock and an 8 per cent patronage dividend on common stock was recently declared by the McDonough Service Company. More than $2,400 was added to the surplus. The total volume of business handled by the company amounted to $25,103.18.

At the annual meeting of the McDonough Farm Bureau in March it was reported that during the year 98 new members came into the organization, that 90 per cent of the members used some form of Farm Bureau service, and that the Farm Bureau closed the year with a net worth of $23,426.65.

Lard Substitute Tax Before Iowa Assembly

A 3 cent lard substitute tax is proposed in a measure before the Iowa legislature. Southern states have protested in the interest of cottonseed oil. "It is solely a revenue measure, although of doubtful value," said Secretary Mark Thornburg in reply to protests. The Iowa Senate also passed a 5 cent tax on butter substitutes.

Cook County Forms New Buying Service

Gardners Supply, Inc., is the name of a new co-operative organized by the Cook County Farm Bureau to handle truck gardeners' supplies, seeds, insecticides, feeds, etc.

Organized with an authorized capital of $25,000 the company began operating the last day of February with $7,500 paid in for working capital. During the month of March the company did a business of over $8,000. It expects to handle upwards of $30,000 in sales during the year.

The co-operative will meet local prices and all savings will go back to Farm Bureau member patrons on a patronage basis. Control stock in the co-operative is owned by the Cook County Farm Bureau.

Insecticides handled will be in line with recommendations of the University of Illinois. Fertilizers and chicken feeds from the Indiana Farm Bureau have been put in stock. Joe Zickmund is manager.

The Illinois Senate, March 31, defeated a measure to provide that owners and operators of motor vehicles shall not be liable for injuries to guest—passengers except for willful and wanton misconduct.

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State Income Tax Before House

Opponents of Measure Raise Smoke Screens and Seek to Delay Consideration

RATTLING of skeletons in the closet by champions of the tax dodgers has been heard as a result of the hearing before the House revenue committee at Springfield last week when the Lantz state income tax bill and companion measures moved on toward consideration in the House.

A blast was unloosed against the measure by the Civic Federation of Chicago which represents a small group of wealthy men including large holders of stocks and bonds. The burden of the plaint was that security holders would be exposed by the income tax and their stocks and bonds placed on the property tax books to suffer double taxation.

As a matter of fact provision has been made for administration of the proposed income tax by a separate Department of Income Taxation which under the act cannot impart information to other taxing bodies. The exposure argument is being used as a smoke screen to hide the real reason of many for opposing a state income tax: namely, to avoid paying a fair share of the tax burden.

Another reason advanced by opponents is that local property taxes would not be reduced by the proposed income tax measure. Yet, if the rates were raised to provide more revenue to reduce local as well as state taxes the very people who advance this argument would be the first to howl; in fact the Civic Federation contradicts itself when it criticizes Senate Bill 138 because, in harmony with some of the most progressive income tax states, its highest rates are slightly higher than is the case in a few other states.

The old bogy of unconstitutionality raised in the Senate is again being trotted out in the discussions over in the House. Yet, there is ample justification in past State Supreme Court decisions and in the constitution itself for believing that the proposed income tax, which is an excise tax, is just as constitutional as the inheritance tax with its graduated rates, the gas tax, and any other excise taxes.

Tax dodgers get active against income tax bill.

Smoke screens raised to hide real reasons for opposition.

Chicago paper changes front, admits income tax a fair tax but wants reapportionment so Chicago can rule the state.

Big real estate men want property tax offset feature; objections to this proposal cited.

How companion bills to S. B. 138 make it a "replacement" tax.

Cost of administration much less than cost of property tax.

The Chicago Tribune, which has been a very unfair opponent, apparently has had a twinge of conscience for in a recent editorial (May 8) it modified its previous stand by admitting that the income tax is a sound and fair tax; that ability to pay is an accepted basis of taxation. It admits that "One man may be ruined by the levy on his possessions; another may have an income unrelated to his taxable wealth. Taxation of the means of livelihood without consideration of the revenue produced has injustice bound up in it. A man taxed upon the volume of his investments may have his living taken from him. He can stand a tax upon the income derived from these securities."

So has the Tribune endorsed an income tax and candidly implies in the same editorial that its opposition is not based on any lack of merit of the proposed legislation, but purely because the legislature has not seen fit to reapportion representation according to population and allow Chicago to rule the rest of the state.

The opening hearing on the bill and its companion measures before the House Revenue Committee on May 6 was marked by general agreement that owners of real estate are being taxed to death; that some relief must be provided. Nor was there opposition expressed to the income tax as a fair method of deriving revenue.

Representatives of big real estate holders in the larger cities, many of whom also own large blocks of stocks and bonds, held out for the property tax offset feature under which property taxes would be deductible directly from computed income taxes. Thus, the real estate owner who pays as much as $1,000 in property taxes would have to get a net income of at least $27,167 if Senate Bill 138 is enacted, before he would pay any income tax.

It is very likely that this feature would influence many who now own no real estate but who come in the income tax-paying class, to buy a lot, a home, or a flat building, or perhaps even a farm. "Buy a Lot and Save Your Income Tax" might be the slogan of many a subdivider and real estate operator.

The weakness of the property tax offset feature lies in the fact that it would greatly reduce revenue derived from the income tax, thus throwing a greater portion of state taxes back on property

and at the same time would officially sanction the tremendous inequality in taxation under our present system. While farmers and real estate owners under present conditions pay all the way from 20 to 50 per cent of their net income in taxes, the income tax proposes a maximum of only 6 per cent on net income.

The Companion Measures

The companion bills, S. B. 164-165-166-167-168-169-170-200, repeal levies against property for state tax purposes and give effect to the replacement feature of the proposed income tax. Thus, if the measure raises $30,000,000 of revenue for the State General Fund, a like amount will be removed from the levies against property. However, the University of Illinois fund, the state school fund, and the blind relief fund are protected if by any chance the income tax is held unconstitutional, by authorization given state officials to levy taxes for the General Fund, out of which may be appropriated money for the above purposes.

At the same time Senate Bill 169 provides that the Governor, the Auditor of Public Accounts, and the State Treasurer are directed to estimate the revenue to be derived from the income tax in 1932 and reduce the tax levy on property to such an amount.

It is estimated that the cost of administering the state income tax will require not more than 2 per cent of the tax so collected and will probably require less. The cost of administering the property tax, on the other hand, is considerably greater than this percentage.

Action in Three States On Income Tax Bills

St. Paul, Minn., April 25.

Bills proposed a constitutional amendment authorizing an income tax have been passed by both the House and Senate. Under the Minnesota law such an amendment must be submitted to the electorate.

Tallahassee, Fla., April 25.

The bill proposing a constitutional amendment permitting an income tax has been passed by the Florida Senate by a vote of 27 to 11.

Lansing, Mich., April 25.

The Michigan House has passed a bill proposing a graduated personal income tax. The sales tax was defeated.

The sub-committee appointed to frame a national fruit and vegetable growers' marketing plan with Federal Farm Board backing will meet in Washington May 18.

Comparison of Tax Now Paid by Property, and Net Income That a Person Would Have to Receive to Pay as Much Taxes Under the Income Tax Bill as Property Owners Now Pay

Column 1 below shows the average tax now levied directly on property and indirectly on the income from property; column 2 the net income from property which on the average is only four times the actual taxes. Columns 4, 6 and 8 show the income a single person, a married couple or the head of a family of four would have to receive to pay as much taxes as the property owner pays (column 1) on his income from property (column 2).

(Note: It is here conservatively estimated that in recent years general taxes levied on tax-paying property have taken one-fourth of the net income therefrom, computed before taxes are paid. This is an indirect tax without any exemptions of 25 per cent on the net income from tax-paying property.

TAXES NOW LEVIED ON TAX-PAYING PROPERTY			LEVY ON NET INCOME PROPOSED BY SENATE BILL 138					
			—Single Person—		—Married Couple—		—Family of Four—	
Tax Levy	Aver. Net Income of Such Prop.	Pers'al Exemp.	Total Net Income	Pers'al Exemp.	Total Net Income	Pers'al Exemp.	Total Net Income	Pers'al Exemp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$ 25	$ 100	None	$ 3,250	$1,000	$ 4,250	$2,000	$ 5,250	$3,000
50	200	"	4,500	"	5,500	"	6,500	"
100	400	"	6,667	"	7,667	"	8,667	"
200	800	"	10,000	"	11,000	"	12,000	"
300	1,200	"	12,750	"	13,750	"	14,750	"
400	1,600	"	15,250	"	16,250	"	17,250	"
500	2,000	"	17,400	"	18,400	"	19,400	"
600	2,400	"	19,400	"	20,400	"	21,400	"
700	2,800	"	21,400	"	22,400	"	23,400	"
800	3,200	"	23,400	"	24,400	"	25,400	"
900	3,600	"	25,400	"	26,400	"	27,400	"
1,000	4,000	"	27,167	"	28,167	"	29,167	"
1,500	6,000	"	35,500	"	36,500	"	37,500	"
2,000	8,000	"	43,833	"	44,833	"	45,833	"
2,500	10,000	"	52,167	"	53,167	"	54,167	"
3,000	12,000	"	60,500	"	61,500	"	62,500	"
4,000	16,000	"	77,167	"	78,167	"	79,167	"
5,000	20,000	"	93,833	"	94,833	"	95,833	"
6,000	24,000	"	110,500	"	111,500	"	112,500	"
7,000	28,000	"	127,167	"	128,167	"	129,167	"
8,000	32,000	"	143,833	"	144,833	"	145,833	"
9,000	36,000	"	160,500	"	161,500	"	162,500	"
10,000	40,000	"	177,167	"	178,167	"	179,167	"
15,000	60,000	"	260,500	"	261,500	"	262,500	"
20,000	80,000	"	343,833	"	344,833	"	345,833	"
25,000	100,000	"	427,167	"	428,167	"	429,167	"
30,000	120,000	"	510,500	"	511,500	"	512,500	"
40,000	160,000	"	677,167	"	678,167	"	679,167	"
50,000	200,000	"	843,833	"	844,833	"	845,833	"
60,000	240,000	"	1,010,500	"	1,011,500	"	1,012,500	"
70,000	280,000	"	1,177,167	"	1,178,167	"	1,079,167	"
80,000	320,000	"	1,343,833	"	1,344,833	"	1,345,833	"
90,000	360,000	"	1,510,500	"	1,511,500	"	1,512,500	"
100,000	400,000	"	1,677,167	"	1,678,167	"	1,679,167	"

The Displacing of Present State Taxes on Real and Personal Property by Senate Bill No. 138--The Income Tax Bill

And Its Eight Companion Bills

If the State Income Tax Bill and its eight companion bills were now in effect, taxes on net income would displace state taxes on lands, town and city lots, and personal property due this spring in the following amounts for each county and each legislative (senatorial) district in the state outside of Cook county:

(Note: Cook county would have its property taxes reduced approximately $12,682,210 if the above measures were now in force.)

County	*Taxes Displaced*
Eighth District	
Boone	$ 63,780
Lake	335,020
McHenry	138,550
Total in District	$537,350
Tenth District	
Ogle	$133,710
Winnebago	343,760
Total in District	$477,470
Twelfth District	
Carroll	$ 65,040
JoDaviess	70,480
Stephenson	126,120
Total in District	$261,640
Fourteenth District	
Kane	$340,450
Kendall	51,860
Total in District	$392,310
Sixteenth District	
Livingston	$205,690
Marshall	72,070
Putnam	19,100
Woodford	97,390
Total in District	$394,250
Eighteenth District	
Peoria	$386,340
Total in District	$386,340
Twentieth District	
Grundy	$ 75,600
Iroquois	185,400
Kankakee	123,220
Total in District	$384,220
Twenty-second District	
Edgar	$100,750
Vermilion	254,810
Total in District	$355,560
Twenty-fourth District	
Champaign	$219,640
Moultrie	47,450
Piatt	82,550
Total in District	$349,640
Twenty-sixth District	
Ford	$ 95,030
McLean	324,580
Total in District	$419,610
Twenty-eighth District	
DeWitt	$ 69,210
Logan	138,730
Macon	218,340
Total in District	$426,280
Thirtieth District	
Brown	$ 26,880
Cass	62,200
Mason	57,920
Menard	52,110
Schuyler	34,160
Tazewell	165,740
Total in District	$399,010
Thirty-second District	
Hancock	$116,910
McDonough	106,660
Warren	93,930
Total in District	$317,500
Thirty-third District	
Henderson	$ 47,490
Mercer	79,850
Rock Island	211,890
Total in District	$339,230
Thirty-fourth District	
Clark	$ 39,810
Coles	85,360
Douglas	71,180
Total in District	$196,350
Thirty-fifth District	
DeKalb	$139,360
Lee	145,110
Whiteside	138,600
Total in District	$423,070
Thirty-sixth District	
Adams	$228,060
Calhoun	25,460
Pike	73,040
Scott	30,270
Total in District	$356,830
Thirty-seventh District	
Bureau	$142,400
Henry	157,580
Stark	58,080
Total in District	$358,060
Thirty-eighth District	
Greene	$ 60,650
Jersey	32,180
Macoupin	96,470
Montgomery	98,770
Total in District	$288,070
Thirty-ninth District	
LaSalle	$305,550
Total in District	$305,550
Fortieth District	
Christian	$123,820
Cumberland	20,720
Fayette	51,450
Shelby	92,410
Total in District	$288,400
Forty-first District	
DuPage	$249,570
Will	278,440
Total in District	$528,010
Forty-second District	
Clay	$ 31,780
Clinton	50,250
Effingham	43,430
Marion	58,310
Total in District	$183,770
Forty-third District	
Fulton	$127,070
Knox	160,920
Total in District	$287,990
Forty-fourth District	
Jackson	$ 50,310
Monroe	42,430
Perry	53,420
Randolph	54,660
Washington	45,400
Total in District	$246,220
Forty-fifth District	
Morgan	$133,320
Sangamon	337,470
Total in District	$470,790

County	Taxes Displaced
Forty-sixth District	
Jasper	$ 25,410
Jefferson	42,220
Richland	27,440
Wayne	30,110
Total in District	$125,180
Forty-seventh District	
Bond	$ 37,520
Madison	279,700
Total in District	$317,220
Forty-eighth District	
Crawford	$ 53,890
Edwards	18,860
Gallatin	19,320
Hardin	11,800
Lawrence	44,290
Wabash	37,850
White	22,700
Total in District	$208,710
Forty-ninth District	
St. Clair	$355,150
Total in District	$355,150
Fiftieth District	
Alexander	$ 46,270
Franklin	85,210
Pulaski	19,240
Union	36,880
Williamson	58,740
Total in District	$246,340
Fifty-first District	
Hamilton	$ 21,230
Johnson	16,590
Massac	24,850
Pope	10,290
Saline	40,490
Total in District	$113,450

Fruit Growers Meet Good Crop Expected

The annual meeting of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange was held at Centralia, Tuesday, May 12. One of the principal topics discussed was the new national co-operative fruit and vegetable marketing plan.

Manager A. B. Leeper is a member of the committee framing the plan to be submitted to the Farm Board at a meeting in Washington in the near future.

The growers are expecting a good crop of peaches, pears and apples. The bloom throughout the fruit producing sections was unusually heavy, and a good set is reported.

C. E. Lindell of McPherson county, Kansas, banker and farmer, recently sold 16 wheat-fed hogs on the Hutchinson market which netted him 96.5 cents a bushel for his 50-cent wheat. In addition to the wheat Mr. Lindell fed oats and tankage.

Review Bills Before 57th General Assembly

I. A. A. Representatives Watch Legislation of Doubtful Value, Oppose Property Tax Increases

AGRICULTURAL measures actively supported by the I. A. A. are making progress before the General Assembly. House Bill 410 (Lucky) which provides that no owner shall be liable for damages in civil suit for the running at large of livestock causing injury to persons and personal property unless such owner having exercised reasonable care to restrain such animals has knowledge thereof, passed the House and has been reported out of the Senate Agricultural Committee with favorable recommendation. Senator Barr of Joliet is handling the bill in the Senate.

House Bill 466 (Tice) which amends the 1915 Co-operative Act to make it co-operative in principle as well as in name, is now on second reading in the House, while House Bill 467 (Tice) which amends the 1923 Co-operative Act has passed the house and received favorable recommendation from the Senate Agricultural Committee.

House Bill 501 (Johnson) which makes the owner of any dog liable for damages sustained by reason of such dog killing, wounding, or chasing livestock, passed both the House and Senate, but has been called back to correct a discrepancy in its title and an illegal provision.

House Bill 451 which limits the use of butter and lard substitutes to 25 per cent in state institutions passed both the House and Senate some time ago.

Other bills of more or less interest to Illinois farmers include H. B. 4 (Davis) which provides for free distribution of limestone from Chester penitentiary as a temporary measure to aid drouth-stricken southern Illinois farmers. This bill passed the House on April 30.

H. B. 228 (Rep. Hunter) which exempts farm machinery and tractors from paying the state motor license fee passed the House several weeks ago. This measure has the active support of the I. A. A.

Several bills would amend the motor vehicle act so as to change the state license fees and classifications of trucks. Senator Dunlap's bill No. 71 would make the license on trucks weighing less than 4,000 lbs. $8.00; 4,000 to 8,000 lbs. $12.00; and 8,000 to 12,000 lbs. $22.50; trailers and semi-trailers weighing 2,000 to 4,000 lbs. $12.00, and 4,000 to 10,000 lbs. $25.00. The Dunlap bill passed the Senate and now lies before the House.

Rep. Henry Allen introduced a new bill H. B. 870, which assesses trucks weighing less than 3,000 lbs. $10.00; 3,000 to 8,000 lbs. $14.00; and 8,000 to 12,000 lbs. $22.50; trailers and semi-trailers weighing 2,000 to 4,000 lbs. $12.00; and 4,000 to 10,000 lbs. $25.00. Mr. Allen's new bill, it is expected, will derive more revenue than Sen. Dunlap's. Allen's previous bill H. B. 139 was identical to the Dunlap measure.

A remedy for the financial plight of school districts unable to pay interest and principal on school bonds under present tax limitations is sought in S. B. 81 (Huebsch). This bill provides for a tax in excess of the 2½% limit for such purpose if and when a majority of the voters of the district give their approval. Rep. Bolger of McHenry county was active in including the referendum provision in the bill. The distressed districts, it is understood, are located mostly in the suburban area outside Chicago and in southern Illinois.

A number of other school measures of doubtful value to farmers are being studied. Following its well known policy reiterated in resolutions passed at the last annual meeting, the Association will oppose legislation which seeks to increase property taxes. The I. A. A. believes that such a position will help bring about a fair and equitable taxing system based on ability to pay.

Publicity Conference at Institute of Co-Operation

A conference for publicity directors and editors of farm organization and co-operative papers will be a special feature this year at the seventh session of the American Institute of Co-Operation, Manhattan, Kansas, June 8-13.

Among the general topics to be considered at the coming Institute, which opens Monday, June 8, are: "Possibilities of Adjusting Production to Demand," "Lessons from the Merchandising Problems of Older Co-Operatives," "Financing and Risk-Bearing for Co-Operatives," "Evaluation of the Work of the Federal Farm Board," and "National Problems of Co-Operatives."

General sessions will be held in the morning and special sessions devoted to individual commodity marketing in the afternoon.

Thomas Represents Advisers

Melvin Thomas, farm adviser of Coles county, represented the State Association of Farm Advisers at the April meeting of the I. A. A. directors in Chicago. B. W. Tillman, president, was unable to be present.

Coultas Hired by Soybean Association

"Hank" Lloyd Goes to Aurora Bank As Farm Manager

WILBUR H. COULTAS, farm adviser in McLean county for the past three years, was employed as active manager of the Soybean Marketing Association at a meeting of the directors in Springfield April 27th.



W. H. Coultas

After graduating from the University of Illinois, Coultas became assistant farm adviser in Peoria county where he served for three years before taking a similar job with Harrison Fahrnkopf, former farm adviser of McLean county. When Mr. Fahrnkopf was employed as director of grain marketing for the I. A. A. in September, 1928, Coultas succeeded him as farm adviser. Coultas was active, along with other central Illinois county advisers, in organizing the Soybean Marketing Association.

Mr. Coultas succeeds J. H. Lloyd, one of Illinois' first farm advisers, who leaves the Soybean Association to become farm manager for the First National Bank of Aurora.

In tendering his resignation, Mr. Lloyd said: "It is with deep regret that I sever a connection of more than 15 years with the Farm Bureau movement in Illinois. In my new work, however, I expect to continue to do everything I can for the best interests of Illinois farmers, and to co-operate with the Farm Bureau which has done so much for Illinois agriculture.

"My desire to spend more time with my family and to enter the field of farm management in which I have long been interested, prompts me to make this new move. I have appreciated the past opportunities in working with the soybean growers of Illinois. I have every confidence that under the competent supervision of the Board of Directors, and the corporate and active managers the organized soybean growers of the state will go on to further achievement in co-operative marketing."

Lloyd expects to take up his new duties around the middle of May. Coultas will leave McLean county June 15. He and his family expect to move to Oak Park.

Nothing tones down a troublemaker so quickly as to run into someone he isn't sure he can lick.

Seek Lower Rates on Peaches

Lower rates on peaches shipped out of southern Illinois to eastern markets are being sought by peach growers of that section.

A meeting to bring about fairer rates was held in the I. A. A. offices on May 1. A. B. Leeper and L. J. Quasey of the I. A. A. met with the group which included growers and railroad men.

The committee appointed by the fruit growers consists of A. B. Leeper, manager of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange; H. W. Day, Illinois Horticultural Society; Guy Beauman, Johnson county; H. H. Lamar and J. J. Keith, Union county; and W. S. Perrine and Senator Henry M. Dunlap who have large orchards in Marion county.

It is estimated that 25 per cent of Illinois peaches are hauled out of southern Illinois territory by truck because of the high freight rates. Illinois peaches are carried by railroads at a rate of 85 per cent of first-class freight rates, while Georgia peaches are hauled to market at 47 per cent of first-class rates, it was stated.

Hornbeek Employed As District Manager

L. B. Hornbeek of Winchester, Scott county, is the new organization manager for the sixth district in southeastern Illinois. He succeeds F. M. Higgins, who resigned the first of the year.

Mr. Hornbeek made a good record as a part-time membership solicitor. He has been active in Farm Bureau work in Scott county for many years. Hornbeek is reported to have made 9 per cent interest on the investment in his farm in 1929, which he operated along with his work for the Farm Bureau.

Oil Men Meet

District meetings for directors, managers, and truck salesmen of county oil co-operatives affiliated with the Illinoise Farm Supply Company are scheduled for Tuesday, June 9, Decatur; Wednesday, June 10, Peoria; and Thursday, June 11, DeKalb.

John Krawetz, chief chemist of the Phoenix Chemical Laboratory, and Ralph Matthews, vice-president of the Battenfeld Grease and Oil Corporation, will speak to each group.

Greater uniformity in handling and selling SERVICE petroleum products is being brought about as a result of these meetings.

Advice to advertisers: When everything else fails, try improving the product.

I. A. A. Directors Attend Mrs. Sorrells' Funeral

Mrs. Sorrells, wife of Sam Sorrells, I. A. A. director from the 21st district, was buried at Raymond on Sunday, April 19.

The following resolution expressing the sympathy of the Board of Directors to Mr. Sorrells was passed at the April meeting:

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of this Association has learned with profound regret of the death of Mrs. Samuel Sorrells, the beloved wife of our esteemed associate and fellow member of this Board of Directors:

RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors, deeply sensible of the loss sustained, extend their associate and fellow member, Samuel Sorrells, its sincere sympathy, and shall and hereby does note in its records its tribute and appreciation of her noble character and service rendered in her community and to humanity; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be tendered to the bereaved family.

The president appointed the following committee of three to attend the funeral: W. L. Cope, Geo. F. Tullock and Charles S. Black.

LaSalle-Peru Producers Keep Milk at Home

The Tri-City Dairymen's Association of LaSalle, Peru and Oglesby is maintaining a price level of $2.65 per cwt. for 3.5 per cent milk because members of the organization are keeping all milk at home that dealers cannot handle for the wholesale and retail fluid trade.

It is reported that the surplus amounts to about 15 per cent of the total supply. The extra milk is being used to feed pigs and calves on the farm.

Picnic—Fish Fry

A picnic and fish fry is being arranged by District Organization Manager L. F. Brissenden for Farm Bureau presidents, executive committeemen, farm advisers, and their families, in the 14 counties comprising Brissenden's organization district in Southern Illinois.

The event has been scheduled for Saturday and Sunday, August 22-23, and will be held at Dixon Springs, a well-known summer resort in Pope county between Vienna and Golconda. George Metzger, J. C. Spitler and other speakers will be present.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*

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Midwest Grain Corp.....Chas. P. Cummings, Gen'l. Mgr.
Soybean Marketing Ass'n.....J. H. Lloyd, Mgr.

Handling Bad Bills

I. A. A. representatives are watching a number of bills before the legislature which for various reasons are undesirable from the farmer's standpoint. Several of these propose or pave the way for property tax increases to which the Association is unalterably opposed. One or two have other features threatening the rights and interests of farmers.

Our position on these measures has been and is being quietly made known. Obviously it would be poor policy to widely announce such opposition and thereby provoke reprisals which might endanger constructive legislation the Association is actively sponsoring. Particularly is this true where bills lie dormant in committee with no apparent chance of passage. Much quiet but valuable work is done in and out of legislative halls by those who seek their reward in accomplishment rather than in public acclaim. Sometimes it's smart to be silent.

The Producers' Responsibility

ON May 4 the Soybean Marketing Association had received stock subscriptions in the amount of $21,600 from members in the central Illinois soybean territory.

Soybean growers believe in financing their own marketing operations. They will place their co-operative on an independent financial basis just as soon as possible.

It is generally recognized that permanent success in co-operative marketing can be attained only when producers believe in the principal strong enough to support their organization with their finances and products. Cheap money loaned by the government may help but will not make the difference between success and failure. The responsibility for success lies with the producers. They alone can determine what the future of this form of marketing will be.

Power Lines on Farm Lands

TO what extent does a high power line erected across a farm depreciate its value?

This is a question constantly coming up in arguments over power-line routes and damages asked of utility companies by landowners. That a power line built across a farm does lower its value is beyond question. But how much? To be effective testimony in establishing such damages must be based on fact. Do any of our readers know of farms so encumbered which have changed hands recently? If so, how much less was paid because of the high line? The direction and placement of the towers and wire across the land naturally influence the damage sustained.

If you have had experience farming around towers or poles, we would like to hear from you. Write the I. A. A. RECORD, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Organization Pays

According to the LaSalle County Farm Bureau, farmers in that county through whose land a natural gas pipe line is to be constructed, will receive nearly $32,000 more for damages and property rights than they would have received under the original contract offered them.

The revised contract was secured for landowners by the Farm Bureau with the assistance of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The old contract provided for payment of $1 per rod "and reasonable damages," whereas the revised agreement stipulates payment on the basis of $1 per rod for right-of-way and "$4 per rod for damages."

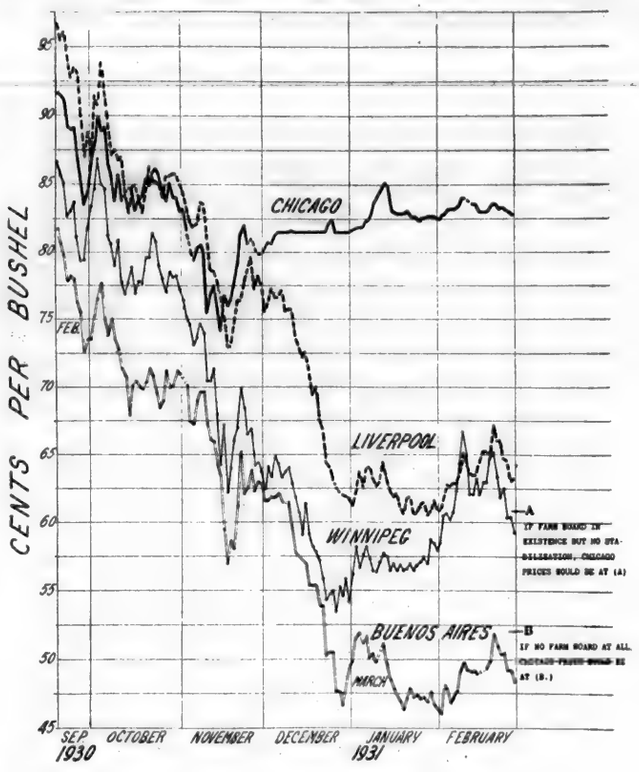
Farm Board and Wheat Prices

WHAT has the Farm Board and the Grain Stabilization Corp. meant to the wheat grower and wheat prices?

The accompanying chart received from Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde will help answer the question. In September, 1930, before the Grain Stabilization Corp. became effective, note that the Liverpool price at 97c was higher than the Chicago price at 92. In February, 1931, the Chicago price was 82½c, while the Liverpool market had dropped to 63c.

The stabilization operations backed by the Farm Board are credited with averting hundreds of bank failures and farm bankruptcies in the wheat growing sections. Now that last year's crop is largely out of farmers' hands and either processed or owned by the Stabilization Corp., support has been removed from the market. As a result prices have drifted lower. The support given the grain market by the Farm Board when a crash was imminent, is likened to the support given the stock market by the big banks in the fall of 1929.

More favorable wheat prices are now dependent on increased demand from European countries which have been using home grown grains almost to the exclusion of imports, improved buying power by consumers in this country, and lower domestic production.



Enforcing the Oleo Law

ENFORCEMENT of the state law against selling yellow colored oleomargarine is reported from several counties where violations have been discovered.

This law was placed on the statutes for a good purpose, namely, to protect butter, a home-grown product, against the unfair competition of a product made largely from imported vegetable oils. There is little objection to the sale of uncolored oleo, particularly that made largely from American animal and vegetable fats. Dairymen have no desire to curtail the market for beef fats, cottonseed oil and similar products originating on the farms of this country. They do rightfully insist that such products be sold for what they are, that imports of cocoanut oil from the Philippines be further restricted. No one can assail such a policy, for it is in line with protection industrial interests are now enjoying.

The Wool Pool

ILLINOIS wool growers have an opportunity to cooperate with the National Wool Marketing Corp., which last year handled 38 per cent of the entire clip in the United States.

An initial payment of 11 cents per pound will be made to the growers on delivery, the balance to be paid when the crop is sold. In some localities last year the price paid by local buyers was no higher than the initial advance of the co-operative. In 1930 it is reported Ohio wool growers received a total of 28 cents per pound for their high grade wool. In Illinois, where wool growing is largely a sideline, the average quality is not so high as in Ohio. But growers who pool are assured of getting all the market affords less the moderate handling charge. It looks like good business to patronize this co-operative setup where every producer is paid on honest weights in line with the quality of his product.

To Meet at Bloomington

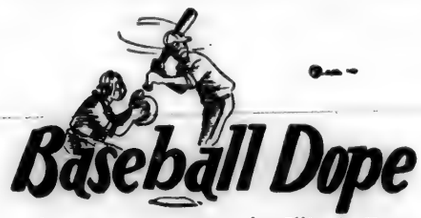
THE first annual meeting of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, newly organized state co-operative, will be held at Bloomington on Thursday, May 28. Election of directors and consideration of plans and policies will be the principal order of business at the meeting which will begin at 10 A. M. in the McLean County Farm Bureau assembly hall.

Speakers will include P. O. Wilson, Chicago, manager of the National Livestock Marketing Association; D. L. Swanson, Chicago, manager of the Chicago Producers Commission Association; and Ray E. Miller, director of livestock marketing. Henry Parke of Genoa is temporary president of the association. Live stock growers from all sections of the state are expected to gather for the meeting.

Grain Corp. Growing

The business of the Mid-West Grain Corp. continues to improve and during April 410 carloads of grain were handled.

Since Nov. 1 when the regional began operating on its present basis, grain has been received from 134 different points in 40 Illinois counties. This satisfactory growth indicates the confidence grain producers and co-operative elevators over the state have in their own sales agency.



As we go to press the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League is about to open the 1931 baseball season—the eighth since its organization in 1924. Baseball schedules have been made up in the eight divisions and the first games will be played on May 16.

A rearrangement of the districts was made necessary because of the several new teams joining the league. The new divisions are as follows:

DIVISION I	DIVISION V
JoDaviess	Henry
Stephenson	Knox
Carroll	Henderson
Lee	McDonough
DIVISION II	DIVISION VI
DeKalb	McLean
LaSalle	Champaign
Kendall	Douglas
Will	Logan
Grundy	Macon
DIVISION III	DeWitt
Kankakee	DIVISION VII
Iroquois	Menard
Livingston	Cass
Ford	Morgan
	Sangamon
DIVISION IV	DIVISION VIII
Stark	Christian
Peoria	Montgomery
Woodford	Macoupin
Tazewell	Greene
Marshall-Putnam	

Games in most cases will be played Saturday afternoons, 2:00 P. M., although a number are scheduled for July 4. Games announced for the coming weeks where definite locations have been chosen are as follows:

May 15—Logan vs. Macon at Colony Grounds, Lincoln.
May 16—Douglas vs. Champaign at Twilight Park, Urbana.
May 16—Menard vs. Sangamon at watch factory diamond, Springfield.
May 23—Douglas vs. Macon at Tuscola.
May 23—Logan vs. McLean at Normal University diamond.
May 30—Douglas vs. McLean at Tuscola.
May 30—Champaign vs. Macon at Decatur.
June 6—Champaign vs. Logan at Twilight Park, Urbana.
June 6—Macon vs. McLean at Normal University diamond.
June 13—Douglas vs. Logan at Lincoln.
June 13—Champaign vs. McLean at Normal University diamond.
June 13—Morgan vs. Sangamon at watch factory diamond, Springfield.

At a meeting of the State Arbitration Committee at Springfield, May 5, a ruling was adopted that to be eligible hired men must be regularly employed for the season. In addition they must be Farm Bureau members. The League seeks to discourage the employment of men for their ability as players.

Indiana Farmers Are Co-Operators in Buying

Indiana farmers are buying petroleum products co-operatively through bulk plants in 48 counties. More than 35 of the 48 plants have been established during the past 18 months.

There are purchasing organizations located in 87 of the 92 Indiana counties all of which are affiliated with the Indiana Farm Bureau Co-Operative Association. All kinds of farm supplies are bought locally, and the profits are distributed at the end of the year on a patronage basis.

TO LIMESTONE USERS

The I. A. A. Limestone-Phosphate Department calls attention to the change in the method of buying limestone from contract companies. Farm Bureau members who purchase from contract companies should now pay their bills in full, without discounting, and take the certificates they receive with their bills direct to the Farm Bureau office for credit. Much trouble, delay and annoyance is involved if purchasers fail to observe these requirements.

Not 1c for Pills

"My slogan for American housewives and mothers has been for many years: 'Millions for Prevention and Not One Cent for Pills,'" writes Fannie M. Brooks, health education specialist of the University of Illinois, correcting a quotation in the February issue of the I. A. A. RECORD. "No one advocates the use of cod liver oil more than I do."

"I was glad to see the picture of Dr. Hopkins' limestone day demonstration in the I. A. A. RECORD," writes W. S. Storment of Salem in a letter to J. E. Whitchurch, Saline county adviser.

"That picture was taken Aug. 16, 1918. It brought back to mind how I happened to be there. I was Marion County Food Administrator and was asked to come out and furnish the sugar for the coffee for the dinner."

10 Per Cent of Nat'l. Income Goes for Taxes

The federal office of education reports that more than 23 per cent of all tax revenue is now expended annually for public school instruction. In addition to spending more than $2,180,000,000 for elementary and secondary education annually, more than $5,486,000,000 are invested in buildings, grounds and equipment.

Federal, state and local taxation is in excess of $9,250,000,000 annually in the United States. This is 10 per cent of the national income.

Meat Packing Costs

The American meat packing industry with an annual volume of business in excess of $3,390,000,000 pays a little more than 86 cents of every dollar of the plant value of its finished products for materials, principally live stock, according to the American Meat Packers Institute.

The remaining 14 cents covers all charges such as wages, salaries, interest, rent, depreciation, taxes, insurance, advertising, cost of research, and manufacturing profit.

Meet at Monmouth

Railroad, pipe line, and other public utility questions received principal consideration at the 14th district meeting, Monmouth, on March 18. L. J. Quasey, director of transportation, led the discussion on these problems.

Other matters considered were livestock and organization.

The next district meeting is scheduled for June 2 at Monmouth.

The Story of the Spider

While Mark Twain was editor of a Missouri paper, a subscriber wrote to him saying he had found a spider in his paper and asking Mark whether this was a sign of good or bad luck. The following was the reply of the well-known humorist:

"Old Subscriber: Finding a spider in your paper was neither good luck nor bad luck for you. The spider was merely looking over our paper to see which merchant is not advertising, so that he can go to that store, spin his web across the door and lead a life of undisturbed peace ever afterward."



TEN CAR TRAIN OF LIMESTONE TO ONE MAN
Left to right: Former County Adviser W. E. Foard of Bond county, G. C. Bauer, owner, and Geo. Bauer, a son, standing along the C. B. & Q. right-of-way through Mr. Bauer's farm just after unloading.

"I AM only sorry we did not have the Farm Bureau 25 years ago to show us the value of

Limestone."

—G. C. BAUER,
Bond Co., Ill., member.

Make the Farm Pay with Limestone

LIMESTONE **MUST** be a good investment or G. C. Bauer, gray-haired Bond county farmer, wouldn't have bought 600 tons in one order. Out of the experience and wisdom of his 60 years Bauer says: "I would have been much farther ahead financially had I begun 15 to 20 years ago to lime my land."

After watching the crop yields increase on his first 50 acres of "lime sweetened" soil he decided to wait no longer to treat the rest of the farm. The 600 ton order was the result.



I. A. A. CHEMIST IN TENNESSEE
Laboratory tests insure honest quality and price according to test.

Phosphate for Clover

LIMESTONE and **ROCK PHOSPHATE** together are the champion soil builders. Clover, alfalfa, corn and small grains thrive where they are present. Phosphorus in the soil makes possible early-maturing higher quality grain for sale at top prices. Bigger crops lower per bushel costs. ***NOW more than ever your soil needs limestone and phosphate to make the farm pay.***

ORDER from your County Farm Bureau to ***get guaranteed quality*** at a ***discount*** to members only.

◆◆ The I. A. A. Is a Service Organization ◆◆

April Good Month in Auto Insurance Sales

High Agents and Counties Announced, Prizes Awarded

The Illinois Agricultural Mutual on May 1 had received 27,468 applications for automobile insurance. The total for April was 606. A total of 1,033 applications came in during March and April.

The 10 high counties last month in applications are as follows:

Cook	43	St. Clair	21
Champaign	34	Vermilion	17
McLean	31	Iroquois	16
Mercer	21	Logan	16
Will	21	Morgan	16
Madison	20		

In the prize contest (umbrellas) for the month, the following agents won:

H. O. Hinkley, Bond Co.; K. W. Cleland, Boone Co.; Roy Mitchell, Champaign; Cook County Farm Bureau; E. McClaughey, Frank Diekman, Cook Co.; F. W. Case, DeKalb Co.; C. T. Jessen, DeWitt Co.; D. J. Auble, DuPage Co.; H. O. Henry, Effingham Co.; Wm. E. Hedgcock, Arthur Welmeier, McLean Co.; Mark Foster, Mercer Co.; L. T. Oxley, Morgan Co.; J. D. Smith, Sangamon Co.; H. A. Bonser, Shelby Co.; D. P. Robinson, Henry Co.; T. Wesley Reed, Iroquois Co.; F. H. Wilson, Gerald Dickson, Kane Co.; Bertram Abney, F. L. Thies, Lake Co.; F. W. Peckham, Lee Co.; C. E. Hopkins, Livingston Co.; L. R. Welk, Logan Co.; Chris Bunte, Madison Co.; R. F. Shaffer, St. Clair Co.; Edw. L. Dillon, Vermilion Co.; A. A. Miller, Wayne Co.; Wm. C. Linker, Whiteside Co.; E. L. Wilson, Will Co.; T. E. Benton, Williamson Co.; H. R. Hitchcock, Winnebago Co.

The following agents won electric clocks:

Roy Mitchell, Cook County Farm Bureau, Clifford T. Jessen, T. Wesley Reed, Fred H. Wilson, Bertram Abney, C. E. Hopkinis, L. R. Welk, Wm. E. Hedgcock, Mark Foster, L. T. Oxley, J. D. Smith, R. F. Shaffer, Edw. L. Dillon, E. L. Wilson.

The 10 high agents for the month are:

Roy Mitchell, Champaign	26
Cook County Farm Bureau	18
C. E. Hopkins, Livingston	16
R. F. Shaffer, St. Clair	14
Edw. Dillon, Vermilion	14
Wm. Hedgcock, McLean	13
L. T. Oxley, Morgan	13
L. R. Welk, Logan	12
Mark Foster, Mercer	12
E. L. Wilson, Will	12
Clifford Jessen, DeWitt	12
E. McClaughey, Cook	11
H. O. Henry, Effingham	11
T. Wesley Reed, Iroquois	11
Fred Wilson, Kane	11
Bertram Abney, Lake	11
J. D. Smith, Sangamon	11

The counties in which more than 75 per cent of the Farm Bureau members carry automobile insurance in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual are as follows:

DuPage	118%
Cook	110%
Winnebago	95%
Clinton	79%
Bond	77%
Will	77%
St. Clair	76%
Wabash	76%
Montgomery	75%

Members who have two or more cars and trucks insured account for the high percentage in DuPage and Cook counties.

Employers' Liability

APPLICATIONS for employers' liability insurance received during April by the Illinois Agricultural Mutual brought the total to 1,654 since the service was initiated.

The 10 highest counties for April are: McLean, Morgan, Grundy, Henry, Logan, Tazewell, Will, Winnebago and Woodford.

The high agents for April were: Wm. E. Hedgcock, McLean; L. T. Oxley, Morgan; Wm. E. Freitag, Tazewell; Paul Brown, Grundy; Homer Hitchcock, Winnebago; L. R. Welk, H. W. Bradshaw, Woodford, and D. P. Robinson, Henry.

Recent farm accidents reported are as follows: *DuPage county*—shelling corn with power sheller—employee had bar in hand. Bar caught in drive chain striking employee across face cutting both cheeks. *St. Clair county*—employee broke thumb while driving steel posts. *McLean County* — employee kicked by cow—possible rupture.

V. Vaniman, director of insurance service, announces that any member of any unincorporated association such as threshing rings, stallion rings, bull associations, etc., is liable for his total worth. Insurance against accidents to employees of such associations can be had at very moderate cost.

Heroine School Teacher Held Country Life Policy

Helen Scott of Atkinson, Henry county, the brave school teacher who dashed onto a Rock Island railroad trestle recently to save her pupils from an approaching passenger train, was a policy holder in Country Life Insurance Co.

Miss Scott succeeded in saving one child, but she and two others perished. Her $1,000 policy was the first double indemnity claim to be paid by the company. She was just 26 years old and lost her life on her birthday while on a picnic with her pupils.

Editor, I. A. A. RECORD:

"When the I. A. A. RECORD was a little four-page paper we seldom noticed it It usually went in the waste basket without being read. But since the paper has been enlarged and made more attractive, we look forward to it each month, and now the whole family reads it from cover to cover."

Everett G. Reynolds,
Morgan county, Illinois.

Lee County Member Mangled by Tractor

Ed Hanson, a loyal Farm Bureau member of Lee county, Illinois, was accidently killed while plowing with his tractor recently. Gordon, his son, working at the opposite end of the field, saw the tractor going down the road without anyone on it and ran over to investigate. He found his father's body mangled between the plows. Mr. Hanson apparently had fallen off the tractor while trying to adjust it when still in operation.

When they learned of his untimely end, 36 neighbors of Mr. Hanson came over to assist the widow in completing the seeding and planting that was under way. Ten tractors and many teams were put into operation. The neighbors completed the planting and seeding, and hauled out 80 loads of manure.

The sad accident was a shock to the community, and the Farm Bureau loses an enthusiastic booster in Mr. Hanson. His daughter, Marion, is graduating this year as a nurse from the Augustana Hospital in Chicago.

Country Life Business Increases 60 Per Cent

Country Life Insurance Company made a new record in the life insurance field when it wrote 60 per cent more insurance during April than the preceding month, and 60 per cent more business than was written in the same month last year. Since the first of the year the company has written $5,725,000 of life insurance.

Debates Announced

A series of seven debates between Manager L. A. Williams and Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel for the I. A. A., will be staged during May and June in the counties which placed highest in life insurance written during April. Topics of widespread interest to farmers will be chosen for the series of debates to be announced shortly.

The seven high counties where the debates will be held are: Cook, McDonough, Bond, Madison, Randolph, DuPage and Clay. The first two debates on subjects to be announced later will be held at Macomb on May 20 and Greenville on May 21.

More than $2,000,000 of "contest" business written in April came in from agents.

Lloyd G. Rodman, a graduate of the University of Illinois who served four years as teacher and principal in the DeLand high school, has been employed as assistant farm adviser in McLean county.

An Open Road for Elevator Managers

By Lacey F. Rickey
Grain Marketing Specialist, University of Illinois

DID you ever stop to think why it is that few man voluntarily and consciously take up country elevator management as a life work?



L. F. Rickey

A large majority of country elevators are in small towns. Often the elevator manager handles more business than anyone else in the town. He is a man of weight and influence in his community. When the necessary living expenses incident to living in a small town are taken into consideration, he receives what totals a very respectable salary. On the whole, his work is pleasant. He has the advantage of living close to his work. He is given a large degree of responsibility in guiding the affairs of a good-sized business. He works hard, to be sure; and at certain times must put in long hours. However, all things balance up to an agreeable total, and when once in the work, if the man is at all adapted to the position, he ordinarily stays with it for a long time.

Blind Alley Job

Where then is the fly in the ointment? As co-operative grain marketing has been organized, country elevator management has been a blind-alley job. A good average man could, if he were diligent, keep the elevator business going in fair shape and be practically assured of his job for a long time. Under the management of a man with more than average business ability, the elevator would prosper, and increases in prestige and salary would be forthcoming.

Ladder Now Provided

But the physical limitations to volume of grain which might in any way be induced to come to any one country elevator precluded the possibility of any very large salaries being paid. His contacts were not such as to bring his abilities to the attention of larger employers who could make full use of his talents and hence pay larger salaries. He had a good job as small-town jobs go, but there was no ladder by which he could climb into a better position in the business world. In order to get into a field of larger opportunities it was necessary to back out of the blind-alley which led nowhere and start all over; and that is a painful process.

This has all been written in the past tense. Why? Because a ladder is now being provided by which the efficient manager of a local co-operative elevator can climb to enlarged fields in his own line of work. The ranks of the real grain men needed to operate the regional and national grain co-operatives should and will be recruited from the managers of local co-operative elevators who have demonstrated their sympathy with and understanding of the fundamental principles of co-operation, together with a knowledge of grain and business ability of a high order.

The young man with ambition may now take the management of a local co-operative elevator with the assurance that when he has proven his ability he will have the same chance as the young fellow who enters other lines of industry, to advance into positions where his abilities may be fully used, where he may take just pride in his enlarged accomplishments, and where the honor and reward going to men who do things will be his.

The Bogey Men

Bogey-men have been set before the managers by those having their own interests to serve. The development of regional co-operatives would do away with the necessity of business and grain handling ability at the local stations and reduce the managers to grain weighers, with salaries to correspond. A little reflection will show the falsity of this claim. The same local management ability will be required. The services rendered to him will enable him to do a better job of handling his local station. The only difference will be that when he does send his grain to the terminal market, as he has always done, he will turn it over to someone who is vitally interested in the success of his local elevator rather than merely in the commission to be obtained from handling the shipment.

Ready for Next Step

And in addition to this, he is part and parcel of the terminal organization himself. As expansion and promotions occur, his success in handling his part of the business will suggest to those in charge of operations in the larger field that here is the man who has demonstrated that he is ready to take the next step up the ladder of successful achievement.

Only a few years ago many people watching the development of Japan and China saw therein a "yellow peril." Far-sighted business men, seeing instead a "golden opportunity," shaped their policies to meet it and prospered accordingly. The large volume of golden grain concentrated under the operations of a nation-wide co-operative marketing organization may mean to the local manager either a yellow peril or a golden opportunity, accordingly as he avails himself of the possibilities thus presented. A blind-alley job is being changed to one which gives the local manager "some place to go."

This Story Is True

And, as Chairman Legge says, "This story has the further advantage of being true." I speak from experience. I was a country elevator manager for some time before I realized that I had a good job which led me nowhere in particular. It was a momentous decision when I gave up that job to back out of the blind-alley and start over. I have never been sorry that I made the decision. I have been able to be of more service to myself, to my family, and to society in general. But I lost some valuable years. I wish that there had been present then the opportunity to climb out rather than the necessity to back out.

Start Membership Work

Farm Bureau membership sign-ups will be conducted in Logan, McLean, Hancock, McDonough, McHenry, DeKalb and Warren counties within the next few months. The organization staff of the I. A. A. is assisting the local committees in all these counties in getting ready. All indications point to successful membership drives, reports Geo. E. Metzger, director of organization, for farmers realize the need for organization now more strongly than ever.

McLean county is out to make a new record for the largest membership sign-up in one day. Tazewell county now holds the record with 1,288 members added to the Farm Bureau roll in a 24-hour period.

On March 15 the index of farm prices stood at 91 per cent of the pre-war level. On the same day a year ago the index was 126 per cent.



How you can QUIT FARMING AT 65

and retire on a guaranteed monthly income for life

EVERY normal man looks forward to the time when he can do as he pleases: knock off work, go south for the winter, take fishing and hunting trips, enjoy life.

At a surprisingly small annual investment you can guarantee a future income ample to provide for many comforts that make life after 60 or 65 so enjoyable.

What the Plan Does for You

COUNTRY LIFE's retirement income plan requires only 20 annual payments when the policy is paid up and your income begins.

For example, you take out a policy at 35, make 20 annual payments, at the end of which your policy is paid up, and you get an income of approximately $40 per month until age 65.

At age 65 your income jumps to $80 per month, which is guaranteed for life. The $80 monthly instalments are further increased by interest dividends to be apportioned annually. The dividends it is estimated will bring the instalments up to approximately $100 per month.

Your Family Protected

IN THE event of your sudden death, the policy guarantees $12,500 to your beneficiary. The annual premium payments constantly increase the cash value of your policy, on which you can borrow if necessary.

The plan has other benefits. It provides money to pay off the mortgage on your farm or home . . . money to educate your children, money for a trip abroad, money for dozens of other things you have always wanted.

ALL these benefits are made available to you at once with your first premium payment. Annual instalments are small enough to be a burden to no one.

Write for the Facts

Mail the coupon and get full information about Country Life's retirement income plan. Country Life is Your Company, organized to provide highest security, legal reserve protection at low net cost. *Write today and get the facts.*

Mail the Coupon for full information

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
608 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Send me the facts about your retirement income plan. I understand I will be under no obligation to buy.

Name_____ Age_____

Address_____ County_____

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago

Old Line Legal Reserve Protection with Highest Security

The Canadian Wheat Pool

Condensed from The New Freeman (February 4, 1931) by Reader's Digest

W. B. Herbert

BEFORE 1923 (the period of war-time regulation excepted) the business of wheat marketing in Canada was something of a racket. The wheat producers—some 275,000 of them scattered over more than 200,000 square miles—were privileged to extract the grain from the soil. Sometimes they received a living wage; sometimes they didn't. But the people who relieved them of their grain and handled it from warehouses grew fat. Wheat millionaires and sub-millionaires appeared, lots of them. But not on the farms. The grain barons of Winnipeg and other cities developed the most pernicious commercial oligarchy in Canada's history. For nearly 40 years their wealth and power increased while the poor devils who grew the wheat struggled to keep the sheriff beyond the fence.

Shake Off Despair

Small wonder, then, that a great squawking ensued when the worm turned. In 1923 the wheat farmers shook off the despair that had been welded to them. They organized pools —co-operative associations—in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, to gather their wheat together and sell it. The movement started at the bottom; right on the farmsteads and in the small villages. It looked back upon four decades of unhappy exploitation by the private marketing trade, and was impelled by a grand spirit of sink-or-swim together. It had not a red cent of capital, but of new-born spirit there was ample. The aims of the movement were stated in simple terms: to attempt to sell wheat in an orderly manner, i.e., as actual demand for real wheat arose; to try to eliminate the widespread gambling in fictitious wheat which was enervating the industry; and above all, to return to the farmer every possible *sou* which accrued from the sale of his wheat.

140,000 Sign

A contract was prepared wherein the farmer agreed with his neighbors to deliver his wheat to a common agency of their own creation during a term of years. More than 140,000 wheat growers signed the contract. The organization was completed while the grain trade was still blinking and, before the public realized what it was all about, the organized farmer was in the game. During the past seven years these Canadian farmers have pounded their way to the front, battling every inch of the way against the unscrupulous opposition of the grain trade gang. While the provincial pools were busy attracting new members, building up their own elevator system of 1,600 country houses and 12 terminals, collecting more than a billion bushels of wheat, distributing more than a billion and a quarter dollars among their members, creating circulating libraries and working to improve the quality of Canadian grains, the Central Selling Agency concerned itself with establishing branch offices in New York, London, Paris and Buenos Aires, and agencies in every important wheat-importing country.

Costs Were Low

Operating and overhead costs of the entire system were amazingly small, and the excess earnings from elevator operations which were returned to pool members fairly staggered even the most rabid pool enthusiasts. In its balmiest year the turnover of the Central Selling Agency exceeded $323 million, and its sales of wheat in 20 different countries totaled more than 222 million bushels.

The wonder of it all is that this mighty business is owned and controlled, and was built up, by farmers; by honest dirt-farmers "with no knowledge of big business." There are no silent partners, no idle shareholders. The directors of the pools are all pool farmers, elected by their fellow members. They receive no salaries; only allowances while occupied with pool matters. The whole thing belongs to the farmers. It is an outstanding illustration of triumph by the under-dog through peaceful methods.

What About Present

At this point someone may ask ominously: "What about the present situation?" Certainly the present situation does splash the picture. Up to last year the wheat pools stroked their boat without financial assistance from any government. Last year, however, they were caught, along with all other grain-marketing agencies on this continent, in the disastrous decline of prices. Each of the prairie pools applied to its provincial government for a guarantee of its financial obligations to the banks, based on adequate security in the form of $30,000,000 worth of elevator facilities.

Since the granting of the guarantees, even darker days have fallen upon the grain markets. The price of wheat has been more than halved; and it is now obvious that the position of the pools with the lending banks is such as to necessitate calling in the government guarantees to the amount of some millions. Already the pools have instituted plans for the repayment, over a period of several years, of any amount which the governments may be required to pay to the banks. The attitude of the pools has inspired widespread admiration. The pool has suffered a body blow; but it is not whining for the governments to pay its debts. It is simply asking them to give it a helping hand until the worst of the storm is over. The federal government of Canada recently granted to the manufacturing interests, tariff protection that smells to high heaven. And yet some people are complaining because the organized farmers, who are the backbone of the nation, ask that some of the blessings of government be turned their way for a short period.

"Kick 'im, 'arry!"

While the wheat pool has experienced serious difficulties in the past year, the attitude of the old established grain trade has been similar to that of the cockney who said: "Kick 'im, 'Arry! 'E's still breathin'!" Skullduggery has been practiced in the markets to depreciate the value of the pool's wheat supplies and weaken its financial position. All the misfortunes of the land—unemployment, traffic stagnation, retarded collections, decline of export trade, general depression — have been placed on the pool's doorstep, while the real fathers of these unwanted children have been kept in the background.

The wheat pools of Canada, being comprised of human beings, have made mistakes and have been flayed mercilessly for them. But today, when the prices of agricultural products are such as to involve a crisis for the rural community, the pool is in the heat of the battle for economic and social rights which are essential to a satisfactory standard of living on the farm; rights which the farmer could not hope to gain through his individual efforts.

Spirit Lives

The Canadian wheat pool is still pledged to the principle of co-operative self-help and still convinced that the

(*Continued on Page* 17, *Col.* 1)

Tom Campbell Gives Farm Board Credit

"Few people realize the real good that the Federal Farm Board has accomplished to date," says Thomas D. Campbell, one of the largest wheat growers in the United States, in a recent interview in the New York Times. "It undoubtedly has saved many farmers from bankruptcy, and they, in turn, have prevented the liquidation of banks in their community; and industry as a whole has profited from the Farm Board. I firmly believe that had Mr. Legge not supported the commodity market last December there probably would have been a $10,000,000,000 crash in one day in the stock market.

"We are now experiencing the most serious industrial depression in our country since 1873. Still, we have had but very little disturbance. The entire world is disturbed. Most of Europe is in revolt. Two-thirds of South America has changed hands within the last six months. Still the United States has maintained an even keel.

"There must be some fundamental reason for this fact. It is obvious that it can be credited to one factor only, namely, the activity and foresight of the administration in anticipating these conditions and eliminating their seriousness by proper governmental assistance at these times, and it is equally obvious that the activity of the Federal Farm Board has been no small factor in the destiny of our economic condition."

Missouri Grain Men Organize Co-Operative

The Missouri Grain Growers, Inc., organized by the Farm Bureau, Farmers Union and farmers' elevators of that state will soon become a stockholder of the Farmers National Grain Corp.

R. W. Brown, state Farm Bureau president, was elected president of the new grain co-operative, T. H. DeWitt of the State Farmers Union was chosen vice-president, and M. R. Miller, State Farmers Union secretary, was named secretary-treasurer.

Credit Corporations Aid to Country Bank

The operation of an agricultural credit corporation as a supplement to local credit facilities will enable the country bank to maintain a more profitable loan and investment policy so as to increase the prosperity of the community, according to B. C. Powell, a member of the National Advisory Loan Committee.

The Greatest Necessity

"THE farmer is suffering chiefly today from a diseased system of distribution all along the line. It costs him too much to market his products. It costs him too much to purchase his necessities. He sells in a wholesale market and buys in a retail market. He suffers because of the distribution of the national income and of the tax burden. That word 'distribution' covers a multitude of injustices and the only way to solve these injustices is through the complete and thorough organization of agriculture so that the farmer can compete with the other organized classes. If farmers would realize that the organization of agriculture along sane lines is the greatest necessity of our times, they would forget the bunk of the politicians and they would not let the enemies of organization stop them until the job was done. Until agriculture is organized, it will continue to be at the mercy of the other organized classes."

(Editorial, The Farmer, St. Paul, Minn.)

One Per Cent Made On Investment in '30

An analysis just completed on 2,300 records kept by farmers in the University of Illinois farm accounting service reveals that the account keepers last year averaged about 1 per cent on their capital

This is not as bad as in 1921, when account keepers in central Illinois suffered an actual net loss, reports R. R. Hudelson. The rank and file of farmers, he believes, probably did have a net loss last year, since those co-operating in the management service make higher earnings than the average of all farmers. Their advantage usually amounts to about 2 per cent of the total investment, or nearly a thousand dollars a farm for central Illinois.

The average farmer's actual net loss on last year's operation means that he has been allowed only $600 to $720 for wages. He did not earn enough to pay interest on borrowed capital to say nothing of paying interest on his own capital invested in the business. The heavy hog-producing sections of the state showed relatively higher farm incomes than the grain-selling areas.

Our first thoughts are not always our best thoughts.

How to Organize a Credit Corporation

The advisability of organizing county credit corporations is being considered in Iroquois, Adams, and Marshall-Putnam counties.

The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Louis informs the RECORD that credit corporations may be organized in Illinois under the general law by three or more persons.

The successive steps in organizing a local credit corporation are as follows:

a. Obtain a list of subscribers to the capital stock of the proposed corporation.

b. The subscribers meet as soon as sufficient capital has been subscribed, elect directors to manage the affairs of the corporation, and adopt by-laws.

c. The directors meet immediately after adiournment and elect officers.

d. After the officers are elected, the subscribers should then pay into the organization the amount of stock they have subscribed. At least fifty per cent of the amount subscribed must be paid in, in cash.

e. The directors then sign the Articles or Certificate of Incorporation in duplicate and acknowledge the same before an officer authorized to take such acknowledgments.

f. The certificate, in duplicate, is then sent to the Secretary of State at Springfield, Illinois. Upon receipt of this certificate, the Secretary of State will attach his certificate to one of the copies and return it to the corporation.

g. When the copy of Articles and the Secretary's Certificate are received, they are to be taken to the Recorder of Deeds in the county of domicile of such corporation for record.

h. After these papers are a matter of record, the directors meet again and upon passing of proper resolution, make application to the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Louis for the rediscount privilege. The resolution and all papers incident to making the application will be furnished by the bank. The application is to be accompanied by at least Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000) of United States Government or Federal Land Bank Bonds to be held as collateral by the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank. A complete list of the papers necessary for the purpose of making this application acceptable is to be found under Paragraph Three. It is essential to have the advice of a competent local attorney.

Uncle Ab says farmers fight too much among themselves; milk versus coffee; sugar versus tobacco; meat versus vegetables; yet farmers raise them all.

Volume of Cream Handled Affects Per Pound Costs in Produce Associations

Farm Bureau Members Continue Patronage to Co-Operatives, Figures Show

THE influence of volume on costs of handling cream by local co-operative associations is clearly illustrated in the following records taken from the books of the Schuyler County Produce Association:

THREE YEARS' RECORDS ON COUNTY PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

	1928	1929	1930
Lbs. Butterfat from Farm Bureau Members	44,091.5	50,173.9	43,743.5
Lbs. Butterfat from Non-Farm Bureau Members	26,059.5	32,403.5	12,947.7
Lbs. Butterfat from Floaters (signed no agreement)	8,277.6	11,337.1	6,119.5
Total	78,428.6	93,914.5	62,810.7
Total Trading Income	$5,383.14	$5,219.28	$3,611.15
Total Expenses	3,314.35	3,169.53	3,254.01
Net Profit	$2,068.79	$2,049.75	$ 357.14
Expenses per lb. fat	3.5c	2.5c	4.3c

The figures above coupled with observations of the market situation in that and other counties justify the conclusions that:

I. Produce co-operatives invariably raise local butterfat prices to the farmer and reduce the spread between the country butterfat price and the Chicago butter market.

II. Farm Bureau members who join local co-operatives patronize their associations in the face of adverse conditions more loyally than do non-Farm Bureau members who have signed contracts.

III. Reduced volume of produce received rapidly increases the per lb. or unit cost of handling.

IV. Directors of co-operatives should act promptly in cutting overhead expenses as volume declines.

V. Low butterfat prices have caused receipts of cream pools and private cream stations to decline approximately 20 per cent during the past two years.

In LaSalle county the operating costs of the co-operative jumped from 1.6 cents per lb. butterfat to 4.8 cents per lb. when the volume declined from 1,200 lbs. daily in June, 1930, to 8,000 lbs. for the month in November. By February, 1931, the cost had been lowered to 2.4 cents per lb. by reducing overhead expenses and increasing volume.

CANADIAN WHEAT POOL

(*Continued from Page 15*)

producer will receive the maximum share of the selling price of his product only through his own efforts to market in an orderly manner as actual demand arises.

The spirit behind the pool will never be stamped out. It has succeeded in creating a new conception of self-respect among western Canadian farmers; and they will never go back to the knuckle-down-and-grin days. Composed of 144,000 members striving to drag their daily labors from the despair of mere sweating for a livelihood, the Canadian wheat pool can be said to share the sentiments of Ramsay MacDonald: "We want to bring back light into the villages and farms; and to make men feel that agriculture is not a drudgery and derelict process. We want to put into it new energy, skill and science, a higher motive, better wages and houses, and closer friendships."

Kane County to Have Big Meeting June 16

The Kane County Farm Bureau announces that it will hold its fifth annual mid-summer meeting on June 16. The meeting will begin at 6:30 P. M. and will be devoted to an evening of business and entertainment.

Farm Adviser Harry Kelley is planning a program that will bring out members from all sections of the county.

Iroquois Considers Credit Corporation

Directors of the Iroquois County Farm Bureau met with representatives of the Iroquois County Bankers' Association at Watseka on May 8 to consider the organization of a credit corporation for Iroquois and adjoining counties.

Mr. Gulledge of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, St. Louis, met with the group.



The Iroquois County Livestock Marketing Association, which began operating last December, up to May 1 had shipped more than $115,000 worth of livestock, over 100 carloads.

Every load of livestock from Knox county except one went to the Chicago Producers Commission Association in the week ending May 2, announces the Knox County Farm Bureau.

Sangamon county led all others with an increase to the Indianapolis Producers of 15 cars in April over last year. Macon county was second with an increase of 11 cars, Vermilion third with an eight-car increase, Piatt county fourth with an increase of four cars, and Effingham fifth with three more cars.

The percentage of live stock at the Cincinnati market handled by the Producers Commission Association increased from 11.5 per cent in 1925 to 28.4 per cent in 1930.

Radio publicity and advertising played an important part in this substantial increase in business. The Cincinnati Producers broadcasts every day from WLW.

The range hog of the south is recognized as dangerous in spreading hog cholera.

Pipe Line Co. Gets Permission to Build

The Illinois Commerce Commission on April 30 granted the Panhandle Illinois Pipe Line Company a certificate of convenience and necessity to build and operate a natural gas pipe line from Pleasant Hill in Pike county, across central Illinois to Chrisman in Edgar county.

According to reports more than 100 cities will be served by the new line, which is a subsidiary of the Panhandle Eastern Corporation. The natural gas will come from the Texas fields. It is estimated that the cost of gas, both for illumination and fuel, will be reduced nearly 50 per cent.

A total of 1,275 loans aggregating $169,284 were made to Southern Illinois farmers from the drouth relief appropriation recently voted by Congress, according to a report by T. Weed Harvey, federal representative at 315 No. 10th Street, St. Louis. The loans were nearly all small and were made chiefly for seed, fertilizer, etc.

Indiana Farm Bureau to Carry on Tax Fight

Conflict to Enter State Conventions of Major Parties

THE Indiana Farm Bureau Federation is planning to carry its fight for tax revision based on ability to pay to the state conventions of the major political parties in 1932.

In a recent statement Lewis Taylor, director of the Federation's tax and legislative department, said:

"Northern Indiana industrial captains, stirred from their lukewarm attitude towards state politics by the tax fights in the last legislature, are making plans to have some voice in the state conventions next year. * * * * Activity of this sort is lending color to the belief that in the preconvention campaign the same conflict between rural and urban centers over the income tax plan which marked the closing days of the legislature, will be re-enacted.

Not with Money

"It remains to be seen whether the rural sections will rise to the occasion and see that their voices will be heard in the state conventions in 1932. If the farmers are to be heard, they must begin without delay to prepare to share in the control of the conventions. This they cannot do with money. The industrial captains have seen to that by imposing their own taxes on us and retaining money thus obtained, to control state conventions.

For Tax Equality

"Our plan is easier and more simple, as to win in this fight we must proceed at once to share in the control of the political set-up from precinct committeemen to state chairmen of both parties. If, in the fight for tax equality it is necessary to soil political hands and clothes in the process of applying dope to industrial bloodsuckers, savings to farmers not only in money, but also in political self-respect and economical government, should provide adequately for the laundry bill. To this end our organization should now apply itself."

A state income tax was passed by both Houses in the recent session of the Indiana General Assembly, but it failed to become law. "The bill was sent to the Governor, but over the protests of the House and its speaker," states the Hoosier Farmer. "The protest was based on the Senate's acceptance of a report from its conferees recommending passage of the bill in the form it went through the House. Previous Senate amendments changing rates and exceptions radically were dropped. The House protested that its conferees had not signed the report accepted by the Senate as 'a conference report' and that the Senate action was illegal." The attorney general then declared the bill unconstitutional.

Farm Bureau Members Are Preferred Risks

"IF everyone of our policyholders had the interest of his own company at heart as much as J. B. Simmons of Johnson county, the cost of accidents and overhead expense could be reduced even further," says A. E. Richardson, manager of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company. "We believe Farm Bureau members are preferred risks because they work for the best interests of their own company."

Richardson refers to the following letter recently received from Mr. Simmons:

"In regard to the accident I had with the car, went to a garage and the man wanted $25 to fix same. Now this damage does not interfere with the operation of the car in any way. It will be against the sale of the car when I get ready to trade it in on another car, however.

"One of your officials made us a talk at our Farm Bureau meeting at Vienna. He made us see insurance as we had never thought of it before. He made us realize it was our Company and not just an insurance company. This is the reason been letting this matter go. Thought I would be somewhere that I could get the job done cheaper. If I can't get it done for less than $25 will let it go."

Signed J. B. SIMMONS,
Johnson County, Ill.

As indicated in his letter, Mr. Simmons was so sincere about wanting to do the right thing for his own company that he offered to cancel his claim against the company rather than pay an exorbitant garage bill.

NOTE: The company instructed Mr. Simmons to have his car repaired and send in the bill.

Thank You!

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Ins. Co.,
Chicago, Illinois.

I have your letter of the 13th, saying your Company had collected the full amount of my loss of $32 from L. H. Minton and enclosing your check for $6.40 covering balance due me. That's what I call service and I want to thank you very much.

R. M. ATKINSON, Pike County, Ill.

Ohio Farm Bureau Asks for Tax Reform

Submits Recommendations to General Assembly of State

The tax program recently presented to a sub-committee of the Ohio General Assembly by the Ohio Farm Bureau recommends:

1. **A personal income tax with low rates and low exemptions. Favors exemptions lower than thus far been suggested in order to reach all those with ability to pay.**
2. **An equitable tax on intangibles either by a low rate or through the income method, or both.**
3. **Selective sales taxes to reach luxuries and amusements.**
4. **Certain business taxes of which stamp taxes, mortgages recording taxes and stock transfer taxes are types.**
5. **Removal of the automobile from the property tax and an equitable increase in the license fee.**
6. **Truck and motor bus taxes levied in proportion to their use of and damage to the highways.**

L. B. Palmer, president of the Ohio Farm Bureau, who presented the program, pointed out that a state survey showed that approximately one-half of the automobiles of the state are returned for taxation, while the other half escape. He stated that any new taxes adopted should be replacement taxes, not additional taxes.



By L. A. Williams

HAVE you named the children second beneficiary in your life insurance policies? Do you know that you should, or why you should? Do you know how to protect creditors with life insurance, or how to protect the beneficiary's interest against loss through the bankruptcy of the insured while living? Do you know how to prevent life insurance funds from going through probate costs? Do you know how to protect the life insurance you leave to your loved ones, against loss from unscrupulous men who trail down estates left to widows?

Write to Country Life for advice. It is one of the big services of the Company.

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Downstate Votes Beat Income Tax

20 Representatives Line Up with Cook County Delegation in Voting Against Relief to Overburdened Property Owners

TWENTY downstate representatives united with the solid opposition from Cook county to defeat the Lantz state income tax bill by a vote of 75 to 74 in the House at Springfield, June 3. The bill needed two more votes or a total of 77 to carry.

Voting with the opposition from Cook county against tax relief to home and property owners were Otto A. Buck, Villa Park, DuPage county; E. P. Conerton, LaSalle, LaSalle county; Leo D. Crowley, Peoria, Peoria county; Howard L. Doyle, Decatur, Macon county; Charles D. Franz, Freeport, Stephenson county; Leroy M. Green, Rockford, Winnebago county; Michael F. Hennebry, Wilmington, Will county; Frank Holten, East St. Louis, St. Clair county; R. H. Huschle, East St. Louis, St. Clair county; Carl J. Jobst, Peoria, Peoria county; Charles P. Kane, Bloomington, McLean county; William J. Lawler, Springfield, Sangamon county; Martin B. Lohmann, Pekin, Tazewell county; Richard J. Lyons, Mundelein, Lake county; Charles F. Malloy, Sorento, Bond county; David H. McClugage, Peoria, Peoria county; Schaefer O'Neill, Alton, Madison county; John F. Petit, Batavia, Kane county; Schuyler B. Vaughn, Greenville, Bond county; and John L. Walker, Joliet, Will county.

Only Tax Relief Bill

"Regardless of all the discussion about the need for tax relief the Lantz state income tax measure and its companion bills, which were largely prepared and sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association, were the only legislation before this session of the General Assembly which even promised any relief to the overburdened property owners of Illinois," Earl C. Smith, president of the Association, said following the vote.

Further comment by the I. A. A., together with a complete record disclosing the step by step progress of the measure in both houses, will be published in an early legislative issue of the Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD.

The history of the income tax measure in the 57th General Assembly is very similar to that of the income tax bill supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association in the 56th General Assembly two years ago.

More Support This Year

This year the measure had more support both in the Senate and House. The vote in the Senate in the 56th General Assembly was 28 to 19. This year it was 31 to 17. The Revenue Committee in the House this year as two years ago was packed with Cook county representatives who in each case reported the bill out unfavorably with the recommendation that it do not pass. This year as two years ago a motion to non-concur in the report of the Committee carried, 86 to 60, thus automatically restoring the measure for further consideration. The final vote in the House two years ago was 72 to 69, this year 75 to 74.

Governor Emmerson signed House Bill 410 introduced by Rep. Luckey of Vermilion county, which had the support of the Association. This statute defines and clarifies the liability of owners of livestock.

Must Prove Negligence

Heretofore it has been presumed that the owner was guilty of negligence and hence liable for injuries to persons or property resulting from his livestock running loose on the highways. Cases are on record where judgment was rendered against owners of livestock even though they were unaware of the fact that their cattle, horses, hogs or sheep were at large, and where negligence on their part could not be shown.

Hereafter the plaintiff must prove negligence by the owner and if without his knowledge livestock is allowed to run loose by vagrants, hunters, or other trespassers opening gates or breaking down fences, the owner of such stock shall not be held responsible for any injuries or damages resulting from collisions, etc.

House Bill 467 carrying amendments to improve and liberalize the Co-operative Marketing Act of 1923 recently passed the House and now awaits the Governor's signature.

A 42 Per Cent Tax

"In response to your request broadcast over WLS for report on taxes, income and outgo on farm land, I submit the following:

"This is a report of 160 acres of average (or better) Sangamon county land farmed by tenant paying one-half of grain and $8 per acre for grass land. Landlord furnishes clover seed and limestone for soil.

Cash received for grains of all kinds and cash rent	$1,234.75
Cash paid out as regular annual expense, including taxes	418.01
	$ 816.74
Cash paid out for repairing of more permanent nature	$ 206.89
Net income on 160 acres	$ 609.85

"The taxes on this farm last year were $255.35. Figured on the basis of net income from the farm I paid approximately a 42 per cent income tax."

C. F. SPICER,
DeWitt County, Ill.

Plan Parade in Chicago to Boost Meat Consumption

Invite President Hoover to Review Demonstration, Cattle and Hogs Lowest in 19 Years

AS we go to press parades and demonstrations to call to the attention of the consuming public the extreme low prices of meats are being planned by livestock, packer, and allied interests throughout the country.

A series of meetings was held in Chicago early in the month to plan and prepare for the demonstrations. Vice-President A. R. Wright, who has been coming in for several days each week, officially represented the Illinois Agricultural Association at the conferences. The I. A. A. is planning to participate in the parade down Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, at noon on June 18. County Farm Bureaus of northeastern Illinois were requested to organize 4-H Club delegations to march in the procession. Similar demonstrations may be held in other cities.



A. R. Wright

The National Livestock and Meat Board and the American Institute of Meat Packers were active in arranging the conferences which adopted the plan. Livestock associations, retailers, railroads, and other large industrial groups are taking an active part.

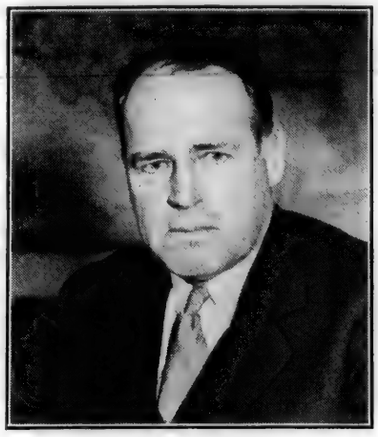
Telegraph White House

A telegram was forwarded to President Hoover at the White House in which he was advised that:

"Cattle and hogs recently reached the lowest levels in about 19 years, and meats and by-products have for some time been available at greatly reduced prices. Livestock recently has been selling below the cost of production.

"At a meeting here today of agricultural leaders, exchange officials, packers, railroad executive, and others co-operation was arranged for a parade here in the capital of agriculture on June 18 to bring spectacularly to the attention of the public the information that livestock and livestock products are available at prices greatly reduced from those once quoted. We cordially invite you to review this parade or address a mass meeting afterwards as you prefer."

The telegram was signed by leaders and representatives from the various interests participating in the conference.



Wayland Magee

Member Federal Reserve Board

Wayland Magee, new farmer member of the Federal Reserve Board appointed by President Hoover, is president of the Douglas County, Nebraska, Farm Bureau. He was appointed to fill the vacancy left by the death of Ed Cunningham, who before being appointed to the Board, was secretary of the Iowa State Farm Bureau.

Mr. Magee operates a 1,280 acre farm in Douglas county near Omaha. He is president also of the Nebraska Crop Growers Association, and a member of the Coarse Grains Advisory Committee of the Federal Farm Board.

Mr. Magee was born in Chicago. After graduating from the University of Chicago he studied law at the University of Bonn, Germany, and at Northwestern and Harvard Law Schools. He was admitted to the bar in 1908. Later he studied agriculture at the Universities of Iowa and Nebraska. He is 49 years old.



On WJJD Daily

The I. A. A. broadcasts from Station WJJD, Chicago, daily (Monday to Friday) from 11:15 to 11:30 A. M. Central Standard time, I. A. A. farm and market news and comments by George Thiem. Weekly review of livestock markets each Friday by Phil Evans and Russell Everett of Chicago Producers.

Edgar L. Bill, former director of station WLS and one time Director of Publicity for the I. A. A., recently purchased the radio station at Peoria. It is reported he will operate it as a private enterprise.

The station covers the city of Peoria and the surrounding rural territory.

Champaign and Urbana are considering adopting daylight savings time. The Farm Bureau and many business men are against it.

Average taxes per acre on farm real estate declined slightly in 1930 compared with 1929, the first general decline the country over in the 17 years of record.

Newly elected officers of the Massac County Farm Bureau are President J. A. Maedaker, Vice-President C. S. Atkins, Secretary C. L. Campbell, and Treasurer A. H. Fulmer.

Official Standing of Teams in the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League for Week Ending June 6, 1931.*

DIVISION I	Won	Lost	Pct.
Carroll	2	0	1.000
JoDaviess	2	1	.666
Lee	0	1	.000
Stephenson	0	2	.000
DIVISION II			
Grundy	1	0	1.000
Will	1	0	1.000
Kendall	0	1	.000
LaSalle	0	1	.000
DeKalb	..	..	....
DIVISION III			
Livingston	2	0	1.000
McLean	1	0	1.000
Iroquois	0	1	.000
Ford	0	2	.000
DIVISION IV			
Woodford	2	0	1.000
Marshall-Putnam	1	1	.500
Peoria	1	1	.500
Stark	0	1	.000
Tazewell	0	1	.000

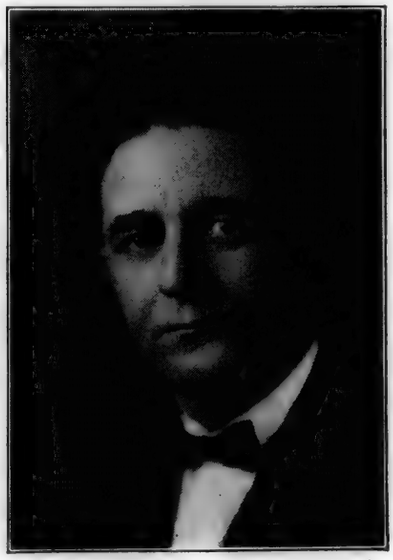
DIVISION V	Won	Lost	Pct.
McDonough	2	0	1.000
Henry	1	1	.500
Knox	1	1	.500
Henderson	0	2	.000
DIVISION VI			
Logan	1	0	1.000
Macon	2	1	.666
Douglas	0	2	.000
Champaign	..	..	....
DIVISION VII			
Cass	3	0	1.000
Sangamon	3	0	1.000
Menard	0	3	.000
Morgan	0	3	.000
DIVISION VIII			
Greene	3	0	1.000
Christian	2	1	.666
Macoupin	1	3	.250
Montgomery	1	3	.250

*Based on reports received by the League Secretary on or before Tuesday A. M., June 9.

2,500 McDonough Folks And Guests Hold Jubilee

Capacity Crowd Hear Co-op. Marketing Debated in Teachers' College Auditorium

TWENTY-FIVE hundred Farm Bureau members and their guests gathered in the Western Illinois State Teachers' College, Macomb, on May 20, for a Cooperation Jubilee dedicating the McDonough County Livestock Marketing Association organized there. Representatives from western Illinois counties as far north as Whiteside and as far south as Madison came for the celebration. The McDonough County Farm Bureau and Country Life Insurance Co. sponsored the gathering.



Donald Kirkpatrick

A feature of the evening was the debate staged by Donald Kirkpatrick of the Illinois Agricultural Association and Lawrence Williams of the Country Life Insurance Company on the question "Resolved, That Illinois Farmers Are Not Ready for Cooperative Marketing."

Speaking for the affirmative, Mr. Williams stated that many farmers are not yet supporting the cooperatives already organized; that too many have shown no disposition to make use of their opportunities to control their own marketing machinery. Mr. Kirkpatrick for the negative reviewed the many successes Illinois farmers have already achieved in the field of cooperative marketing; asserted that farmers had responded loyally to every sound plan advanced, although their leaders in some instances had failed them.

Leadership at Fault

"It's not the producers who are at fault," said Kirkpatrick. "They have been ready and willing to co-operate whenever a sound set-up was offered that promised to improve the old system. Failure of leadership and management should be charged with responsibility for projects which have not succeeded."

Ray E. Miller, livestock marketing director, Illinois Agricultural Association, and Dave Swanson, manager, Chicago Producers Commission Association, preceded the debaters, while the Pawnee quartette from Sanagamon county appeared between speeches and provided lively entertainment.

A feature of the program was the historical style show presented under the direction of the Eldorado unit of the McDonough county Home Bureau and under the personal direction of Mrs. Ralph Nelson.

This historical style show traced the development of women's styles during the past 100 years.

Musical Features

The singing of the Pawnee Four with their extemporaneous paraphrasing of the speeches of the program, brought down the house with laughter. Bernie Young and his broadcasting orchestra from Chicago also provided entertainment.

R. C. Doneghue, farm adviser, introduced the past presidents of the Farm Bureau, the present executive committee of that organization, and the livestock marketing committee under whose direction the organization of the Marketing Association has been carried out.

Miss Irene Crouch, county Home Bureau adviser, introduced the executive board of the Home Bureau.

McDonough Leads

The staging of the Jubilee came as a reward to McDonough county when the Country Life Insurance company's general agent, G. O. Chenoweth, and his seventeen special agents led the state in sales during the month of April.

Special agents who were introduced by Mr. Chenoweth, were: Edwin C. Ogle, Maurice Moon, Austin Reed, Marion Herzog, Daniel J. Vahle, M. C. Pollock, Carl Mowrey, J. F. Stickle, R. Burdette Graham, F. M. Allison, H. D. Lantz, Owen Stickle, W. E. Siepel, Frank Stump, C. O. Reedy, Philip Marshall, and LeRoy Sinnett.

Managers of the various cooperative organizations of the Farm Bureau were also introduced.

Fred Herndon, president of the Farm Bureau, was the presiding chairman of the Jubilee.

The new McDonough County Livestock Marketing Association at Macomb with more than 500 members will assemble, grade and ship livestock on orders direct to the packer or to the cornbelt and eastern markets.



L. A. Williams

Five More Debates

MORE than 800 Farm Bureau members, their guests and families from Bond and surrounding counties gathered at Greenville on Thursday, May 21, where Larry Williams and Donald Kirkpatrick held the second of their series of debates on co-operative marketing. The Bond County Farm Bureau and Country Life Insurance Company sponsored the meeting.

Similar gatherings where debates between Kirkpatrick and Williams will be the principal attraction were scheduled for June 12 at the Wheaton High School, DuPage county; June 15, LaGrange, Cook county; June 29, Edwardsville, Madison county; June 30, Sparta, Randolph county, and July 1, Louisville, Clay county.

The seven counties in which debates have been held or scheduled placed highest in the amount of life insurance business written by Country Life agents during April.

Country Life Submits New Endowment Policy

A new endowment insurance policy which matures at age 65 was recently brought out by the Country Life Insurance Company.

A $10,000 policy will start paying an income at age 65 of $78.50 per month plus monthly interest dividends. The $78.50 is guaranteed for life and should the insured die before having received 10 years of this income, the heirs or estate will receive the difference between what has been paid since age 65 and a total of 10 years of this income, in one lump sum.

This policy was submitted to the State Insurance Department for approval following its adoption by the Board of Directors. It will not be available to policyholders until the state's permission is received.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*

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Mr. Thompson at Quincy

IN HIS first address since becoming a member of the Federal Farm Board Sam Thompson spoke plainly and pertinently to the home folks at Quincy about those who oppose farmers' efforts at helping themselves in the field of marketing.

"The opposition, while not large in numbers, is keeping itself very much in the public eye," said Mr. Thompson. "I would like to suggest to you farmers that when you hear attacks on co-operative marketing, the Agricultural Marketing Act, and the Farm Board, that you do a little investigating and find out the motive behind the attack. For the most part this opposition comes from handlers of farm products who fear that their business will be injured if these products are marketed by the producers in their own interest."

Precisely. And because Mr. Thompson spoke the truth, he and the Farm Board have been viciously attacked by an arrogant Chicago newspaper noted for its prejudice in championing the vested interests.

Under similar circumstances, Alexander Legge, former chairman of the Board, would have spoken more bluntly, less discreetly than Mr. Thompson. He probably would have said, "The middlemen think they have a God-given right to market the farmer's products for him. A small pack of wolves can make a lot of noise." The opposition would have swallowed hard, but Mr. Legge would not have been belabored. He has important connections with influential people who buy much white space in the press of the country.

But Mr. Thompson is a farmer. He belongs to the so-called "squirarchy" which believes that a property tax which takes 25 to 40 per cent of the farmers' net income is unfair and unjust. We congratulate him and the Farm Board for their enemies.

In Fairness

THERE is little disposition on the part of thinking farmers to minimize the service performed at present and in the past by those who make or have made their livelihood in handling farm products.

There are estimable gentlemen in the ranks of the so-called middleman. Many of these men have served the producer with honor and integrity. Many are open-minded, some are even sympathetic toward the efforts of producers in helping themselves.

But the minority that is bitterly resentful does most of the talking. By fair means or foul they would destroy attempts of producers to set up and control their marketing agencies. So do the few cast an odium on the entire trade.

If co-operative marketing as a new system of merchandising farm produce is to achieve permanent success it must make a contribution, and perform a service better or at less cost than the system it replaces. Farmers fully realize this fact. All that they ask is that the way be left open without discrimination for the test.

"A drop of ink makes millions think."—Lord Byron.

Some people notice that the days are getting longer, others that the nights are getting shorter.

Uncle Ab says we could get more done in the present if we did not have to spend so much time telling what we have done in the past.

Observations

MANY a shot has been taken at the business and industrial leadership of the country since the depression and widespread unemployment set in more than a year ago. Prominent men in business as well as public life have joined in pointing the finger of shame at industrial captains who have turned thousands away from their factories and workshops to swell the ranks of the jobless.

Without arguing the merits of either side in the controversy over who or what is responsible for the current hard times, it may be interesting to hear what one stout defender of the manufacturer, George Roberts, economist for the National City Bank, has to say about it.

Referring to the federal income tax returns from corporations for the highly prosperous year of 1929, Mr. Roberts shows that 40 per cent of the companies that year reported deficits while the other 80 per cent reported average net earnings of 8.92 per cent.

"If the returns were consolidated to show net earnings for all the active companies, the result would be $3,667,354,123 of profits upon a gross income of $60,960,346,678, or 6 per cent on the value volume. This is scarcely above a normal merchandising profit on turnover, whereas manufacturing is subject to greater risks than merchandising, by reason of fixed investment in addition to the trading risks," declares Mr. Roberts.

"These figures for the net earnings of manufacturing corporations not only disprove the theory that as a class they make large profits, but show the fallacy of the declaration of the Washington Conference that American industry has 'failed in this crisis as in every other crisis to assume responsibility for keeping wage-earners employed and industry at work.' Since 40 per cent of these corporations had net deficits in 1929, it may be assumed that another important percentage made only moderate net earnings and that no more than a small minority would be able for any length of time to continue production of goods which could not be sold at a profit. . . ."

Mr. Roberts then turns to a report of manufacturing in New York state which reveals that 75 per cent of the 70,000 factories in that commonwealth are small businesses which employ fewer than 50 persons each; that these small manufacturers are busy men struggling along against severe competition trying to make a living themselves while risking their capital.

"Unemployment undoubtedly presents a problem, but it cannot be solved by any policy that would be disastrous to the industries," he continues. "If the latter are to assume the responsibility of keeping labor always employed they will have to find means of doing so by obtaining higher prices for their products or paying lower wages to their employees. The risk of such an obligation would be a serious one, and could not be borne by the employers alone. . . .

"The old saying about the wisdom of saving for a 'rainy day' is evidence that life always has been subject to ups and downs and emergencies against which the prudent accumulate reserves. If everybody accumulated reserves and avoided indebtedness except for temporary needs, the whole problem of crises and depressions would practically disappear."

Our own observations among friends and acquaintances, both in the city and the country, lead us to believe that there is much truth in Economist Roberts' assertions. Keeping up with the Joneses, or downright "foreflushing," are ingrained American habits. Many people live up to or beyond their means most of the time. When adversity temporarily hits the family there is nothing in the "kitty" to pay the grocer and the landlord.

High wages, salaries and bonuses paid by many a firm in 1928 and 1929 went into high-priced automobiles, extravagant living and stock market speculations instead of in gilt edge bonds for the inevitable rainy day. It is doubtful if any economic or social system can be devised that will spare us from the consequences of indiscreet and immoderate living.—E. G. T.

Cause of Farm Depression

Adjusting production to market demand, reducing costs of production, and eliminating submarginal land are three lines of action recommended by the U. S. D. A. in a recent bulletin "Land Utilization and the Farm Problem."

Among the elements cited as contributing to the present agricultural situation are: changes in agricultural production, crop land, and farm labor; increase in number of tractors and decrease in numbers of horses and mules; and changes in consumption of food products.

Leeper Elected President National Fruit Exchange

A. B. Leeper, director of fruit and vegetable marketing for the I. A. A., was recently chosen president of the National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange. This is the new nation-wide co-operative sales agency recently set up with the aid of the Federal Farm Board.



A. B. Leeper

The members of the Board of Directors represent prominent co-operatives between the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic coast.

The Exchange will not handle citrus fruits since the citrus fruit growers are already well organized.

Speak at Manhattan

"CREDIT Problems Resulting from the Handling of Side Lines in Local Co-operatives" was the subject of an address prepared by Secretary George E. Metzger for delivery at the American Institute of Co-operation at Manhattan, Kansas, on June 10. Mr. Metzger was unable to attend. His paper was read by Frank Gougler, director of produce marketing.

Mr. Gougler addressed the conference on the subject, "Collective Bargaining of Butterfat," on June 9.

Other Illinois speakers during the week were A. D. Lynch of Sanitary Milk Producers, St. Louis; Don Geyer of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago; P. O. Wilson and Chas. A. Stewart of the National Livestock Marketing Association; and C. E. Huff, Geo. S. Milnor and Bill Stahl of the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

DeKalb Signs 1,000 In Two Days

More than 1,000 members were signed in the DeKalb County Farm Bureau in two days, reports Farm Adviser R. N. Rasmusen. Three townships, Clinton, Paw Paw and Kingston, increased their memberships over that of three years ago.

Clinton township topped all others when out of 143 men interviewed 107 became members. Volunteer solicitors, Edgar E. Hipple and T. F. Sawyer, operating in Clinton township, signed 42 of the 48 men they interviewed.

State Live Stock Ass'n. Holds First Annual Meet

Two Hundred Attend Meeting at Bloomington May 28

TWO hundred livestock farmers from practically all sections of the state met at Bloomington, Illinois, on Thursday, May 28, for the first annual meeting of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association. Officers chosen were: Samuel Sorrells, Raymond, president; Sam McClugage, Peoria, vice-president; G. F. Tullock, Rockford, treasurer, and Ray E. Miller, Chicago, secretary.



Samuel Sorrells

The following directors were elected: District No. 1, William Temple, Serena, LaSalle County; District No. 2, W. E. Sawdey, Rockford, Winnebago County; District No. 3, Harvey Herndon, Adair, McDonough County; District No. 4, Carl Lage, Saybrook, McLean County; District No. 5, Mont Fox, Oakwood, Vermilion County; District No. 6, Dudley H. Myers, Mendon, Adams County; District No. 7, J. R. Fulkerson, Jerseyville, Jersey County; District No. 8, C. F. Oaks, Assumption, Shelby County; Chicago Producers, H. H. Parke, Genoa; St. Louis Producers, A. E. Crum; Peoria Producers, Sam McClugage; Indianapolis Producers, O. B. Goble; I. A. A., Samuel Sorrells and George F. Tullock.

The meeting was called to order by Henry H. Parke, who introduced the speakers on the morning program. Ray E. Miller, director of Livestock Marketing discussed the plans and purposes of the State Association. D. L. Swanson, manager, Chicago Producers, spoke on "The Illinois Livestock Marketing Association and the Cooperative Sales Agency on the Terminal Market." P. O. Wilson, secretary-manager National Live Stock Marketing Association, talked on "The National Livestock Marketing Association and Its Program."

The afternoon session consisted of a general discussion and election of officers and directors. The purpose of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association is to correlate the activities of Illinois livestock farmers and livestock marketing organizations in one program for the most economical and effective marketing of Illinois livestock. The operation of the Association will be correlated with the National Live Stock Marketing Association and its member agencies.



Left to right are Fred Gumm, shipping association manager, and his brother, Zeis Gumm; Zeiss Jr. of Paris, Edgar county, and C. M. Love of Charleston, Coles county.

This picture was taken when they visited the Indianapolis Producers several weeks ago.

Anniversary Celebration at Urbana

The Champaign County Livestock Marketing Association will hold its first anniversary on Wednesday, June 17, in Urbana.

This association was the first in the state to market hogs direct to the packer. "The association has raised the price of livestock to the farmers of the county, and has built up a good net profit," says the Champaign County Farm Bureau.

Dave Swanson of the Chicago Producers and Sid Cherrill of the I. A. A. were scheduled as speakers.

Wool Pools Organized In Several Counties

County wool pools have been organized in Shelby, Champaign, Adams, Piatt, Iroquois, LaSalle, Knox, Henry and Sangamon counties, according to information received by Ray E. Miller, director of livestock marketing. Other counties which will handle wool at local points include Lee, Henderson, Brown, DeWitt, Pike, Wayne, Wabash, Jackson, Johnson, Stark, White, Rock Island, Bond and Warren.

Miller announces that all shipments must be billed in accordance with the following instructions:

Ship all cars on straight bill of lading to the National Wool Marketing Corporation, Boston, Massachusetts, stop at Chicago, Illinois, Crooks Terminal Warehouse, Belt Line Railway, for storage in transit. Mail the original bill of lading of weights to Boston office; memorandum bill of lading and copy of weights to Crooks Terminal Warehouse, 5967 W. 65th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Each bag of wool should be plainly marked with the name of the shipper, county and lot number. A mixture of lamp black and kerosene applied with a small brush is useful in marking bags.

Livestock Marketing

AT ITS last meeting in Chicago on May 22, the Illinois Field Service Committee went on record recommending that:

1. The duties and functions of the Illinois Field Service Committee be assumed by the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association.
2. That the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association assume the obligations and responsibilities in carrying out the field service, educational and organization program now being carried out by the Field Service Committee.
3. That surplus funds now to the credit of the Field Service Committee be turned over to the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, in consideration that Illinois Livestock Marketing Association assume the obligations and duties of the Field Service Committee.
4. That the present members of the Illinois Field Service Committee enter into agreement with the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association under the terms of which the latter would assume substantially the same duties as are now being discharged by the Illinois Field Service Committee.
5. That the following resolution be sent to members of the Illinois Field Service Committee for their information and action together with a suitable agreement to be executed between such member and the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association.
6. That Field Service Committee be terminated and the funds to the credit thereof be disposed of as above upon the adoption of the following resolution by a majority of the members of the committee.

During May the Indianapolis Producers handled a total of 849 carloads of live stock, representing 31.19% of the receipts. This was 600 carloads more than the next largest firm on the market. Indiana patrons sent in 651 carloads and Illinois 198.

Edgar county led all others for the month with a total of 23 cars. Douglas county was second with 22, Coles county third with 19 and Vermilion county fourth with 15 cars.

The following Illinois counties increased their business to the Indianapolis Producers over May last year: Cumberland, Edgar, Macon, Piatt, Sangamon and Vermilion.

The Goal of Country Life Insurance Co.

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Protection for the Family, for the Home

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Clark Co.
Don Sparks



Coles Co.
G. B. Rankin



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Cumberland Co.
E. R. White



Crawford-Jasper Co.
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Union Co.
R. E. Blaylock



Vermilion Co.
Edward L. Dillon



Jersey Co.
Ira Cottingham



Wabash Co.
H. H. Glick



Washington Co.
E. A. Hake

YOUR GENERAL AGE

These men are obligated to tell the Co
protection story to you and to serve
solving of your insurance problems.
Farm Bureau Servants.

Use Them - Invite Them - Listen

L. A. WILLIAMS, General M

COUNTRY LIFE
INSURANCE
COMPANY

ERAL AGENTS

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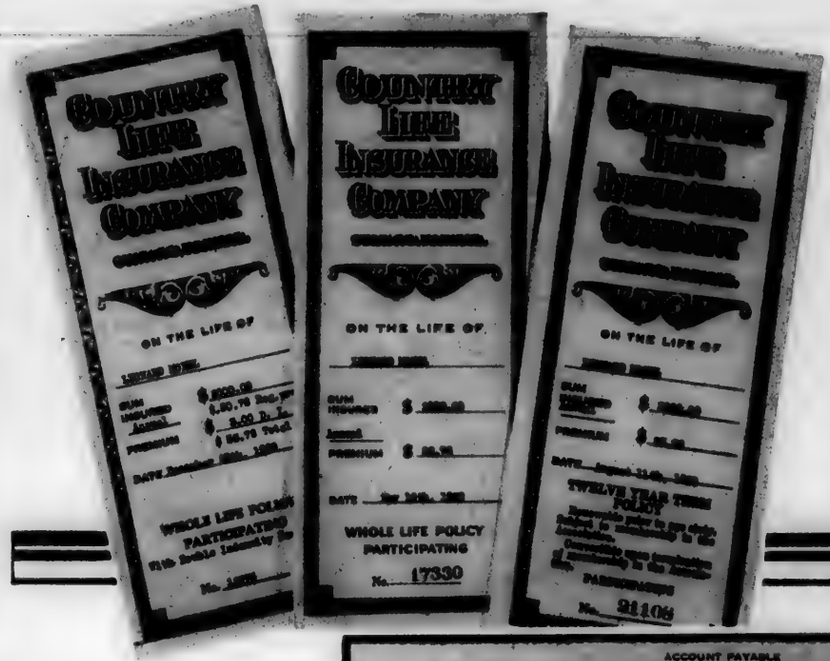
Them - Listen to Them

MS, General Manager

TRY LIFE
RANCE
MPANY



Champaign Co. Roy Mitchell
Christian Co. Clair E. Hay
Clay Co. Arthur Bryant
Clay Co. Dewey Stanley
Clinton Co. R. J. Foehner
Clinton Co. W. G. Ackmann
DeWitt Co. Clifford T. Jessen
Douglas Co. Also Piatt Co. George E. Ewing
DuPage Co. D. J. Auble
Edgar Co. Clarence E. Smith
Edwards Co. Delbert Saxe
Effingham Co. H. O. Henry
Ford Co. R. D. Cunningham
Jefferson Co. D. A. Whitlock
Jo Daviess Co. John E. Bonnett
Jackson Co. Fred Dietz
Jackson Co. C. J. Thomas
Kendall Co. G. M. Dickson
Knox Co. A. N. Skinner
LaSalle Co. J. L. Eustis
Lake Co. Bertram Abney
Mercer Co. Mark Foster
Menard Co. R. C. Hiett
Macoupin Co. D. C. Mieher
Montgomery Co. E. B. Young
Monroe Co. Otto P. Kolmer
Morgan Co. L. T. Oxley
Moultrie Co. Clyde F. Cusick
McDonough Co. G. O. Chenoweth
Randolph Co. A. Winkelmann
Richland Co. H. L. Seiler
Rock Island Co. G. L. Smith
Sangamon Co. J. D. Smith
St. Clair Co. R. F. Schaffer
Schuyler Co. Earl Payne
Scott Co. Albert Rolf
Shelby Co. H. A. Bonser
ngton Co. . Hake
White Co. J. E. Stine
Whiteside Co. Wm. C. Linker
Will Co. Edward L. Wilson
Williamson Co. T. E. Benton
Winnebago Co. Homer Hitchcock
Woodford Co. H. W. Bradshaw



THIS CHECK WAS MAILED WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER RECEIVING PROOF OF DEATH



This is the Leonard Moehl Farmstead which estate was protected by three COUNTRY LIFE Policies totaling $6,000.00.

ACCOUNT PAYABLE

Pay to Evelyn Moehl — Country Life Insurance Co. — CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

To Congress Street & Savings Bank of Chicago — Date February 19, 1931 — Voucher No. 16578

STATEMENT OF PAYEE'S ACCOUNT SETTLED BY THIS VOUCHER — AMOUNT

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5 policies @ $2,000.00 each — $6,000.00

Country Life Insurance Co.

Voucher No. 16578

February 19, 1931

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THE SUM OF $6000 AND 00 CTS — DOLLARS

TO Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Countersigned

A CERTAIN ESTATE FOR THE BENEFICIARY

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Farm Bureau Members Save $200,000 Annually

Auto Insurance Service Now Used by Nearly 28,000 Policy Holders

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Roy Mitchell of Champaign county led all other agents in applications received with a total of 35. Next in line were Mark Foster, Mercer county; Bertram Abney, Lake County; C. E. Hopkins, Livingston county; Fred H. Wilson, Kane county; Otto P. Kolmer, Monroe county; Wm. E. Hedgcock, McLean county; R. F. Shaffer, St. Clair county; L. T. Oxley, Morgan county; K. W. Cleland, Boone county; and Earl Payne, Schuyler county.

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Remarks: A good rule to follow—"Don't drive blind."

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Remarks: Gasoline is dangerous. Use every reasonable care in handling it.

Knox and Monroe Lead

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Most of the insurance applied for is to cover corn and small grains. The leading counties in hail insurance applications up to June 1 were: Knox, Monroe, Henry, McDonough, and St. Clair.

Monroe county farmers led the state in protecting their crops against hail up to the middle of May. Otto Kolmer of that county was high agent and had taken applications for $39,800 worth of hail insurance by May 18. The next nine agents in business written follow: T. E. Benton, Williamson county; C. Kingston, Warren county; L. R. Welk, Logan county; A. M. Nash, Henry county; C. J. Thomas, Jackson county; A. Speichmeyer, St. Clair county; I. Cottingham, Jersey county; R. H. Fick, Henry county; and E. Altes, Monroe.

During the past two years hail insurance has cost $20 per $1,000 on corn and small grains. This is approximately one-third cheaper than that provided by old line companies.

The cost of insuring soybeans is slightly higher at $25 per $1,000. Initial payment is $4 per $1,000 on all hail insurance and a check for the balance must be given at time of application payable Oct. 1. The Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company reinsures all its hail risks.



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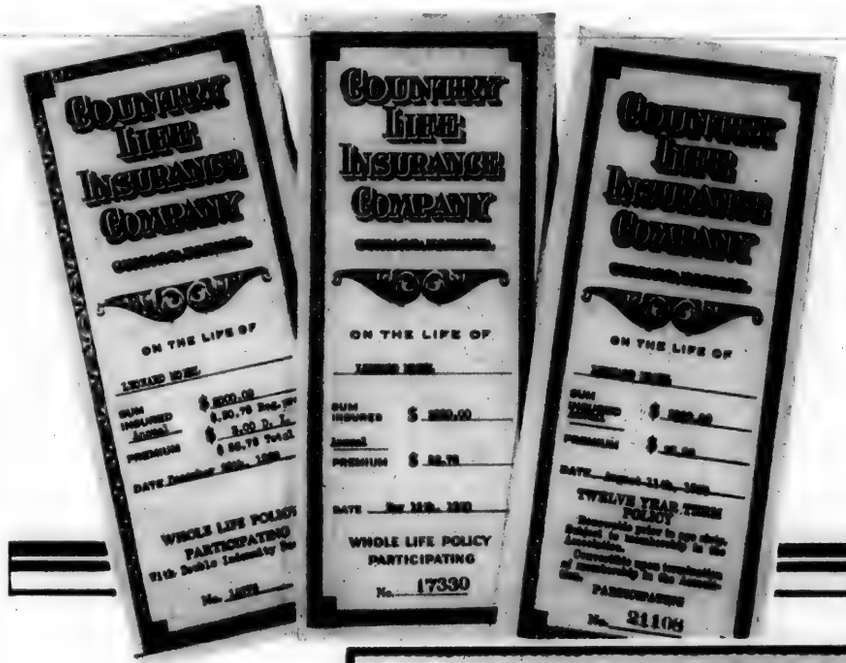
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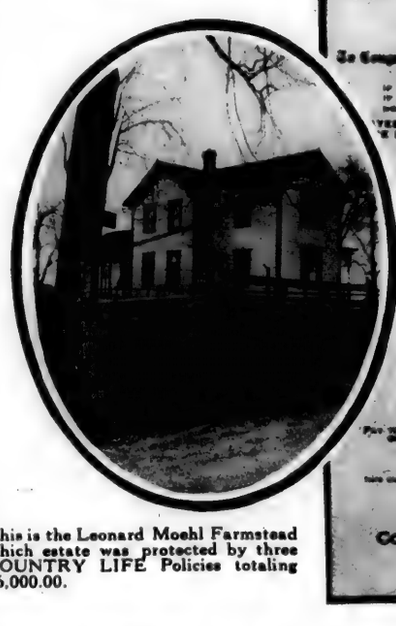
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February 19, 1931
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$6000 AND 00 CTS — DOLLARS

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"Give Us a Chance, We'll Do the Rest"—Cummings

Mid-West Grain Corp. Handles Over 3,000,000 Bushels Grain in Six Months

THE Mid-West Grain Corporation operating on the Chicago, St. Louis, and Peoria grain markets passed the 3,000,000 bushel mark recently only six months after it began operating on its present basis, Manager Chas. P. Cummings reported to 200 McLean county grain producers and elevator stockholders at a meeting in Bloomington the night of June 3.



C. P. Cummings

"Any old-line grain man would say it's remarkable what we have accomplished in so short a time," said Mr. Cummings. "We handled 1,761 carloads of grain in six months. I can't conceive of this success as based on sentiment alone. We are not asking for the support of the farmers' elevators on that basis.

"All we're asking of the growers is to give us a chance. We don't want anybody to feel that they are being forced in. To be successful this business must be built on a basis of mutual satisfaction. Twenty-seven years' experience in the grain business leads me to believe that the producer can be benefited through co-operation. Every penny made on this business belongs to the grower. We're here to make money for you. A volume of grain is necessary to do this.

"If we have 150 elevators working together I know we can make a showing in savings you and I can be proud of. There are two things that grain producers can do by working together:

1. They can regulate the movement of grain to market.

2. They can eliminate the wide day to day fluctuations.

"The miller is interestd, so is the farmer in a more stable price. There is no excuse, for example, for the 13-cent drop in the price of wheat in one day. This is what happened at Minneapolis today.

"It is heart-breaking to realize that corn started out early last fall during shucking time at 60 to 65 cents a bushel and now corn is bringing around 48 cents a bushel to the grower.

"If our co-operative set-up has merit it will grow in spite of all the mud slinging by those opposed to us. If not, we won't succeed regardless of what we can do. I'm not worried about the unfriendly propaganda being spread over the state. That advertising does us more good than harm. If we're right they can't hurt us. And if we're wrong all the kind things anyone can say won't make us succeed.

"I know this much, one week 70 per cent of our grain business came from non-members and the reason we got it was because we could pay the price, and for no other reason. If we can't deliver as much or more for your grain as the other fellow we can't expect your business."

Put Grain Sales Profits in Pockets of Farmer

Farmers National Grain Man Tells Aims of Co-operation in Terminal Markets

"THE Farmers National Grain Corporation hopes some day to control enough volume to stabilize the price of grain in line with its value," D. P. Moore of the Farmers National, Chicago, asserted in his address at Bloomington on June 3.

"Our object is to assist in bringing about equality between grain prices and the prices of things farmers have to buy," he said. "Farmers have the support in their co-operative efforts of most of the big interests of the country except the middlemen.

"The middleman's only interest is a selfish one. They make a lot of noise but they are in the minority. Industry as a whole wants to see the Marketing Act succeed to bring a greater measure of prosperity to the farmer because business men know that a prosperous agriculture is necessary for industrial prosperity."

Mr. Moore paid his respects to the attacks on co-operative grain marketing. Referring to statements made by F. S. Betz, editor of the Farmers' Guide, at the recent old-line grain dealers' convention in Peoria, Moore said: "Betz' speech was the biggest boost for the Marketing Act I've ever seen. His education apparently stopped with the farmer's elevator. Everyone knows that the farmer's elevator has done a fine thing locally for the farmer. That's beside the point.

"Now farmers are carrying their co-operation a step farther into the terminal markets. Certainly if there is any justification for co-operation locally there is more justification for it in the terminal markets where the prices are made and where manipulation in behalf of the grain handlers' interests is frequent.

"Betz raked up the previous attempts of farmers to get together to help

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

Growers Getting Inside Information on Markets

Fahrnkopf Emphasizes One Difference Between C-operative and Middleman System

"YOUR co-operative sales agency tries to pay the producer as much as possible for grain. Under the old-line system the commission house tries to buy from the farmer's elevator as cheaply as possible. This is one difference between the two methods of marketing," Harrison Fahrnkopf, director of grain marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association, told 200 McLean county grain producers at Bloomington on June 3.



H. Fahrnkopf

"This whole movement represented by the Farmers National and the Mid-West Grain Corporation would be worth while if only for the knowledge farmers are getting about how their grain is handled in the markets," said Fahrnkopf. "The co-operative's chief interest will be to get the farmer a maximum price, to improve the system so it will work as well for the producer as it has for the middleman."

The new agreement running between the Illinois Grain Corporation and the farmers' elevators provides:

1. For selling the producer grain through his own co-operative agency on the terminal markets when it can pay as much as any other buyer.

2. That the local elevators operate as Capper-Volstead associations with returns on that part of the stock representing capitalization of the grain end of the business, limited to 8 per cent, the balance to be held in reserve or turned back to the producer in the form of patronage refunds.

Fifty-seven farmers' co-operative elevators had affiliated with the Illinois Grain Corporation and its sales agency, Mid-West Grain, by June 6. This record has been achieved in a little more than a year. By June 1, the Mid-West had handled upwards of 3,000,000 bushels of grain in the six months of operation on its present basis.

"The best answer to the frequent attacks inspired by those selfishly opposed to farmer co-operation is the record of our progress," G. C. Johnstone, president of the Illinois Grain Corporation, and a prominent grain and livestock producer in McLean county, declared in a recent statement.

"The ever-growing volume of grain being handled by the Mid-West is being

obtained on a competitive basis. Merit and merit alone is responsible for our growth. We have been getting the business because we are demonstrating that a co-operative can pay the farmer as much or more for his grain as any old line company.

"When farmers decided to own their own local elevators 25 or more years ago they were met with the same kind of opposition we are experiencing now in building a co-operative agency in the terminals. We are going to win this fight because our set-up is sound and our management capable of getting the farmer the most for his product. Furthermore, all profits made from handling grain will go to the member elevators and on to the producers in patronage refunds."

PUT GRAIN SALES PROFIT

(*Continued from Page 14*)

themselves. And in this same talk he made the point that the grain trade after much discouragement and failure had built the present efficient system for marketing grain. I'm not disputing the fact that the grain trade has accomplished much in improving the marketing system. Nevertheless there is plenty of room for further improvement. It's time the producer took a hand in making the system work for him as well as it has worked to enrich the middleman. Farmers may expect much opposition and discouragement in their co-operative efforts.

"You producers have an organization operating in all the big grain markets of the world. Every buyer of grain of any size in any state of the Union has the Farmers National's bid on grain every day between 1:00 p. m. and 9:30 next morning. That's what you have done for yourselves in less than two years' time.

"The Farmers National is handling more grain than any other firm in the country. It is the only organization that can offer grain at all times in the quantity and quality desired by the buyer. But you producers have to work with this system to get the benefit."

The 200 farmers in Peoria, Knox, Stark, and Henry counties in the Farm Bureau farm management service paid an average of $356 each in taxes last year. The farm incomes after taking out 5 per cent for the investment averaged $196 less than nothing, reports the Peoria County Farmer.

Champaign county has adopted a new cream marketing plan. Pick-up trucks are gathering the cream at the farm twice a week and are hauling it to the farmers' co-operative creamery at Crawfordsville.

To Continue Policies

Chairman James C. Stone of the Federal Farm Board met recently with representatives of the big grain exchanges of the country for a conference on wheat. Chairman Stone announced that the Board would continue its present policies calling for no stabilization of the 1931 crop and the further development of co-operative marketing.

Attending the conference were Julius Barnes, grain exporter; James C. Murray, president, Chicago Board of Trade; Fred B. Wells, B. H. Woodworth, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce; George Davis, Kansas City Exchange; James Norris, Chicago; Walter McCarthy, Duluth; and E. J. Peck, Omaha.

Wheat Storage Space Ample for New Crop

In spite of the large carry-over and prospects for a large wheat crop, there is no indication of any great shortage of storage space or any unusual congestion in handling the forthcoming crop, according to the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

The carry-over June 30 is estimated at 275 to 300 million bushels, or approximately that of last year. It is estimated that there will be more storage space in proportion to wheat supplies than was the case a year ago.

Says Red Top Business Returns $1,500,000 Yearly

Eighty-five per cent of the world's supply of red top grass seed is produced in 13 counties of southern Illinois, according to J. J. Pieper, Crops Division, College of Agriculture, Urbana. The industry averages returns of about $1,500,000 a year to some 7,000 growers, he says.

The average annual production from 1922 to 1930 was more than 10,000,000 pounds. Prices range from 10.5 cents a pound in 1927 and 1928 to 22 cents a pound in 1925-1926. The average annual production of red top seed per farm is 1,500 pounds having a value of $225.

The index of the general level of farm prices on May 15 was 86 per cent of the pre-war level, 38 points below a year ago and the lowest since 1910.

The board of directors of the Illinois Produce Marketing Association meeting at Decatur, May 13, voted to pay a dividend of 7 per cent on all outstanding preferred stock.

LaSalle Co. Grain Co-op. Now Operating at Ottawa

THE new conditioning and loading station set up by the LaSalle County Co-operative Grain Company at Ottawa started operating late in May, announces the Organized Farmer of LaSalle county. Open house was held on May 25 and 26 when representatives from neighboring counties in northern and central Illinois gathered to see the new equipment.



"Cracker" Johnson

E. L. "Cracker" Johnson, a graduate of the University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, and former associate county adviser in Macoupin county, has been employed to manage the new co-operative.

Grain is cleaned and loaded simultaneously by an airforce blower. Cash is paid for the grain as it is hauled in for loading based on the prevailing market.

The loading station is equipped with a 22-foot scale of 10-ton capacity. The loading equipment will handle 1,000 to 1,600 bushels per hour. Grain is blown either directly into cars or into one of the four steel storage bins with a capacity of 2,000 bushels each. Air under high pressure forces the grain up the chute so as to remove excessive moisture and condition the grain for storage. Dirt and foreign material is separated from the grain at the same time.

Marshall County Grain Producers Meet Wenona

Grain producers about Wenona in Marshall county met on June 1 to consider ways and means of getting a maximum price for their grain. They discussed the possibilities of the new air force blower type of grain loader which is being used in LaSalle county to facilitate and cut overhead expenses in handling grain.

With this new device it is reported that grain can be blown directly from the unloading chute into the car and much dirt can be removed in the process to improve the grade.

The St. Clair County Farm Bureau recently moved into new quarters in the new Hotel Belleville opposite the Court House.

Steps toward organizing agricultural credit corporations have been taken in McLean and Champaign counties.

Co-operative Produce Marketing in Illinois

By Frank Gougler

THREE reasons Illinois producers of butterfat have undertaken to market this commodity co-operatively may be stated as follows:

1. Because they felt they were not getting enough for their butterfat in relation to the Chicago butter market.

2. Because many producers were dissatisfied with weights and tests received from some of the creameries buying butterfat in the state.

3. Because producers recognized inefficiency in the method of assembling butterfat where more and more stations compete for the small volume of cream coming into a given town.

Before co-operative produce marketing was launched, butterfat was being purchased from three to six cents under the Chicago market, the margin being wider in southern Illinois than in northern Illinois due to keener competition in the latter section and a poorer quality of the product in the southern counties. The operating costs of private cream stations before pools were organized ranged from four to six cents per pound. Co-operative cream stations recognized that this cost could be reduced by handling a larger volume through their pools than was being handled by private cream stations.

Higher Average Price

At the present time the price for butterfat in relation to the Chicago market for northern Illinois will average quite closely throughout the year to the Chicago market, and in southern Illinois from three to five cents under the market depending upon the time of year and the range in the butter market price.

In regard to the dissatisfaction of weights and tests, it cannot be said that producers were dissatisfied with all creameries buying butterfat within the state. But evidence indicated that some companies were taking advantage of producers in this respect. These conditions promoted the organization of the first co-operative cream marketing association as early as 1924.

The first station was started in June of that year at Paxton, in Ford county. Up to the end of 1928, little attention was given to this project. As a result only a few additional pools were organized during that period. One of the early pools organized at Polo, Ogle county, was later converted into a co-operative creamery which has been operating very successfully.

During 1928-29-30 cream pools were organized over the state until at the present time sixty-five such units are now operating with several more getting ready. As each pool was organized it did its own shopping around to find a buyer for the pooled cream. Early in 1928 it was found necessary to improve this method of selling to give every creamery an opportunity to buy pooled butterfat. A plan was therefore devised of selling to the high bidder.

Asked for Bids

During the organization period of a pool, careful thought was given to the number of creameries that might be interested in purchasing the butterfat. All creameries that could possibly be interested were invited to submit bids. They were asked to bid for the butterfat for a period of one year paying on the basis of the Chicago market on the association's weights and tests. This plan was followed until the spring of 1930. At that time representatives of the processors pointed out objections to the plan. These were:

1. The creamery buying a pool of cream had no assurance that they would have it more than one year. This being the case, an individual creamery might lose a number of pools very suddenly. This actually happened in one case so as to work a great hardship on the company.

2. Another objection raised was that in many cases instead of moving the cream to plants nearby, it was moved to distant creameries. This reduced the quality of the product instead of improving it.

With these points in mind, it was suggested by processors that an effort be made to work out a plan to correct these evils.

Decide to Federate

Prior to November, 1929, Illinois cream pools were individual county associations with producer members on contract to market all their produce through the county organization. It was decided to reorganize these associations in accordance with the Marketing Act of 1923 and to provide for capital stock. It was also decided to federate these county associations into a statewide organization.

This was done November 6, 1929, when the Illinois Produce Marketing Association was organized providing for three classes of stock. Capital stock consists of 30,000 shares of class "A" preferred $25 par value with cumulative dividends of 7%; 150,000 shares of class "B" preferred for the Illinois Agricultural Association, which initiated, developed and is responsible for the project, and 75,000 shares of common stock. The "B" stock has no financial interest. County associations in like manner were incorporated with 2,000 shares of class "A" stock at $25 per share 7% cumulative dividends, 2,500 shares of class "B" stock of no par held by the Illinois Produce Marketing Association, and 1,000 shares of common stock. The above provisions are for large counties. Small counties are organized with only one-half the number of shares in each class.

The Illinois Produce Marketing Association is governed by fifteen directors. This board, in co-operation with the I. A. A., devised the present plan of selling butterfat, which provides:

What Plan Provides

1. That the initial price paid for butterfat handled by pools be uniform throughout the state regardless of the location of the pool.

2. For protecting the operating margin of the pool.

3. For division of profits made on butter manufactured from pooled butterfat between the manufacturer and producers.

4. For administering the plan by a committee of six men—three representing processors and three producers.

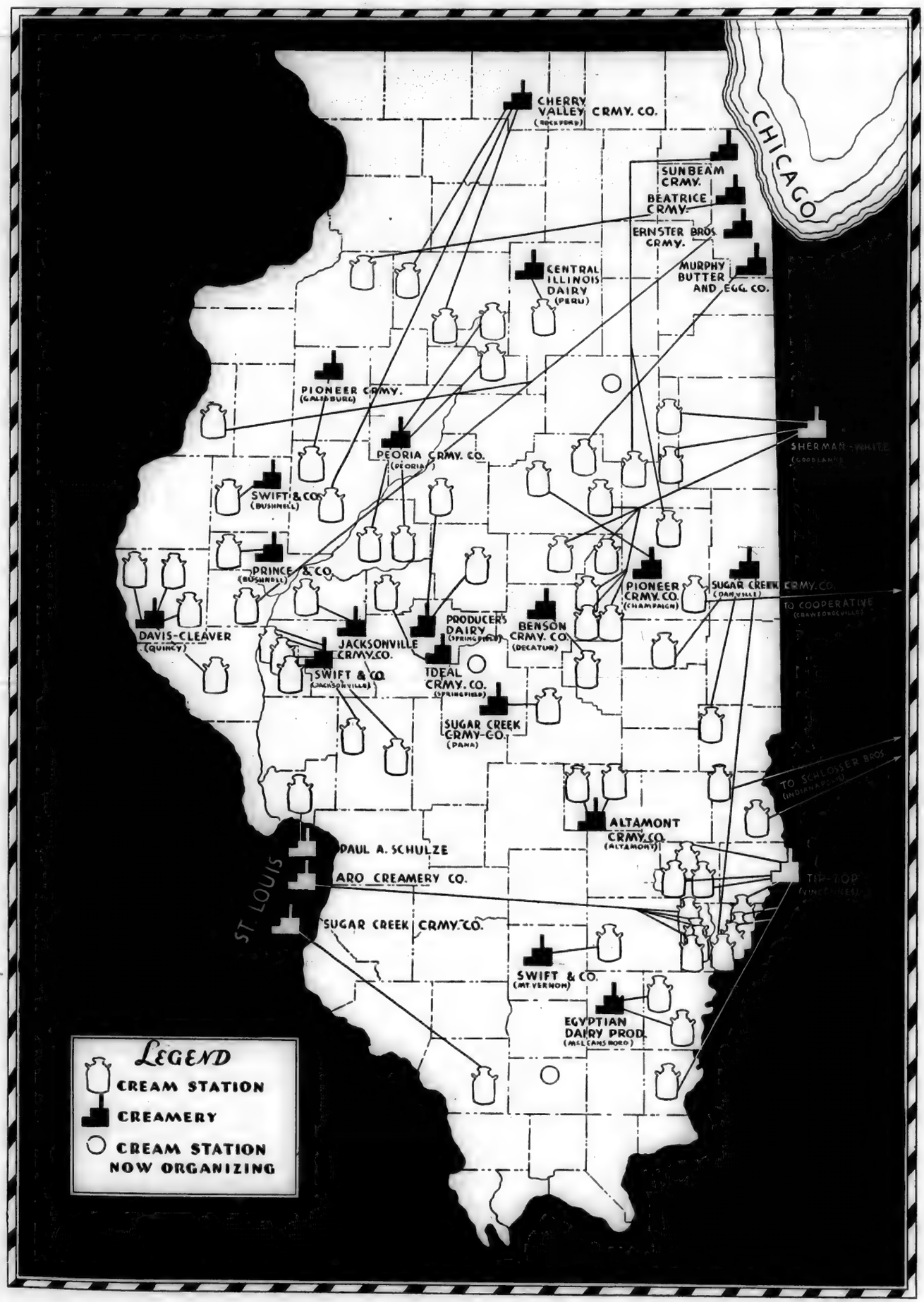
The initial price paid for pooled butterfat is based on the daily Chicago 90 score market, which varies according to the butter market as follows:

Chicago Price Range of Butter	Premium or Deduction for Fat
15 - 19¾	Minus 2¾
20 - 24¾	" 1¾
25 - 29¾	" ¾
30 - 34¾	Plus ¼
35 - 39¾	" 1¾
40 - 44¾	" 2¾
45 - 49¾	" 3¾
50 - 54¾	" 4¼
55 - 59¾	" 4¾

Insofar as the contract creameries are concerned, the local produce associations are protected by the creamery receiving their butterfat to the extent of three cents per pound above the price received from the creamery. After the creamery has paid all procurement, manufacturing and sales costs and is credited with the going return on investment, the remaining net profits made on pool butterfat are divided so that one-half goes to the Illinois Produce Marketing Association for refunding to the county associations on a patronage basis. The administration of this marketing plan is in the hands of six men as follows:

Tom Borman, Beatrice Creamery,

(*Continued on Page 18*)


CHERRY VALLEY CRMY. CO. (ROCKFORD)
CHICAGO
SUNBEAM CRMY.
BEATRICE CRMY.
ERNSTER BROS CRMY.
MURPHY BUTTER AND EGG CO.
CENTRAL ILLINOIS DAIRY (PERU)
PIONEER CRMY. (GALESBURG)
PEORIA CRMY. CO. (PEORIA)
SHERMAN-WHITE (GOODLAND)
SWIFT & CO. (BUSHNELL)
PRINCE & CO. (BUSHNELL)
PIONEER CRMY. CO. (CHAMPAIGN)
SUGAR CREEK CRMY. CO. (DANVILLE)
TO COOPERATIVE (CRAWFORDSVILLE)
DAVIS-CLEAVER (QUINCY)
JACKSONVILLE CRMY. CO.
PRODUCERS DAIRY (SPRINGFIELD)
BENSON CRMY. CO. (DECATUR)
SWIFT & CO. (JACKSONVILLE)
IDEAL CRMY. CO. (SPRINGFIELD)
SUGAR CREEK CRMY. CO. (PANA)
TO SCHLOSSER BROS (INDIANAPOLIS)
ALTAMONT CRMY. CO. (ALTAMONT)
PAUL A. SCHULZE
ARO CREAMERY CO.
ST. LOUIS
SUGAR CREEK CRMY. CO.
SWIFT & CO. (MT. VERNON)
EGYPTIAN DAIRY PROD. (MILLCANS BORO)
LEGEND
CREAM STATION
CREAMERY
CREAM STATION NOW ORGANIZING

PRODUCE MARKETING

(Continued from Page 16)

Chicago; Tom Canfield, Swift & Co., Chicago, and Dr. N. W. Hepburn, Peoria Creamery, for the processors; and Earl Smith, president, Geo. Metzger, secretary, Illinois Agricultural Association, and Sam Elkins, president Illinois Produce Marketing Association, for the producers.

The duties of the Administration Committee are:

(a) General supervision of all matters requiring joint supervision.

(b) Arbitration of controversies that may arise between the parties or between processors signing similar agreements.

(c) To allocate and reallocate cream delivered by association to processor.

(d) To adjust all matters of differences with reference to grading, weights and tests.

(e) To encourage the production of a better product.

This method of co-operative marketing has incorporated into the plan some entirely new features. It is more or less an experiment in the field of co-operative effort.

Profit-Sharing Plan

The "division-of-profit" plan with private interests is rarely ever seen in the co-operative field. Here is an attempt not only for producers to co-operate but one to bring about co-operation between producers and private interests. With such wide deviation from the usual method of co-operative effort, it is expected that serious problems might arise.

The Administration Committee nevertheless has been quite successful in administering this plan. There has been no disagreement in the matter of allocation of butterfat, neither has there been difficulty in settling other problems coming before the Administration Committee with the exception of one instance.

A Problem Unsolved

The problem that has not yet been solved is that of protecting the pools' operating margin at points where independent buyers not co-operating in this plan are responsible for unduly high prices. The best that has been accomplished at these points is for the processor to protect the pool to the extent of one-half of its operating cost. Such an adjustment cannot be accepted as satisfactory over a long period. It will be necessary for the Administration Committee to work out a satisfactory policy covering this situation.

Numerous cases have been reported by creameries stating that they are not getting the full amount of butterfat paid for. Investigations have been made in every case and findings indicate that in some cases the creamery is at fault and in other cases the trouble is at the station.

The first division of profit period extended from June 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931. During that period the total amount of pooled butterfat amounted to approximately 1,684,000 pounds on which the total amount of money paid in by the creameries amounted to $1,645.74, which is equivalent to practically .1c per pound. The division of profits for this period is almost negligible. It is as much as could reasonably be expected perhaps when market conditions during the period are taken into consideration. A study of the market from June 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931, indicates that during the entire period there has been a consistent decline in the market.

Decline Hurts All

This decline naturally resulted in low profits or losses, not only from the standpoint of the processors but also from the standpoint of the margin made by the co-operative association. Of the 24 creameries purchasing pooled cream during this period only eight were able to show a margin above operating cost. This small division of profit is disappointing to the producers. Yet this method of marketing deserves further trial in a period more favorable for its success.

The end of the present contract period expires with the calendar year 1931. At its close improvement undoubtedly will be brought about to eliminate some of the present difficulties. An agreement should be reached to protect co-operatives in towns where independent operators are buying butterfat. During the past year the direct shipper price for butterfat has been more favorable than station price. This condition should be corrected by giving pools some consideration. Finally, if the dairy industry of Illinois is to develop to the fullest extent, it will be necessary to develop and enforce a grading plan. With other states forging ahead in the production of high quality butter, it is necessary for our state to fall in line or be satisfied to take a lower price for what we produce.



L. F. Brissenden

L. F. Brissenden, I. A. A. district organization manager in the southeastern Illinois territory, recently returned from a trip to British Columbia, where he and Mrs. Brissenden visited their son and daughter-in-law.

"Here is one fish story that's true," he writes. "The salmon I caught shown in the picture was 37 inches long and weighed 19 pounds. I got a real thrill out of landing this salmon.

"I learned many things during the trip about the wheat pool in Canada, and co-operative poultry and egg marketing up and down the Pacific Coast."

60 Marshall-Putnam Livestock Men at Peoria

Producers' Representatives Demonstrate Market Grades and Grading

SIXTY livestock farmers led by Guy French, director of the Peoria Producers and chairman of the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau Livestock Marketing Committee, and R. J. Laible, Farm Adviser, visited the Peoria Producers on May 20. They were met by Eddie Sitton, hog salesman and Ray E. Miller of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and conducted through the yards.

Methods of unloading, receiving, weighing, yarding and feeding were explained. Following the trip through the yards the delegation was assembled in a large pen where different grades of hogs had been selected. Mr. Sitton discussed each grade of hogs, why it was graded in that manner, its value and what the outlet for that class of stuff was. The calf grading demonstration was particularly interesting. Many of the visiting growers expressed surprise at information which came out in the demonstration. A discussion of the different grades of butcher cattle concluded this part of the program.

Luncheon at Hotel

Following luncheon at the Hotel Jefferson, George Wilson, president of the Peoria Producers, was presented by Mr. French. W. R. Hembrough, manager of the Peoria Producers discussed informally the operation of the co-operative, the Stocker and Feeder Company, and later answered questions. Manager D. L. Swanson of the Chicago Producers was also a guest and spoke briefly of the operation of the Chicago Producers and its relation to the Peoria Producers. Ray Miller and Sid Cherrill of the Livestock Marketing Department of the I. A. A. discussed the activities of the Livestock Marketing Department.

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Some Facts for Illinois Grain Producers

By Harrison Fahrnkopf

THE Illinois Grain Corporation is one of twenty-five grain marketing regionals which own the Farmers National Grain Corporation. The organization is state-wide in scope, while the latter organization is the national grain marketing agency set up by grain marketing co-operatives of the United States at the suggestion of and under the direction of the Federal Farm Board.



H. Fahrnkopf

The Illinois Grain Corporation does not duplicate the work of the Farmers National Grain Corporation. The function of the state regional is to originate the grain. This is done through the local co-operatives in the country. The work of the National is that of contacting the millers and processors who buy grain. The state regional assembles the grain. The Farmers National Grain Corporation sells and merchandises it.

Co-operative marketing will make for an improved agriculture, and an improved agricultural situation will benefit the entire business structure of the country. The farmer can improve his business by efficient production and efficient marketing.

Efficiency and Economy

The handling of grain through large, well-managed single selling agency channels should eliminate waste and make for efficiency and economy. For this reason, co-operative marketing developed on a sound and constructive basis will benefit both the producer and the consumer.

Illinois ranks high as a producer of grain. A large quantity of this grain produced is marketed, is not fed on farms where grown. In fact, if we had six other states which marketed as much grain as Illinois, these six, together with Illinois, would furnish for market all the grain in the United States.

There are operating in Illinois today approximately 450 farmers' elevators, which handle more than one-half of all the grain going into market channels from Illinois. The grain marketed from these local co-operatives totals approximately one hundred million bushels. Thinking farmers who believe in handling this grain co-operatively through their local elevators also believe that it is to their advantage to sell this grain at the terminal market through their own co-operatives. If it is a good thing for one hundred or more farmers to co-operate locally in shipping their grain, it ought to be a good thing for one hundred or more farmer elevators to co-operate in merchandising their grain through a single sales agency. The Illinois Grain Corporation is such a co-operative sales agency.

All Owned by Grower

The Illinois Grain Corporation is supported by memberships of local co-operatives. The farmer holds a membership in his local elevator, the elevator holds a membership in the Illinois Grain Corporation, and the Illinois Grain Corporation is a member of the Farmers National Grain Corporation. Thus the entire structure is producer-owned and producer-controlled. The first elevators to become members were pioneers in the movement. They made a cash stock subscription which enabled the Illinois Grain Corporation to become a going concern. Now elevators can become members without a cash stock subscription.

Interest in the state-wide co-operative is growing every day. Indifference is being replaced by enthusiasm for the plan of marketing through the Illinois Grain Corporation. Today many farmers, especially directors of elevators, are informing themselves as to how they can link their elevator and community with this worth-while movement. They are beginning to realize that just as surely as it is good for farmers to co-operate it is equally good for co-operatives to co-operate.

Midwest Grain Corp.

The grain sales or operative end of the Illinois Grain Corporation is set up as a separate organization known as the Mid-West Grain Corporation. Under this name is handled all business pertaining to the merchandising of grain.

In addition to offices at Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis and memberships on the boards of trade and grain exchanges in these cities, branch offices are located at Jacksonville, Decatur and Pontiac, Illinois. C. P. Cummings, a man with more than a quarter of a century of successful experience in merchandising grain, is manager of the Mid-West Grain Corporation. Mr. Cummings has associated with him in the various offices a group of very able and competent men. All of the foregoing personnel and service is now available to the farmer whose local co-operative is a member of Illinois Grain Corporation. If your local elevator is not a member of this state-wide co-operative, you should inquire why it is not a member.

The Producers' Opportunity

Illinois farmers have the opportunity of marketing their grain through co-operative channels to the miller and processor. In many communities there have been operating for years co-operative farmers' elevators. Until recently co-operative marketing of grain has not advanced successfully beyond this local elevator station. The producer now has an opportunity to support and use not only his local grain marketing agency but his state and national agency as well.

The Illinois Grain Corporation and its subsidiary sales agency, the Mid-West Grain Corporation, are now past the experimental point. They are going concerns. They have marketed more than three million bushels of grain. Oliver Wendell Holmes said, "The human race is divided into two classes—those who go ahead and do something and those who inquire why it wasn't done in a different way." Men associated with farmer elevators for many years have gone ahead and set up the Illinois Grain Corporation. They have done a good job. Thinking grain producers will support it.

Corn Cost 60c a Bu., College Figures Show

Cost studies made by the Farm Organization and Management Department of the Illinois College of Agriculture show that the cost of growing corn in the best corn sections of the state in 1930 was 60 cents a bushel, which is more than the crop is now bringing.

In 1930 costs were 10 cents a bushel higher than in the two preceding years largely because of reduced yields. Labor rates were considerably lower than those prevailing the year before, but this difference was not enough to offset the reduced yields.

Gregory to Speak at Midwest Training School

The Midwest Farm Bureau Training School will be held at Madison, Wis., August 10 to 13. Among the I. A. A. organization men on the program are Secretary George E. Metzger, whose subject is "From the Inside"; R. J. Hamilton, "Adapting Sales Methods to Farm Bureau"; V. Vaniman, "How to Collect Dues"; and A. B. Culp, "Leadership Training Schools."

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What Is Pooling? U. S. D. A. Bulletin Answers Question

Time, Patience and Courage Required to Build Co-operative Marketing Machinery

IN U. S. D. A. Miscellaneous Publication No. 14, under the heading, "Possibility of Market Expansion," the following appears: "Few farmers, as individuals, can afford to undertake market development because of the expense involved and the lack of sufficient supplies to make the exploitation policy permanent. Here, again, the POOLING by a large number of growers of the expense, risks and other features involved in market expansion makes possible a program for widening the market for their product which is of benefit to the grower, but which would be prohibitive were it undertaken by him individually."

The word "pool" is a much abused word. It merely refers to group effort as opposed to the individual acting alone. So far as it concerns the farmer and marketing, he has been doing it for years through his local farmers' elevator. Although the farmer has not pooled his selling efforts in merchandising his grain through his local co-operative elevator, he has, along with his neighbors, been pooling the cost of maintaining an elevator, employing a manager and other operating costs—he has been pooling his selling expenses.

The Illinois Grain Corporation, however, is not a pool. Both the member elevators and farmers sell their own grain at a time determined by themselves. By-laws and articles of incorporation (a charter) do not make or constitute a co-operative. It takes something more. And not the least of the "something more" is good leadership supported by a local and wide-awake membership.

In a recent meeting one poor soul raised a brand new objection—he said that the set-up of the Illinois Grain Corporation and the Farmers National Grain Corporation was so good that the Farmers National Grain Corporation would become too powerful—would get dangerous and ask unfair prices for grain. Charley Cummings of Mid-West enlightened him by saying, "The thing for this generation to do is to give the best we have toward building the machine and let our grandchildren take care of the matter of becoming dangerous."

To build the Illinois Grain Corporation requires time, patience and courage on the part of the leaders throughout the state who believe in the movement. The new has to be sold to us. We don't want it at first. 'Tis said that it took McCormick fourteen years to sell his first hundred reapers.

The business trend of today is for the finances of the community to flow toward the industrial centers; for example, witness the chain stores, chain oil companies. Banks in large trade centers are bulging with money. Our co-operative marketing machine is set up so that terminal earnings flow back to the community.

Intermediate Credit Loans Reach $110,000,000 in '30

FINANCING farmers' co-operative marketing activities reached new proportions in 1930 when the volume of funds loaned by the 12 Federal Intermediate Credit Banks reached $110,000,000 for the year.

This represents, of course, only a small proportion of the total amount advanced by lending institutions to farmers' co-operative marketing associations so they might carry out their programs of orderly marketing.

In 1930 about 12,000 co-operative marketing organizations did a business of approximately $2,000,000,000. Not all of this business, by any means, was done on borrowed funds. Much of it represents products sold for consumption shortly after they left the farm.

The bulk of the financing for orderly marketing represents loans on a score or more staple commodities under the supervision of the Federal Farm Loan Board in Washington. Since the Intermediate Credit Banks were organized in 1923, they have loaned to farmers' co-operative marketing associations more than half a billion dollars.

Following the creation of the Federal Farm Board, under the Agricultural Marketing Act, the rapid growth of co-operatives and the development of national sales agencies have been responsible for a large increase in the activities of these loan agencies.

Intermediate credit is becoming an increasingly important factor in the financial structure of the United States. It has proved that it can fill a distinct agricultural need.

Rubber from Goldenrod

Thomas A. Edison at 84 has at last succeeded in making synthetic rubber from goldenrod grown on his plantation in Florida. He will turn the process over to the government as a patriotic gift. The value of the process lies in the fact that it insures an emergency supply of rubber. At present rubber is cheap due to over-production, making the new process of little immediate worth. Henry Ford and Harvey Firestone have large goldenrod plantations in the South.

Grain Producers View New Blower at Ottawa

Loading Equipment Said to Cut Local Costs of Handling Grain

GRAIN producers from a dozen central and northern Illinois counties gathered at Ottawa, July 2, to view the Airforce blower used in loading grain by the LaSalle County Co-operative Grain Company.

This unique device, a new invention recently placed on the market, is a one-man outfit operated by electricity. It simplifies the task of loading grain in cars or storing it temporarily in fireproof, steel bins mounted on cement foundations.

The Airforce equipment at Ottawa includes four steel bins of 2,000 bushels capacity each, a 30-horsepower motor, modern scales and compressed air dump for weighing and unloading the grain, and the blower which is credited with removing excess moisture, dirt, and chaff from the grain before being elevated into the cars or steel bins.

A powerful steel fan operating at 1,675 R. P. M. blows the grain at a high rate of speed through the blower into the car or bin.

E. L. "Cracker" Johnson, manager of the LaSalle county co-operative, states that he finds loading direct into the cars is a time saver and is practical where grain is moving freely.

2400 Bu. Per Hour

"We made a test on our opening day with a 101-bushel load of corn, blowing it into the car in 2½ minutes which is at the rate of 2,400 bushels per hour," he said. "Oats move somewhat slower, or at the rate of about 1,600 to 1,800 bushels an hour. Wheat and barley can be loaded somewhat faster."

Johnson states that an old experienced grain man from Chicago was out to inspect the equipment a short time ago. He made a very thorough investigation from one end to the other. He remarked that it looked to him as though this loading equipment would revolutionize grain handling in this country.

The advantages claimed for the Airforce Conveyor Sales are: (1) No fire hazard. (2) One-man operation. (3) Cleans grain, eliminates dirt line in cars. (4) Dries and conditions damp grain. (5) Raises grade and test weight. (6) Handles grain rapidly. (7) Handles grain most economically. *Ottawa plant handling grain at 1¼c per bushel.* (8) The nearest thing to a conditioning plant that a grain producing community can afford. (9) This equipment is within the financial reach of practically every grain producing community.



New Airforce Blower and Steel Bins Used in Handling Grain by LaSalle County Co-Operative at Ottawa.

The Airforce Conveyor Sales is not sold outright. It is merely leased by the company controlling the patents and manufacturing. The company requires an initial advance of $3,500 to show the good faith of the co-operative, individual or company using it. This $3,500, however, is to be rebated back to the local organization at the rate of 1-8 cents per bu. of grain handled after the first year of operation.

The LaSalle County Co-Operative has been handling and shipping grain at a cost of 1.5 cents a bushel, divided as follows: ½ cent to the Airforce Conveyor Sales, ¾ of a cent to the manager, who pays for his own help, light and power, and ¼ cent to the LaSalle County Co-Operative Company for working capital, etc. Out of its half cent the Airforce company rebates ⅛ cent per bu. to the Co-Operative until it has paid back the $3,500 originally invested by the local unit. All expenses of upkeep, wind insurance, etc., is paid by the Airforce company.

Avoids Destructive Competition

"We retain control of this machinery instead of selling it outright," said B. A. Shearer of the Airforce Company, "so as to avoid destructive competition in any community. This plan insures that it will not be unprofitable for any local unit using the blower to operate it."

Mr. Shearer stated that he had investigated average costs of handling grain by country elevators. "I found them to be considerably higher than the 1.5 cent per bu. figure." It has been recommended, he said, that the loading charge of local country elevators be established uniformly at 2 cents per bu. for oats, 3 cents for corn, and 5 cents for all other grains.

"This new grain loading equipment apparently has interesting possibilities," commented Harrison Fahrnkopf, director of grain marketing. "It may assist in cutting local costs of handling grain. It is important, however, that this equipment be not allowed to jeopardize investments of farmers in local co-operative elevators. Duplication of machinery for handling grain at the local point should be avoided.

"The blower may well be tried out at points where present facilities are inadequate for handling grain. In view of present financial conditions among farmers over the country, the comparatively small investment required for such grain handling equipment has considerable appeal."

Stone Meets with Grain Exchange Men

Chairman James C. Stone of the Federal Farm Board met recently with representatives of the big grain exchanges of the country for a conference on wheat. Chairman Stone announced that the Board would continue its present policies calling for no stabilization of the 1931 crop and the further development of co-operative marketing.

Attending the conference were Julius Barnes, grain exporter; James C. Murray, president, Chicago Board of Trade; Fred B. Wells, B. H. Woodworth, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce; George Davis, Kansas City Exchange; James Norris, Chicago; Walter McCarthy, Duluth; and E. J. Peck, Omaha.

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In 1930 about 12,000 co-operative marketing organizations did a business of approximately $2,000,000,000. Not all of this business, by any means, was done on borrowed funds. Much of it represents products sold for consumption shortly after they left the farm.

The bulk of the financing for orderly marketing represents loans on a score or more staple commodities under the supervision of the Federal Farm Loan Board in Washington. Since the Intermediate Credit Banks were organized in 1923, they have loaned to farmers' co-operative marketing associations more than half a billion dollars.

Following the creation of the Federal Farm Board, under the Agricultural Marketing Act, the rapid growth of co-operatives and the development of national sales agencies have been responsible for a large increase in the activities of these loan agencies.

Intermediate credit is becoming an increasingly important factor in the financial structure of the United States. It has proved that it can fill a distinct agricultural need.

Rubber from Goldenrod

Thomas A. Edison at 84 has at last succeeded in making synthetic rubber from goldenrod grown on his plantation in Florida. He will turn the process over to the government as a patriotic gift. The value of the process lies in the fact that it insures an emergency supply of rubber. At present rubber is cheap due to over-production, making the new process of little immediate worth. Henry Ford and Harvey Firestone have large goldenrod plantations in the South.

Grain Producers View New Blower at Ottawa

Loading Equipment Said to Cut Local Costs of Handling Grain

GRAIN producers from a dozen central and northern Illinois counties gathered at Ottawa, July 2, to view the Airforce blower used in loading grain by the LaSalle County Co-operative Grain Company.

This unique device, a new invention recently placed on the market, is a one-man outfit operated by electricity. It simplifies the task of loading grain in cars or storing it temporarily in fireproof, steel bins mounted on cement foundations.

The Airforce equipment at Ottawa includes four steel bins of 2,000 bushels capacity each, a 30-horsepower motor, modern scales and compressed air dump for weighing and unloading the grain, and the blower which is credited with removing excess moisture, dirt, and chaff from the grain before being elevated into the cars or steel bins.

A powerful steel fan operating at 1,675 R. P. M. blows the grain at a high rate of speed through the blower into the car or bin.

E. L. "Cracker" Johnson, manager of the LaSalle county co-operative, states that he finds loading direct into the cars is a time saver and is practical where grain is moving freely.

2400 Bu. Per Hour

"We made a test on our opening day with a 101-bushel load of corn, blowing it into the car in 2½ minutes which is at the rate of 2,400 bushels per hour," he said. "Oats move somewhat slower, or at the rate of about 1,600 to 1,800 bushels an hour. Wheat and barley can be loaded somewhat faster."

Johnson states that an old experienced grain man from Chicago was out to inspect the equipment a short time ago. He made a very thorough investigation from one end to the other. He remarked that it looked to him as though this loading equipment would revolutionize grain handling in this country.

The advantages claimed for the Airforce Conveyor Sales are: (1) No fire hazard. (2) One-man operation. (3) Cleans grain, eliminates dirt line in cars. (4) Dries and conditions damp grain. (5) Raises grade and test weight. (6) Handles grain rapidly. (7) Handles grain most economically. *Ottawa plant handling grain at 1¼c per bushel.* (8) The nearest thing to a conditioning plant that a grain producing community can afford. (9) This equipment is within the financial reach of practically every grain producing community.



New Airforce Blower and Steel Bins Used in Handling Grain by LaSalle County Co-Operative at Ottawa.

The Airforce Conveyor Sales is not sold outright. It is merely leased by the company controlling the patents and manufacturing. The company requires an initial advance of $3,500 to show the good faith of the co-operative, individual or company using it. This $3,500, however, is to be rebated back to the local organization at the rate of 1-8 cents per bu. of grain handled after the first year of operation.

The LaSalle County Co-Operative has been handling and shipping grain at a cost of 1.5 cents a bushel, divided as follows: ½ cent to the Airforce Conveyor Sales, ¾ of a cent to the manager, who pays for his own help, light and power, and ¼ cent to the LaSalle County Co-Operative Company for working capital, etc. Out of its half cent the Airforce company rebates ⅛ cent per bu. to the Co-Operative until it has paid back the $3,500 originally invested by the local unit. All expenses of upkeep, wind insurance, etc., is paid by the Airforce company.

Avoids Destructive Competition

"We retain control of this machinery instead of selling it outright," said B. A. Shearer of the Airforce Company, "so as to avoid destructive competition in any community. This plan insures that it will not be unprofitable for any local unit using the blower to operate it."

Mr. Shearer stated that he had investigated average costs of handling grain by country elevators. "I found them to be considerably higher than the 1.5 cent per bu. figure." It has been recommended, he said, that the loading charge of local country elevators be established uniformly at 2 cents per bu. for oats, 3 cents for corn, and 5 cents for all other grains.

"This new grain loading equipment apparently has interesting possibilities," commented Harrison Fahrnkopf, director of grain marketing. "It may assist in cutting local costs of handling grain. It is important, however, that this equipment be not allowed to jeopardize investments of farmers in local co-operative elevators. Duplication of machinery for handling grain at the local point should be avoided.

"The blower may well be tried out at points where present facilities are inadequate for handling grain. In view of present financial conditions among farmers over the country, the comparatively small investment required for such grain handling equipment has considerable appeal."

Stone Meets with Grain Exchange Men

Chairman James C. Stone of the Federal Farm Board met recently with representatives of the big grain exchanges of the country for a conference on wheat. Chairman Stone announced that the Board would continue its present policies calling for no stabilization of the 1931 crop and the further development of co-operative marketing.

Attending the conference were Julius Barnes, grain exporter; James C. Murray, president, Chicago Board of Trade; Fred B. Wells, B. H. Woodworth, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce; George Davis, Kansas City Exchange; James Norris, Chicago; Walter McCarthy, Duluth; and E. J. Peck, Omaha.

Hornbeek on Job in Southeastern Illinois

Burl Hornbeek of Scott county is on the job as organization manager of the sixth district in southeastern Illinois to succeed F. M. Higgins, who resigned the first of the year to edit the weekly newspaper at Lake Geneva, Wis.



Burl Hornbeek

Mr. Hornbeek has been active in Farm Bureau work in Scott county for several years. During this time he has worked with the Farm Bureau as a part-time membership solicitor, making an excellent record. Along with his Farm Bureau work he has operated his farm and is reported to have made 9 per cent interest on his investment in 1929.

Jersey County Organizes Co-operative Grain Co.

The Jersey County Co-operative Grain Company began operating June 29 as the sixty-seventh co-operative affiliated with the Illinois Grain Corporation.

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It will market its grain through the Mid-West Grain Corporation, the sales agency of the regional co-operative and subsidiary of the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

Arrangements have been made for the use of three local elevators. Leases have already been signed for the Neely elevator at Jerseyville and the McClusky elevator at McClusky. The Fidelity Co-operative Grain Company at Fidelity has signed an agreement whereby it will be classed as a direct shipper as a part of the county set-up.

Carload shippers will be taken care of at Elsah, Grafton, Lock Haven, Reddish, Reardon, Dow, Delhi, Fidelity and Bell Trees. Wheat, corn and oats will be bought and handled as usual at the three elevators on prevailing prices, announces R. H. Voorhees, president of the company. Mr. Voorhees is also president of the Farm Bureau.

Other officers are: Louis Lock, vice-president; C. G. Reddish, secretary-treasurer; Herman Schafer, W. W. Legate, R. E. Ewin and Grant Thompson, directors.

H. G. Neeley has been employed as county manager. George Smith of the Pan Handle delivered the first load of wheat at 8:30 a. m. on June 29.

The May issue of the RECORD is the best yet. It's full of meat from cover to cover.

A. B. Schofield
Ford County, Ill.

The classification of steers by ages instead of weight will be maintained at the International Livestock Exposition, to be held in Chicago, November 28 to December 5, according to B. H. Heide, secretary-manager. The proposed change was withheld when it was learned that many exhibitors had made purchases before the change was announced.

Hoover Grants Tariff Raise on Dried Eggs

Additional protection to American farmers against imports of dried eggs and egg products was granted by President Hoover recently acting on reports of the Tariff Commission. The President made no change, however, in duties on cattle hides and calfskins.

The President approved an increase in the tariff rate on dried whole eggs, dried egg yolk, and dried egg albumen from 18 cents to 27 cents per pound. The duty on olive oil in packages weighing less than 40 pounds was reduced from 9½ cents to 8 cents per pound, but the duty on olive oil in packages weighing 40 pounds or more was unchanged. The duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on cattle hides and calfskins was not changed. The duty of 7 cents per pound, but not less than 35 per cent ad valorem, on cheese, other than Swiss and Cheddar, was not changed.

The Farm Bureau and other groups of producers had recommended 50 per cent increases in the duties on dried eggs, bulk olive oil, cattle hides and calfskins, and no decreases in the duties on any of these products under investigation. Farm groups took no particular part in the investigation concerning packaged olive oil.

The Illinois Agricultural Association joined the A. F. B. F. and other state Farm Bureau federations in requesting the President to support the suggested increases. The I. A. A. telegram to the President read as follows:

"We respectfully recommend for your consideration that tariff schedules on dried eggs, cattle hides, and calfskins be increased by 50 per cent under provision of the Tariff Act for the period of the present emergency at least."

Milk receipts in New York City increased 43 per cent between 1920 and the present time, while the population increased only 28 per cent.

Max Harrelson to Dept. Of Information Staff

Max Harrelson, formerly assistant editor of the Illinois Farmer, began work as assistant in the Department of Information on June 15. The growing demands for advertising and publicity service by the I. A. A. and its many associated companies prompted the employment of additional assistance in this department.



Max Harrelson

Mr. Harrelson is a graduate of Ouachita College at Arkadelphia, Arkansas. He later attended Northwestern University, where he took a year's graduate work in journalism. After leaving Northwestern he became staff correspondent for the United Press in Chicago. From there he went to the Illinois Farmer, where he remained until the paper was bought by Prairie Farmer. Since that time he has worked with the Associated Press at Little Rock and the Daily Beacon-News at Paris, Ill.

I. A. A. Will Oppose 15% Up in Frt. Rates

The Illinois Agricultural Association will oppose the proposed 15 per cent increase in freight rates on agricultural commodities asked by the railroads.

As far as rates within Illinois are concerned, the I. A. A. will seek to exempt agricultural products from the increase when the case comes before the Illinois Commerce Commission. In addition Mr. Quasey said he would work with the American Farm Bureau Federation when the hearing is held before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington.

That organized agriculture would fight the proposed increase in freight rates was the decision made June 26 when officers and directors of the Farm Bureau Federation met in Chicago.

The action came as a result of the announced intent of the railroads to include agricultural commodities in the general rise proposed.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission has just completed a four-year study of all rates on agricultural products," declared O. W. Sandberg, transportation director of the A. F. B. F. "Now the railroads are asking the commission to scrap this study."

Uncle Ab says that if there were not so much printing it would be harder to find stuff for kindling fires.

Observations

A LITTLE blue-covered booklet entitled "The Passing Show" containing extracts from the daily propaganda sheet of Lowell-Hoit & Co., Chicago grain middleman, came to our desk several days ago.

The contents are representative of the tons of printed matter the organized middlemen are flooding the country with in the hope of destroying the efforts of farmers in bettering their economic condition.

Abandon all your farm organizations and co-operative efforts, ship your grain to us, and we'll solve all your problems for you, about sums up the benign advice handed out gratis in this pamphlet.

No suggestion is made that cash commissions be cut until grain prices recover to a normal level. That would be constructive action farmers would appreciate. Instead the author resorts to calling names and belittling everything farmers are doing in their own behalf.

Country elevators alone escape attack. As they carry forward their co-operative marketing program to its logical conclusion, presumably they, too, will fall from the middleman's good graces. For then they will cease to be customers. The profits in handling grain will go back to the country where they belong.

Hoit & Co. doesn't like the Farm Bureau any more for which we are sorry. So long as it confined its teachings to growing bigger crops to make more commissions all along the line it was lauded as a great organization. Since it began to give some attention to farm prices, to teach co-operative selling, to advise collective bargaining, to cut insurance and other costs, equalize the tax burden, make the tariff effective on farm products it is criticized for "getting out of its field."

But critics like the writer of the Passing Show or The Comedy of Errors, or the Follies—call it what you like—offer nothing constructive. They call names, make faces, belittle, seek to undermine farm organization but suggest no way out. A do nothing policy. Their interests stop with advising greater production, buying the farmer's produce as cheaply as possible, and collecting tolls.

And no one but the farmer pays for the anti-co-operative propaganda. That's where part of the commission fees go. The Passing Show reminds us again of Eddie Cantor's favorite bed time story. Once upon a time mamma skunk and her little ones were walking through the great dark woods when they came upon a big black bear. "Mamma," cried the little ones in fright, "what shall we do?"

"Children, let us spray," was the mother's ready reply.

Middlemen Organize

"The Federation of American Business Men" is the title of the latest grain middlemen's organization which will seek to undermine co-operative marketing under the guise of "getting the government out of business."

One thousand members at $25 per year for four years is the goal. R. I. Mansfield and Mark Pickell, anti-co-operative propagandists, will collect the cash and carry on the program.

Girls from Peoria, Tazewell, Fulton, Marshall-Putnam and Woodford counties will meet at the Tazewell County Recreational Camp near East Peoria, August 5, 6, 7 and 8 for a four-day Girls' 4-H Club Camp. The camp will be under the supervision of the Home Bureau Advisers and County Club leaders.



Reports of games over the week-end indicate that many of the 34 teams of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League were idle July 4 as the second half of the season got under way. The only change in the standing was made in the second division when LaSalle nosed Kendall out of third place.

Kendall defeated DeKalb county in a one-sided game at Yorkville on July 2 by a score of 10 to 2, but slipped out of third place when Will county trounced them, 15 to 5, July 4. In the latter game Kendall used four pitchers in an effort to stop the Will county sluggers who drove out 16 hits. Schultz did all the hurling for Will county.

Greene county increased its lead over Christian by administering a 6-to-5 defeat to the runner-up nine in a close contest on July 4. Two runs in the ninth won the game. Greene county outhit Christian by getting nine hits while the latter nine totaled five. The game was very erratic, Greene making nine bobbles and Christian five.

Douglas county gave Champaign its sixth defeat of the season in a 5-to-4 contest at Urbana, July 4. Champaign made eight hits to six for Douglas.

Official Standing of Teams in the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League for Week Ending July 4, 1931

DIVISION I	Won	Lost	Pct.
Carroll	5	0	1.000
JoDaviess	4	2	.667
Lee	1	3	.250
Stephenson	0	4	.000
DIVISION II			
Will	4	1	.800
Grundy	3	1	.750
LaSalle	2	2	.500
Kendall	2	3	.400
DeKalb	1	5	.167
DIVISION III			
Livingston	5	0	1.000
McLean	2	3	.400
Iroquois	1	2	.333
Ford	1	4	.200
DIVISION IV			
Woodford	4	1	.800
Tazewell	3	1	.750
Marshall-Putnam	2	4	.333
Stark	1	2	.333
Peoria	1	3	.250

DIVISION V	Won	Lost	Pct.
McDonough	5	1	.833
Knox	4	1	.800
Henry	2	3	.400
Henderson	0	6	.000
DIVISION VI			
Logan	5	0	1.000
Macon	5	2	.714
Douglas	2	4	.333
Champaign	0	6	.000
DIVISION VII			
Cass	4	1	.800
Sangamon	4	1	.800
Morgan	2	3	.400
Menard	0	5	.000
DIVISION VIII			
Greene	5	1	.833
Christian	4	3	.571
Montgomery	2	4	.333
Macoupin	2	5	.286

Now It's "Auditing" Ass'n.

The Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association is the new name for the organization formerly known as the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association, a subsidiary of the I. A. A.

This became effective June 26 when the company was reorganized as a stock association under the act of 1923. Up to that time it had been a membership association. New by-laws and new articles of incorporation were adopted conforming to the state co-operative act. This change will permit the association to serve any agricultural or closely allied concern.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*
MAX HARRELSON, *Assistant Editor*

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Back Again

THE breakdown of the general property tax in Illinois, predicted by the Illinois Agricultural Association years ago, is now a reality which none can escape. Rebellion of Chicago real estate owners who have been bearing the bulk of the tax load was to be expected. The business depression coupled with the tax fixing racket in Cook county only hastened and intensified the downfall of a revenue system which should have been scrapped long ago. Rank extravagance, payroll padding, and looting of local government treasuries by Chicago politicians have not helped matters any.

Delinquent taxes brought on largely by inability of property owners to pay their tax bills is the immediate situation the revenue reform committee appointed by Governor Emmerson faces. Chicago is in a bad hole largely because it levies heavy taxes without any regard for the ability of the property owners to pay. Committees can meet and confer from now until doomsday, but if the business and political leaders and press of Chicago don't recognize the soundness of income taxation and use their influence to bring it about when votes count, situations like the present will constantly recur. A problem is never settled until it is settled right.

It Must Have Merit

THE intensity of the propaganda directed against agricultural co-operation in some respects is most hopeful. Co-operative marketing must have merit or the middlemen would not fear it. We can go along with Chairman "Jim" Stone of the Farm Board when he says, "Co-operative marketing is either right or it's wrong. If it doesn't produce better results for the farmer than the system he now has, it won't succeed and shouldn't. I think it will if only the farmers themselves know what to expect from it and what not to expect from it—and when they join a co-operative join with the firm determination of supporting their organization with all their strength and power."

So the rot being spread through the mails and in the country by armies of "contact" men for the commission companies should not be taken too seriously. Farmers themselves will have the final say as to whether or not co-operation pays. They'll not be governed by the advice of those whose only interest is a selfish one. All that the opposition can say will not change the ultimate outcome. Results speak for themselves.

Cutting the Insurance Bill

MORE than a half million dollars saved members annually on their insurance bills is a conservative estimate of the value of this outstanding service developed by the Farm Bureau in Illinois.

Policyholders in Country Life Insurance Co., with $42,500,000 of insurance in force, saved approximately $250,000 on the first year cost of this protection alone.

The Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co., with $43,000,000 of fire, hail and windstorm insurance in force, is providing a need reinsurance service to protect local township and county fire and windstorm mutuals against excessive losses. Its fire and windstorm rates are still appreciably lower than the old line companies in spite of a recent raise in rates. Farm crop hail insurance costs are a third lower in this farmer-owned and farmer-controlled company.

Another $200,000 is saved yearly by member policyholders on their automobiles and trucks insured in the I. A. A. Company. This figure is based on costs of similar protection in the closest state-wide company.

It is not surprising, therefore, that these co-operative insurance companies have shown very little lapse during the current depression. Policyholders know they are getting a superior service at a bargain in their own organizations.

Indiana Farm Bureau Defends Marketing Act

Declares Jim Watson Being Groomed To Fight Legislation in Next Congress

Referring to the telegram sent by John W. McCardle, Indianapolis, to Senator James E. Watson, Washington, D. C., and printed in the Indianapolis Sunday Star, Lewis Taylor, vice-president of the Indiana Farm Bureau, says, "John W. McCardle, chairman of the Public Service Commission of Indiana, guardian in fact of utilities, and now would-be guardian of national agriculture, out of the vast abundance of his wisdom and thirty years' experience as a grain buyer, wires his conclusions and advice to our senior senator to be relayed to the President of the United States, to the effect that the enactment of the Agricultural Marketing Act was a gross mistake and that a bill be drawn at once for its repeal. His modesty is revealed in the statement 'that a suggestion from me would not be a crime.' True indeed, not a crime, just a telegram uncalled for and unsought, so far as news dispatches indicate, either by the President or the Federal Farm Board, or by agriculture."

Coming as it does, on the heels of a dispatch that a four years' campaign is to be immediately started by grain and other interests, to "educate" the public as to the utter failure of the Federal Farm Board solution and to create a public sentiment that will demand its repeal, naturally leads one to believe that this new enemy of national farm legislation has been chosen to fire the first gun in the pending battle and that the President's chief-of-staff, Senator Watson, has been chosen as its "General Foch," claims Mr. Taylor.

"Gall, nerve and brass are apparent in selecting our champion of the equalization fee as the generalissimo," says the Farm Bureau leader. "How easily the chosen representative of utility interests disposes of the Federal Farm Board. He says to Senator Watson, 'advise the President to make a statement to the American people and especially to the American farmers, that the fact brought out by practical application of the law, creating the farm board proved it to be a complete failure in regard to alleviating the American farmers' and further says he will recommend its repeal at the next session of congress."

"It is rather strange that a board created for the express purpose and benefit of agriculture must be attacked and destroyed, not by those for whom it was created but by commission employees and representatives of utility interests, and that, too, because it has not, in less than two years of its existence, saved agriculture from the depression or panic that has enveloped the world," says Mr. Taylor. "Every intelligent farmer realizes that the Federal Farm Board has not yet solved the problems of the farmer, however, it is the only legislation that we have and we propose to keep it. Probably we will amend it (without the help of our enemies) and out of its work will come a solution of many vital farm issues."



ADDING TO THE LOAD

See Increase in Fruit Handled Co-operatively

Approximately 50 per cent more fruit will be marketed by Illinois fruit growers through co-operative channels in 1931 than in any previous year, according to A. B. Leeper, director of fruit and vegetable marketing.

Most of the increase is accounted for by the organization of new co-operatives among western Illinois winter apple growers, who will market their crop through the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange.

Apple growers in Calhoun county already have under contract an estimated 150,000 to 200,000 bushels of apples to be marketed co-operatively this year. Liberal increases from other sources are expected to put 1931 well above previous records.

The Calhoun Apple Growers Association is co-operating in the state-wide marketing program. A modern packing and sales shed will be erected at East Hardin, just across the Illinois river from Hardin, Calhoun county seat, on the Chicago and Alton.

Apples will be delivered at the shed by truck across the new bridge, which will be dedicated shortly. The co-operative expects to be ready to handle the 1931 crop of apples.

No one can learn to assume responsibility unless he is made to assume the consequences of his acts.

Organize to Defend Agr. Marketing Act

Hit at Farm Enemies Who Exploit Agriculture for Their Own Advantage

ORGANIZED agriculture is mobilizing against the forces which are threatening to destroy the Agricultural Marketing Act. First steps were taken when forty representatives of national farm organizations and commodity groups met in Chicago June 29 to consider the anti-co-operative propaganda being projected on a nation-wide scale by enemies of farmers' co-operative efforts.

The group appointed a committee to develop a program to defend the Marketing Act and keep the member organizations informed on the movements of the opposition. The committee includes E. A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, and C. O. Moser, vice-president of the American Cotton Co-operative Association.

Resolution Adopted

A resolution was adopted by the farm leaders that ". . . during the entire life of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the existence of the Federal Farm Board, not only America but practically the entire world, has been submerged in the worst economic depression ever experienced, notwithstanding which, the efforts of the Federal Farm Board, acting under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act, have resulted in adding many millions of dollars to the income of producers of agricultural commodities.

"In view of the continued opposition of those groups and individuals, who in the past have exploited agriculture to their own profit and advantage, it is urged that each organization participating in this conference mobilize all of its power to properly inform the people of this country of the merits of the Agricultural Marketing Act and to insist that the Act be retained and that when it is amended the amendments be written by organized agriculture."

Organizations represented at the conference were: The American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the Farmers Union, and commodity organizations including cotton, grain, livestock, pecan, wool, dairy, poultry, and vegetable associations formed under the provisions of the Federal Act.

Uncle Ab says that the best thing to keep is something you give—your promise.



Life Insurance Means Money to Pay Off the Mortgage

Your Opportunity to
At Wholesale
Term Policy Available to
From July 10

COUNTRY LIFE'S wholesale term policy available to Farm Bureau members between July 10 and August 10 fits present needs for life insurance at a minimum investment.

The wholesale term policy like that offered a year ago carries a low level rate for 12 years when it may be renewed, based on the age of the applicant at that time. An outstanding advantage of this policy is that it may be converted at any time after taken out into any of the regular forms of insurance, full credit being allowed for all the premiums paid in up to the time of conversion.

Only $9.58 at Age 35 with Dividend Rights

The low cost of the new wholesale policy is illustrated by the annual rate of $9.58 at age 35 (amounts to only 19c a week) which will be further reduced by dividends. The policy is non-medical for $1,000 of insurance. Present policyholders in Country Life may secure $2,000 additional insurance without a medical examination. Others may take $2,000 of the new term insurance provided they pay for a short form medical examination.

Policy Convertible Within 12 Years

An important feature of the new term insurance is that it can be changed or converted into standard life insurance at any time within 12 years of the date when taken out. Moreover, when you convert short term insurance you will get the benefit of all premiums paid, and also the benefit of the rate for your age when the short term policy was taken out. The new policy, therefore, is an option on standard life insurance good for 12 years with full protection during this period.



Life Insurance Protects the Home and Family

Low Annual Rates on Wholesale

Age	Annual Prem. Per $1,000	Age	Annual Prem. Per $1,000
18	$7.71	29	$ 8.59
19	7.76	30	8.72
20	7.82	31	8.86
21	7.88	32	9.01
22	7.95	33	9.18
23	8.02	34	9.37
24	8.10	35	9.58
25	8.18	36	9.81
26	8.27	37	10.07
27	8.37	38	10.36
28	8.47	39	10.69

Within Reach of All

The new term policy is offered to Farm Bureau members who may need more protection but do not have the available funds at present to pay the higher premiums on the regular kinds of insurance. The rate on the term policy is so low as to make it easily within the reach of every member. Then later when the policyholder feels that he is in a better position to take out one of the regular policies he can convert and get the full benefit of all payments made on a short term policy.

COUNTRY LIFE INSU

608 SOUTH DEARBORN S

Legal Reserve Life Insurance . . .

to Buy Life Insurance e Low Cost Rates

to Farm Bureau Members Only 10 to August 10



Life Insurance Brings Money to Keep You in Your Declining Years

Year Term Policy Easy to Carry

Age	Annual Prem. Per $1,000	Age	Annual Prem. Per $1,000
0	$11.06	51	$20.51
1	11.48	52	22.08
2	11.99	53	23.82
3	12.56	54	25.73
4	13.22	55	27.85
5	13.94	56	30.10
6	14.76	57	32.76
7	15.68	58	35.59
8	16.69	59	38.70
9	17.83	60	42.10
50	19.10		

For Farm Bureau Members Only

The wholesale term policy is for Farm Bureau members only in groups of 50 in each county. Counties which secured this insurance last year may add any number of new applicants. Counties which failed to make their quotas a year ago must have at least 50 applications to take advantage of this special offer. The low annual rates given above will be reduced from year to year after the third by dividends.

Maximum Policy $2,000

If you already carry a Country Life policy you may apply for $2,000 of term insurance at the rate designated for your age. If you do not carry Country Life insurance at time of application your limit of wholesale term insurance will be $1,000 unless you pay for a short form medical examination which if approved entitles you to a maximum of $2,000 of insurance.

Points to Remember About New Term Policy

1. For Farm Bureau members only whose dues are paid.
2. Non-medical for $1,000; $2,000 if Country Life policyholder.
3. Convertible within 12 years into standard insurance at age rate when this policy is taken out—every cent paid in to be applied on the standard policy.
4. Must be at least 50 member subscribers from your county.
5. Offered only between July 10 and August 10 this year.

If you are interested in the new wholesale term policy get in touch with your County Farm Bureau office at once or fill out and mail the coupon below.

This Offer Good for 30 Days Only—
July 10 to August 10

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
608 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

You can count me as one of a group of 50 from my county for the new wholesale term insurance. I want a

$1,000 POLICY
$2,000 POLICY

Name_____

Address_____

Age Nearest Birthday_____

County_____

Are you a Farm Bureau member in good standing?_____

NSURANCE COMPANY

RN STREET CHICAGO

Highest Security . . . Low Net Cost

21 Auto Casualty Co's. Increase Insurance Rates

High Counties and High Agents Named for June

In June this year the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co. received 678 applications as compared with 659 applications for June, 1930. The total applications up to July 1 was 28,625.

Auto casualty companies in 21 states increased their rates effective January 1, 1931. Also a company located at Bloomington, covering several states, increased its rates effective May 1.

"Although much below the closest state-wide company, our rates are ample," states V. Vaniman, director insurance service. "Due to the caution used by Farm Bureau members in observing simple safety rules and the work being done by them along safety lines, accidents have been reduced so that their company can furnish auto insurance at a lower cost."

The ten high counties in I. A. A. Farm Bureau auto insurance in force are as follows: DuPage 1,068 applications, Cook 1,024, Champaign 932, McLean 920, LaSalle 852, Winnebago 802, Henry 794, Livingston 702, Logan 690, and Will 621.

The ten high counties for June are: McLean, St. Clair, Cook, Kane, McHenry, DeKalb, Stephenson, Iroquois, Champaign, and Lake.

R. F. Shaffer of St. Clair county led all agents in applications received with 35. Other high agents in the order named are: W. E. Hedgcock, McLean; J. D. Smith, Sangamon; Fred Wilson, Kane; Roy Mitchell, Champaign; T. W. Reed, Iroquois; C. E. Hopkins, Livingston; Bertram Abney, Lake; L. R. Welk, Logan; K. W. Cleland, Boone; F. W. Case, DeKalb; and Edward L. Dillon, Vermilion.

Here are a few accidents recently reported by policyholders:

Iroquois county—Our insured, accompanied by three young ladies, lost control of car after striking hole in pavement. Car ran into culvert—ladies injured. One of ladies had to have 99 stitches taken in scalp.

Lawrence county — Our ..ember started to cross street as stop light changed. Car had pulled to right of him and driver's left hand was held out to signal stop. Our member backed into car breaking man's arm between elbow and shoulder.

Macon county—Fatal accident; insured's son driving south on hard road. Bright lights coming toward him made it impossible to see truck parked on road due to flat tire. He saw black object but could not avoid it on account of oncoming car. Four boys injured—one died of fractured skull.



Hancock county — Suit brought against our insured for $10,000 for personal injury and property damage.

Sangamon county — Administrator of estate brought suit against our insured for $10,000. Party riding with our insured was killed when passing car threw rock in insured's face causing him to lose control of car and strike culvert.

Half Million Annually Saved on Co-Op. Insurance

Protection "At Cost" Service to Members Is One of Most Helpful Benefits

Co-operative insurance enterprises supported by the Farm Bureaus and I. A. A. are now saving Illinois farmers an estimated half million dollars a year when compared with the costs of similar protection in privately-owned companies.

There is already a total of more than $42,500,000 insurance in force in the Country Life Insurance Company organized by the Farm Bureaus and the I. A. A. This service alone saved policyholders $250,000 on the initial cost. In addition the company was able to pay dividends for 1930, one year earlier than the contracts provide.

The Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co. with $43,000,000 of insurance in force against fire, windstorm and hail provides protection at cost, at rates appreciably lower than those charged by old line companies. Farm crop hail coverage costs one-third less in their own company than in the old line companies.

Approximately 26,000 cars and trucks valued at more than $16,750,000 are insured in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual. This insurance together with the employers' liability insurance saves Illinois farmers an additional $200,000 it is estimated in comparison with current rates of the closest state-wide company.

This remarkable development may be attributed largely to two factors: the farmer, although in an extremely hazardous occupation, has always been under-insured; his own organizations, supplying sound protection at cost, are meeting his need for inexpensive insurance.

Farm Employees Hurt In Accidents, Report

Growing Interest in Liability Insurance to Protect Farmer Employers

Constantly shifting farm labor is impressing many Illinois farmers with the necessity of protecting themselves with employer's liability insurance, according to V. Vaniman, director of insurance service.

Statutes and court decisions are more and more favorable to employees. Many farm employees have worked for manufacturers and others who come under the Workmen's Compensation Act. They naturally expect to be paid when they are injured doing farm work.

Resourceful and versatile attorneys can make it very unpleasant for the employer in case an employee is injured or killed.

These factors and the increasing number of farm accidents account for the consistent growth of the farmer employer's liability department of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual, which now has a total of 1,700 policyholders.

The ten counties leading in the number of policies in force are McLean, DuPage, Livingston, Henry, Tazewell, Cook, Vermilion, Fulton, Kendall and Logan.

Incorporated companies such as threshing rings, shipping associations, etc., may take out liability insurance by becoming a member of the Farm Bureau. Unincorporated associations will be granted policies under two conditions: First, if all members of the association are members of the Farm Bureau; or, second, if the association holds a membership in the Farm Bureau and at least 50 per cent of the members are affiliated with the Farm Bureau.

Recent farm accidents reported to the I. A. A. are as follows:

Champaign county—Employee badly injured when thrown from a hayrack by a run-away team.

McLean county—Hay fork fell on employee. Went through the calf of his leg.

Whiteside county — Employee fell off fence while trimming tree. Injured his side.

Richland county — Employee fell off truck, broke bone in one of his toes.

I. A. A. Directors Study Agr. Credit Corporations

Adopts Statement Outlining Policy and Suggestions Governing Their Organization

State-wide interest in the organization of agricultural credit corporations is indicated by scores of inquiries received from farmers' local organizations and County Farm Bureaus.

At a recent meeting of the I. A. A. Board of Directors the subject of credit corporations was discussed, and a statement prepared by the Finance Committee was adopted after careful consideration.

The I. A. A. is of the opinion that "the interest manifested and conditions within the community itself should determine whether or not an attempt be made to organize an agricultural credit corporation.

"Its stock must be subscribed entirely, or in greater part, by local people, and its operations confined to the locality. The institution must conduct its business on a basis providing profit sufficient to take care of its operating expenses, possible losses and make a fair return to its stockholders. Such a business must expect sooner or later to experience losses in its loans. It must be organized and conducted 'for profit.'

"As we understand it, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Louis offers its services, or its services are available, in assisting communities to form Agricultural Credit Corporations. Its promotion in the community, with this assistance, should be undertaken by the community, through its citizens, as a community institution, needed at least in the present emergency. Local organizations, as a part of the community may in our judgment take an appropriate part in the program, but each and every person subscribing for stock and becoming a stockholder should, on his own responsibility, make his own appraisal of his contemplated investment, and after becoming a stockholder, look solely to his Board of Directors, officers and management of his Agricultural Credit Corporation to conduct its business according to established practices, minimizing its hazard of losses, and returning to its stockholders a fair return on their investment.

"Such an institution, as established, will take its place in the community as one of its business institutions and can serve the community as indicated and within the limitations of its rediscount opportunity and limitations."

Agricultural credit corporations are advisable where additional credit facilities seem necessary in a given community and where a competent banker or a conservative appraiser of farm collateral can be secured perhaps on a part-time basis to manage the credit agency.

If the corporation is to function without loss it must be operated as ably as any well-managed bank. It must restrict loans only to those offering acceptable credit. It can be no more liberal than any well managed bank. It is not a co-operative but functions under a regular corporate set-up. It can provide money no cheaper than most banks. The rate it charges is governed by the interest at which bonds of the intermediate credit banks can be sold. A spread of 3 per cent is allowed the credit corporation. Thus, if the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank bonds are sold to yield 4 per cent, the local credit corporation may charge as high as 7 per cent interest of its customers.

The value of this new agency lies in the opportunity to bring new money into the community to take over the financing of worthy risks and thus relieve merchants, storekeepers, and others who are carrying their patrons.

Goodbye Canada Thistles, Chuckles Mr. Winings

For several years a patch of Canada thistles has grown unmolested along the railroad right-of-way near the farm of V. I. Winings, Lake City, Moultrie county. Each year Mr. Winings tried to get the section foreman to destroy the thistles, but without success.

This year he was again confronted by the patch of noxious weeds and again went to the section foreman.

"I've instructions from the company not to mow any weeds this season," was the reply he got from the foreman.

Being a good Farm Bureau member, Mr. Winings went to Farm Adviser J. H. Hughes with his problem. Hughes wrote to L. J. Quasey, I. A. A. director of transportation, and Quasey wrote the general manager of the railroad, referring him to the law requiring these weeds to be destroyed.

A few days later Winings noticed the foreman and his crew grubbing the Canada thistles. The foreman appeared greatly perplexed as Mr. Winings approached.

"Just got orders from headquarters to grub these weeds," he commented, wondering why his previous instructions had been reversed.

Mr. Winings only chuckled.

Editor I. A. A. RECORD

I wish to congratulate you on the I. A. A. RECORD this year. It seems to me that the first six months of this year, the RECORD is the best that it has ever been.

L. T. Oxley, Morgan county, Ill.

Radio News

Illinois radio listeners now have a new farm program hour from 6 to 7 o'clock each morning over station W M B D Peoria, recently purchased by Edgar L. Bill, former publicity director of the I. A. A. and former director of station W L S. Robert Boulton is in charge of this program.



Edgar L. Bill

Mr. Bill has invited officers and members of the I. A. A. staff to speak on WMBD's morning farm program when they are in Peoria.

H. E. Young Goes To Purdue University

H. E. Young, prominent in Illinois agriculture for a number of years, has accepted a position with the Horticulture Department of Purdue University and will take up his duties at once.

Mr. Young, for 12 years secretary of the Farmers' Institute at Springfield, was recently editor of the Illinois Farmer. Several years ago he was editor of the Farmers Review in Chicago, and at one time he was connected with the Indiana Farmers Guide.

McLean County First In Bureau Membership

The total membership of the McLean County Farm Bureau on June 23 was 1,647, of which 1,585 were reported signed on June 11 setting a record for the number signed in one day.

Clean-up membership drives planned for July and September are expected to make this the largest county Farm Bureau organization in the world. This distinction is now held by San Pedro County, California, Farm Bureau, which last year had 1,950 paid members.

The drive on June 11 was put on by 377 volunteer solicitors. The supplementary campaigns also will be made by volunteers with a membership of 2,000 as their goal.

In 1930 about 12,000 co-operative marketing associations in the U. S. did a business of approximately $2,000,000,000.

During 1930 the farm population increased for the first time in 10 years.

"Unorganized Growers Hurt Wool Prices"—Hagenbarth

This Is a Consignment Year Is Belief of National Wool Marketing Association President

THAT the unorganized domestic wool grower, in conjunction with the short-sighted dealer, is solely responsible for the present depressed condition of the wool market, is the charge made recently by Frank J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Wool Growers' Association.

"It is not so surprising that growers may be forced by circumstances to sell their wool below the market," said Hagenbarth, "as it is to see dealers who are fully posted pursuing the same course and sacrificing their wools on a very small margin of profit.

"Manufacturers depend upon stabilized wool markets for profitable and certain business. When wools are slaughtered in price they naturally want to be in on the killing. Mills in turn pass the lower prices on to the clothiers, who come back for cheaper fabrics at the vital cost of the grower."

Two Courses Open

Hagenbarth believes that the National Wool Marketing Corporation has only one of two courses open to it under such conditions: it must either meet the competition of the unorganized grower and dealer who are sacrificing their wool on this market, or they must hold their stocks of wool until liquidation of these cheap lots has gone into consumption.

"A fair analysis of the present paradoxical situation will lead one to believe and say that the grower himself is primarily to blame," he declared. "He is throwing away from one-third to one-half the best tariff he ever had. At a time when every dollar of income is vital toward preserving the industry, he is sacrificing millions of dollars due to ignorance of true marketing possibilities or through lack of faith in his product, which is not warranted by the facts, or through the short-sighted attitude of his creditors who may force him to sell.

A Consignment Year

"The lesson drawn from this whole situation is perfectly plain. This is a consignment year. The grower does not have to wait for a rising market. His own selling policy determines the market. He has an advantage, if he will only take it, of a minimum of 13 to 17 cents per clean pound on his wool right now.

"If he has not sufficient faith in his own wool marketing organizations, either locally or nationally, to sell his wools through them, then he should secure as good an advance as he can from any good reliable wool house and ship his wool on consignment.

"In selling at the prices which are prevailing in the producing areas, he is not only slaughtering his own values but he is establishing a false market far below real values for his fellow wool growers."

Illinois Leads in Use of Of Limestone, Phosphate

Illinois farmers are using 38 per cent of the agricultural limestone consumed in the United States and more ground rock phosphate than any other state, according to J. R. Bent, director limestone phosphate department.

Although total tonnages are expected to decline this year, due to lower farm income and the inability of many rural banks to make loans, it seems fairly certain that Illinois farmers will successfully defend their title as leaders in the use of these two commodities.

"During periods of depression such as the country has been experiencing," states Mr. Bent, "rigid economy and careful planning, so that each dollar spent may accomplish the most good, are absolutely essential to success.

"It is significant that under such conditions the interest in agricultural limestone and ground rock phosphate continue to grow. Farmers realize that good soil practices and low production costs accomplished through maximum yield are at the very foundation of successful farming."

Maryland Farm Bureau To Seek Prettiest Girl

The Maryland Farm Bureau will seek its most beautiful Farm Bureau girl by means of a beauty contest at the annual state convention next January, a recent announcement states.

Farm Bureau members in Illinois will recall that the Illinois Agricultural Association sponsored such contests in twelve counties last December. These were the first Farm Bureau contests of the kind ever held.

Counties holding contests were Carroll, Stark, McHenry, Champaign, Henry, Macon, Morgan, Effingham, Richland, Lawrence, Monroe and Union.

Directors of the Maryland Farm Bureau, after considering the idea, decided that such an affair could be conducted with dignity and with due respect to Farm Bureau women. Abbreviated clothes will be taboo. Cosmetics, paint and lipstick also will be ruled out. Judges will base their decision on dress, posture, good grooming and well chosen accessories.

Livestock Marketing

Five Illinois counties increased their business to the Indianapolis Producers for the second quarter this year over the same period in 1930. They are Iroquois, Macon, Piatt, Vermilion, and Sangamon. One-fourth of the livestock handled by the Producers was shipped by Illinois farmers.

Forty-four club members exhibited 330 lambs at the second annual 4-H Club Lamb Show held at the Indianapolis Stock Yards June 25 and 26. F. M. Shanklin of Purdue University was in charge. The Indianapolis Producers entertained the exhibitors at luncheon on June 25.

Livestock shippers on the Illinois Central Railroad may now obtain double deck cars, or two single decks in lieu of a double deck, with no extra charge, announces the Indianapolis Producers. This double deck loading will save $5 to $9 per car in freight charges.

"Have your contract and billing show 'double deck car ordered' and if two singles are furnished give this information at the market terminal so that the proper freight rate may be applied," advises G. E. Ayer, in charge of transportation.

Protect Shipping Assn.'s

Local shipping associations in Illinois are protected against accident claims of employees through the insurance service of the Illinois Agricultural Association, states A. E. Richardson, manager of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual.

A blanket workmen's compensation and employer's liability policy is held in the office of the insurance department covering any accidental injuries which might occur to employees while in the course of their duties.

Mr. Richardson advises that all claims be reported as soon after accidents as possible so that adjustments may be made.

Foot and Mouth Disease

Following a report that England is experiencing a serious outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has placed its inspectors in all the principal seaports on guard against the introduction of the disease. A new quarantine order has been issued adding Scotland, Ireland, Korea, Rhodesia and the islands of the Mediterranean Sea to the list of countries already considered to be infected.



NOTICE THE DIFFERENCE!

Without Lime

the field to the left above failed to produce enough hay to make worth while cutting it. Alfalfa and clover seed sown on acid soil is money wasted. Test before you sow is always a good rule.

With Lime

the field to the right produced a fine crop of alfalfa, yielding four tons to the acre. An application of two tons of limestone an acre paid ten fold in a single year. Clover and alfalfa sown on limed soil pays big returns.

You Can Get the Same Results

LIMESTONE makes the difference between success and failure on many a farm. Conservative banks loan money to buy limestone when a loan for any other purpose is refused. Your County Farm Bureau offers free soil testing service, stands ready to advise you regarding the limestone requirements of all your fields.

Limestone purchased through your County Farm Bureau is guaranteed as to quality and price. A discount of 10 cents per ton is offered Farm Bureau members. Now is a good time to order your next season's requirements.

See your county farm adviser for further details about how to make the farm pay with limestone and legumes.

◆◆ The I. A. A. Is a Service Organization ◆◆

Eighty Office Secretaries Attend Four Meetings

Keeping of Records, Making Reports, Relationship Problems Considered

EIGHTY Farm Bureau office secretaries representing 67 counties attended the four conferences held at Centralia, Decatur, Galesburg and Chicago on June 30, July 1, 2, and 7 respectfully.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss uniform methods of accounting and making reports. A conference similar to these was held in Chicago last year with the result that a number of secretaries requested the I. A. A. to hold sectional meetings in 1931.

The following program was given in each of the four conferences:

Purpose of Conference and Farm Bureau Outlay—Secretary G. E. Metzger.

Farm Bureau Records, Collections, Membership Records and Reports—L. A. Evans.

Life Insurance, Employers' Liability Insurance, Automobile Insurance, Standardized Uniform Commercial Department Records—F. E. Ringham.

Fire, Wind and Hail Insurance—J. H. Kelker.

Limestone Project—Mr. Evans.

Relations with Serum Association, Livestock Project, and Getting Ready for an Audit.—Mr. Ringham.

In the last three conferences C. C. Ramler of Country Life discussed life insurance records; at Chicago, R. A. Cowles, treasurer, and Mr. Metzger discussed membership and collection reports.

Centralia

Office secretaries attending the Centralia conference were as follows: Garnet Sefton, Clay county; Evelyn Orr, Edwards; Ruby Lawn, Effingham; Marion F. Garner, Marion; Margaret Dunn, Monroe; Edna Black, Pulaski-Alexander; Gladys Allen, Wabash; Mildred Howell, White; Jewell Y. Grimes, Williamson; I. Marie Weigand, Jefferson; Rose Apple, Clark; Bertha Hutchinson and Harriet Summer, Lawrence; Zelah Halderby, Gallatin; Loretta Witter, Wayne; Mrs. Harry M. Campbell, Washington; Alma Meyer, Clinton; Luther H. Robertson, Montgomery; Louise Hoffman, Jackson; Fern Blair, Randolph; Gladys M. Reiling, Johnson, and Mabel R. Britt, Bond.

Decatur

Those attending the Decatur conference were: Agnes L. Cuskaden and Juanita Holaday, Douglas; Mildred E. Williams, Edgar; Ferry A. Coultas and Louise Campbell, Scott; Gladys Graven and Dolores Baptist, Shelby; H. Polson, Macon; Elenora Mayfield, Madison; Mildred Weller, Macoupin; Lucile Sneeden and Hazel Mellon, Pike; Mildred Mennekin, Adams; Bernice M. Waring, Menard; Faye Lindsey, DeWitt; Marguerite Van Meter, Sangamon; Clara Murgatroyd and Ruth Six, Morgan; D. C. Hall, Christian; Edna Ransom, Champaign, and Mrs. Good, Montgomery.

Galesburg

The following were at the Galesburg meeting: Grace Carpenter, Brown; Lorene R. Kuntz and Alice Edmunston, Peoria; Lillian Sargent, Schuyler; Marie Johnston, Warren; Audrey M. Martin, Henderson; Elizabeth Hayes, Hancock; Esther Zentmire and Thelma Calclasure Mercer; Ethel Wedell and Ruth Keeler, Knox; Myrtle M. Miller, Fulton; Isola Cault, Henry; Cora Kerns, Stark, and Ruby Waymark, McDonough.

Chicago

Those attending the final meeting at Chicago were: Marie Storm, Boone; Florence Bartlett, DeKalb; Grace Arundale, Grundy; Edythe Fewell, LaSalle; Veda L. Sharer, Whiteside; Mildred Weed, Will; Maude Stipp, Vermilion; Marguerite H. Moss, McHenry; Dorothy H. Barton, JoDaviess; Elma E. Towne, Clara Moede and Helen Heintz, Cook; Evelyn Bauer and Ruby Knox, Lake; Cleo E. Conter, DuPage; Selma Anderson, Kane; Mabel Andorfer and Thelma Prytherch, Lee; Hannah L. Wilson, Livingston; Hattie A. Carman, Ogle; Alfreda Thulean, Bureau; Hazel E. Kenyon, Carroll; Violet M. Stein, Winnebago, and La Vine Ingemunson, Kendall.

Hope for Reduction Peach Freight Rates

With peach harvesting time almost at hand, Illinois peach growers aided by the Illinois Agricultural Association still have hopes of securing reduced freight rates over eastern railroads giving them an outlet in the eastern and New England states for their excellent peach crop.

Every effort is being made to speed the decision of the Central Traffic Executive Committee which now has the proposal under consideration after an appeal from the Central Freight Association.

Although the immediate success of the proposal is imperiled by the impending proposal of the railroads to increase all rates 15 per cent, peach shippers are still working for a favorable decision in time for the 1931 crop.

DeKalb County Picnic Sycamore, June 24

The old-fashioned picnic spirit was revived on June 24 when 600 DeKalb County Farm Bureau members attended the annual picnic at Municipal Park, Sycamore.

After the basket lunch LaSalle and DeKalb county baseball teams, members of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League, met in a close game which LaSalle county won by a 7 to 6 score. McKenzie of DeKalb allowed only 9 hits to 17 given by Geheber, LaSalle hurler. DeKalb errors and bunched hits by LaSalle won the game.

L. A. Williams, manager of the Country Life Insurance Company, was the speaker of the day.

Hail Losses Reported In Several Counties

Farmers Mutual Insurance Coverage Passes Two Million Mark, Still Growing

SEVERE hail storms in various sections of the state continue to add to the toll of early summer storms which has already run into thousands of dollars' worth of damage to corn and small grain.

Losses were reported in the west-central part of Fulton county on July 2 as a result of the second severe hail storm in Fulton county this summer, the first having done considerable damage near Lewistown June 17.

Farmers in Champaign county also reported losses from a hail storm on July 2. A disastrous storm on June 25 left a trail four miles wide and eight miles long near New Berlin in Sangamon county, causing a loss of thousands of dollars to farmers in that section. Losses were sustained by farmers in the Chicago area where hail fell on June 23, two days prior to the Sangamon storm.

$2,284,888 In Force

Many farmers in these sections were protected by insurance against hail. Protection through the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company up to July 6 had reached a total of $2,284,888. This company is saving farmers $10 on each $1,000 policy as compared with rates charged by the nearest state-wide competitor.

Here is an example of the way hail losses are computed by the Farmers Mutual:

An applicant subscribed for $3,000 worth of hail insurance on his 100 acres of growing crops. If he had a total loss he would receive $3,000. If he had only a partial loss the adjuster would reach an agreement with the policyholder as to what per cent of his crop had been damaged.

Suppose 40 acres had been damaged 50 per cent. The $3,000 would be divided by 100 to find the amount of insurance per acre, which in this case would be $30. Fifty per cent of $30 would be $15 per acre loss. Forty multiplied by $15 would total $600, the amount the member would be paid.

THE SCOT COMES BACK

The Scot, goat of many an anecdote, occasionally turns the tables.

Lord Alness, in his autobiography, tells about an English political meeting. One of the candidates patriotically orated, "I have been born an Englishman, I have lived an Englishman, and I hope I shall die an Englishman."

From the back of the hall, in an unmistakable accent, came the question: "Mon, hae ye no ambeetion?"

1,000 Whiteside Folks Gather to Hear Debate

Farm Bureau Gaining New Members Every Day, Cite Progress in Past Year

THE rank and file of Illinois farmers are ready for co-operative marketing and, like the American soldiers in the crucial period of the World War, will fall into line when the hour strikes, declared Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel of the Illinois Agricultural Association, in a debate before 1,000 Whiteside County Farm Bureau members June 25 in the Water Works Park, Morrison.

L. A. Williams, manager of the Country Life Insurance Company, speaking on the affirmative side of the question, "Resolved, That Illinois Farmers Are Not Ready for Co-Operative Marketing," said that the fact that only 63,000 Illinois farmers out of more than twice that number were affiliated with organized agriculture as represented by the Farm Bureau was ample proof that they were not ready.

Minority Leads Way

"Largely through failure to think the thing through, too many non-members are standing in their own light, leaving organized co-operative effort the only sane solution of the farm relief problem to the progressive minority who are willing to stick together and work for their mutual interests," Mr. Williams stated. The debate was a feature of the Farm Bureau co-operative rally, one of several held in various parts of Illinois.

President A. L. Goodenough made the welcoming address and introduced the boys' 4-H Club Quartette, second place winners at the Urbana contest. The quartette, composed of Gerald Hudson, Harlan Thomas, Harvey Florence and Wayne Mathew, sang "Pale in the Amber West."

Good Local Talent

Rex Lawrence of Prophetstown then put on his stunt, "Have a Pill," which won fifth at the state contest with 22 clubs competing. This was an impersonation of a quack doctor.

Helen and Henrietta Castelein, also of Prophetstown, gave several vocal and harmonica duets, including "Morning on the Farm" and "Juanita." Claire Gsell, Morrison, entertained the audience with an impersonation of a colored lady at the telephone trying to insure her husband's life.

Farm Adviser F. H. Shuman mentioned the addition of 110 new members during the past year, also reviewed some of the accomplishments of the Farm Bureau.

At the close of the program individual containers of ice cream were served to the audience by 4-H Club girls.

1,500 at Edwardsville

Edwardsville, Ill., June 29.—In spite of the fact that farmers in this section were in the midst of harvesting oats and wheat, a crowd of 1,500 from five counties braved the 100 degree heat to attend the Co-operation Jubilee held here tonight under the auspices of the Country Life Insurance Company and the Madison County Farm Bureau.

Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel for the Illinois Agricultural Association, and L. A. Williams, manager of Country Life Insurance Company, debated the question, "Resolved, That Illinois Farmers Are Not Ready for Co-operative Marketing."

Among the speakers were: Frank D. Barton, Illinois Grain Corporation; Harry W. Day, Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange; John E. Miller, president, Madison County Farm Bureau; A. D. Lynch, manager, Sanitary Milk Producers; and J. R. Fulkerson, president, St. Louis Producers Commission Association.

Farm Adviser T. W. May introduced a number of guests including Sam Sorrells, chairman of the I. A. A. livestock marketing committee; E. W. Tiedemann, president of the Sanitary Milk Producers; J. F. Chambers and Henry Backman of the Godfrey Asparagus Growers' Association; George C. Martin of the Midwest Grain Corporation; Harry D. Wright, manager, St. Louis Producers Commission Association; and F. H. Anderson, secretary, National Dairy Association.

Music was furnished by the Edwardsville elementary school band, the Farm Bureau ladies' quartette and the Pawnee Four of Sangamon county. Audrey and Betty Miller gave a German folk dance and Mary Jane Miller gave a Hungarian dance.

800 at Louisville

Louisville, Ill., July 1. — With 800 attending the Clay County Farm Bureau Co-operation Jubilee here tonight, the total attendance of the seven meetings sponsored by Country Life Insurance Company and the Farm Bureaus arose to 11,000.

L. A. Williams, manager of Country Life, and Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel for the I. A. A., met in the last of their seven debates on the question, "Resolved, That Illinois Farmers Are Not Ready for Co-operative Marketing."

This has been the feature attraction of each jubilee held in the counties which were high in April life insurance sales.

In addition to the debate, a talk by F. A. Gougler, director of produce marketing, on the need for co-operative produce marketing in southern Illinois was an interesting feature of the program.

Farm Adviser C. S. Love and General Agent Arthur Bryant were given recognition for the success of the jubilee. The Pawnee Four, popular Sangamon county quartet, furnished the music.

1,000 at Steeleville

Steeleville, June 30. — Farm Bureau members, numbering close to 1,000, sought the outdoor amphitheatre for relief from the sweltering heat as they gathered here tonight to attend the Co-operation Jubilee sponsored by the Country Life Insurance Company and the Randolph County Farm Bureau.

William Sauer, president of the Farm Bureau, introduced the board of directors and guests including A. D. Lynch, manager of the Sanitary Milk Producers; Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel of the I. A. A., and L. A. Williams, manager of Country Life Insurance Company.

Kirkpatrick and Williams gave their sixth debate on the question, "Resolved, That Illinois Farmers Are Not Ready for Co-operative Marketing." Mr. Lynch discussed the problem of milk marketing.

Recognition was given John Uffelmann, general agent in Randolph county, for his good work in winning the award of the jubilee, which was one of the seven held in the state.

Music was furnished by the Pawnee Four of Sangamon county.

L. A. Williams, manager of the Country Life Insurance Company, was the speaker at the Kendall County Farm Bureau booster meeting held Friday evening, June 26. About 800 attended the meeting. Doc Hopkins, radio entertainer over station W M A Q, gave a number of mountain songs. Band music and several special numbers by Kendall county boys and girls completed the program.

James T. Jardine, director of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station and brother of former Secretary of Agriculture William A. Jardine, has been selected by Secretary Arthur M. Hyde to head the Office of Experiment Stations. The post has been vacant since the death of Dr. W. E. Allen more than a year ago.

Culling out the boarder cows would speed recovery of milk and butterfat prices.

Tells 4-H Girls Health Necessary to Success

A WOMAN has to be healthy today to be a success in any job, declared Dr. Caroline B. Hedger of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund before the recent 4-H club girls' conference at Cornell University.

"The three kinds of jobs—earning a living, making a home and learning how to use leisure time—all need a healthy girl or woman to make a success of them," she said.

According to Dr. Hedger health includes looking well and feeling well. A girl cannot do much about the nose nature has given her, she says, but she can work for a nice brown sun-marked complexion; she can keep her body clean; she can have a correct posture and she can be the right weight for her height.

"Of course you must feel well to hold your job," Dr. Hedger continued. "How you feel makes a big difference in how well you get along with people, how interesting your work is to you and how much of your best you put into it. That means getting enough sleep—most women need at least nine hours every night—and enough play that is re-creation, not wreck-creation."

One hundred and sixty-nine schools, represented by 1,605 boys, participated in the Illinois Judging Contest for Students of Vocational Agriculture held at the University of Illinois, June 19 and 20.

Teams winning first place were: fat stock, DeKalb; dairy, Ridge Farm; poultry, Armstrong; grain, Olney; corn, Chenoa; all divisions, Olney.

Individuals placing first in the contests were: fat stock, R. Warfield, Gibson City; dairy, L. Methany, Ridge Farm; poultry, P. Meyers, Oakland; small grain, R. Stephens, Hutsonville; corn, E. Quick, Atwood.

The annual Saline County 4-H Club picnic was held July 4 at Ferne Clyffe, one-half mile southwest of Goreville. This is one of the scenic spots of southern Illinois. The 4-H picnic was held at the same place in 1930.

Consolidation of townships, small villages, and even counties as now proposed in some states, will be helpful in reducing farm taxes and providing farmers with modern hospitals, schools, and other local institutions, according to Dr. C. J. Galpin of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A young man addressed a letter to another young man pointing out that he understood the second fellow had been taking his engaged girl out. He requested that the offender call at his office and talk the matter over. Two days later he received this reply: "Received your circular letter. Will be at the meeting."

On Advertising

Advertising agents agree that advertising should not only reach out to new customers and prospects, but should work back through the advertiser's own organization. Effective publicity prompts every employe to throw out his chest and feel that he is working for an enterprising company. The necessity of keeping one's own workmen "sold" on the merits and worthiness of a company and its product is one of the real problems of management.

Corporation Farming Not So Good Here

The Wheat Farming Company of Hays, Kansas, an organization which operated 72,000 acres, has asked the court for a receiver. This project has been held up as a model of large scale farming. It operated on the principles of big business employing all known efficiency methods, yet dividends failed to materialize.

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for June 20 says: "We have heard of other big farming ventures that are drifting close to the rocks of bankruptcy, which seems to be evidence of the truth of that old fogy theory that farms are a place for building homes, for producing a living and raising good American citizens."

Roger Babson, noted economist who has been investigating corporation and chain farming reports as follows: "We have been unable to find any industrialized farm which can be called profitable, though we have examined the affairs of many. The only one we found that seemed to be profitable turned out, upon examination, to have an oil well upon it."

Brigham-Townsend Act Helps Butter Consumption

Regarding the success of the Brigham-Townsend Act, the new oleomargarine law, which was vigorously supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association, the National Dairy Union says: The new oleomargarine law—the Brigham-Townsend Act—has had greater and more beneficial results to the dairy industry, measured by what has happened in the first two months since its enactment, than had been expected by its most enthusiastic supporters.

In the two months which can now be surveyed — March and April — the oleomargarine industry has reduced production about 31 per cent to get ready for the act which took effect June 3. May figures will probably show even greater curtailment.

Blames Tariff for Part Of Farmers' Troubles

Farmer Can Help Himself by Growing His Own Food, Banker Traylor Says

The farmer can help himself by producing as much of his food as possible on his own farm, Melvin Traylor, president of the First National Bank, Chicago, declared in an address delivered recently before the International Chamber of Commerce at Washington.

"When we find that on approximately 20 per cent of the farms in the United States there is not a milch cow nor a chicken," he said, "and that on more than 30 per cent there is not a hog, and on approximately 90 per cent not a sheep; when we know, further, that on many farms in our large agricultural states, no gardens are kept and almost every article of food is purchased at the store, we are forced to the conclusion that the farmer, by and large, is not farming as he should."

Mr. Traylor told of the enormous increase in taxes and the cost of government. He scored the financial leadership of the country, blamed selfishness and greed for part of our present economic troubles, criticised the abuses of speculation on the stock market, and urged that margin trading in amounts under $10,000 of stock be abolished.

Mr. Traylor, who is a Democrat, took a rap at our high tariff policy when he said: "It sounded well, when industry was prosperous, to tell the farmer that his best market was the American market, well protected by mounting tariff walls. But when he sees behind such protection five or six million of his fellow citizens unemployed and the objects of charity; when he sees frontiers closed and barriers raised to his products in other countries, then, I believe, he has a just right to complain. No one, not even the farmer himself, would advocate the abolition of reasonable protection for industry or American society. But a virtue ceases to be a virtue when its operations destroy economic opportunity and social equality."

While this decrease in oleomargarine production was taking place, butter consumption increased. The increase for this period in 1931 is about 16,000,000 pounds above the 1930 consumption.

At the average wholesale price of 25 cents a pound, this brought four million additional dollars into the pockets of butterfat producers.

Sound Advice

"Whassa matter, Flo?"

"Gawd, Mae! Never go out with a chiropractor."

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Number 8 AUGUST, 1931 Volume 9

Wonderful Peach Crop Leeper Tells Listeners

Hot Weather and Moisture Aid in Developing Quality Fruit

THE Illinois peach crop this year is wonderful in two ways: first, the yield will be large, and second, the quality will be the best ever produced in Illinois, A. B. Leeper, director of fruit and vegetable marketing for the I. A. A., told radio listeners in a talk over station WMAQ Tuesday, Aug. 4.

"There is no better peach than the Illinois Elberta," said Mr. Leeper. "The quality is excellent this year because the growers have been doing a better job of cultivating and spraying their orchards than in former years. And what is more important, they have done a thorough and complete job of thinning the fruit.

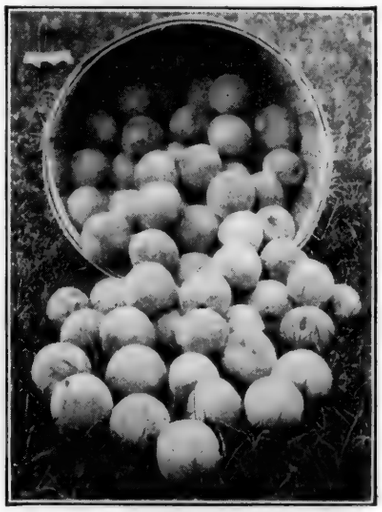
"Many of our growers pulled off three-fourths of all the peaches on the trees so that the remaining one-fourth might take on the proper size. Climatic conditions have been right to produce high quality, clean fruit. There was almost a total absence of insect injury this year. Spraying was an easy task.

Hot Weather Helps

"The hot weather of the last few weeks was conducive to the development of high quality peaches. It takes hot weather to produce a high quality peach, and during the last few weeks we have had plenty of that kind of weather, together with sufficient moisture to give the necessary vitality to the trees and insist on producing a large fruit.

"The Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange will handle more than double the number of cars we have ever handled in any previous season. But we need the support of the consumer to assist our growers in realizing some returns from their time, labor, and investment.

"We solicit your business and will give you as good or better service than any other distributor." Mr. Leeper commented on the splendid co-operation the Exchange and the growers have received in the past from the Illinois Chamber of Commerce. He spoke of the proclamation issued by the governor designating August 16 to 31 an Illinois peach harvest festival.



The famous "Illini Brand" Elbertas from Southern Illinois.

The Exchange will co-operate with distributors and groups of consumers who wish to buy peaches in wholesale lots. There are only 400 bushels of peaches in a car and even small communities can use at least a carload.

"Why not begin now and form a peach club in your community or neighborhood. Advise the Exchange and arrange to purchase peaches in carlots. A substantial saving can be made on the purchase price and the consumer will be assured of getting the best quality."

Leeper thanked the Buy Illinois Products Commission, of which Eugene D. Funk is chairman and George C. Wharton secretary, for their fine co-operation in advertising Illinois peaches.

Lack of capital, lack of farming experience, poor roads and the fact that in many cases children leave the country to work in cities were found to be the principal causes of farm abandonment in New Jersey.

President Smith Speaks at Soldiers, Sailors Reunion

Large Audence Gathers for Picnic at Salem, July 28

THE history of Marion county served as the background for the address of Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, delivered before a large audience at Salem at the 23rd District Farm Bureau picnic July 28. The picnic was held jointly with the Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion.

Appropriate to the occasion, Mr. Smith delved into the past of Marion county and compared the war for the preservation of the Union with the present economic struggle between groups and nations. The need for organization and leadership in solving today's economic problems is just as great as was the need in 1861 to preserve the Union, he said.

He reviewed the tax history of Marion county and showed that while assessed valuations of property in the last 10 years had greatly declined, property owners are paying six times more taxes today than they paid 30 years ago, even with a lower tax rate.

Values Decline

"The total value of the farms in Marion county in 1920 was stated by the Census Bureau to be $18,833,981," Mr. Smith said. "In 1925 this total value had been reduced to $13,974,334 and in 1930 a further reduction brought the figure to $11,019,937. What has been the trend of local tax bills in Marion county? In 1899 your total tax bill on all the property in the county was $140,165. Ten years later it had increased to $335,963; in 1919 you witnessed another increase to $703,285 and in 1929 the astounding figure of $917,980.

"While I am sure you have recognized the increase in taxes, I wonder how many really know how it was accomplished. In 1899 you had a tax

(Continued next page, col. 1)

Auditing Ass'n. at Membership Peak

More Audits in June and July Than in Any Previous Year For Same Period

WITH a total of 298 member companies now being served by the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association, a new peak has been reached in its membership development.



Fred Ringham

More than 50 new members became affiliated with the Association during the past 12 months, 22 coming in since January 1.

The membership is classified as follows: Farm Bureaus, 69; Home Bureaus, 5; Grain Elevators, 78; Livestock Associations, 28; Milk, Dairy and Produce Associations, 32; Insurance, 14; Oil Co-operatives, 56; Miscellaneous, 16.

Audits recently completed reveal that the net income of farmers' elevators and co-operative oil companies is less than a year ago, county livestock associations are showing an improvement, and Farm Bureaus are on the up-grade in net income due largely to increased commercial activities, according to Manager Fred E. Ringham.

Both June and July this year were higher in the number of audits than in any previous year. July is always a peak month, as June 30 closings are second only to December 31 closings in number. This year there were 30 companies whose fiscal year closed on June 30 and 14 companies with semi-annual or quarterly audits due.

The total number of audits completed during the first half of 1931 was 183 as compared with 146 in the same period last year. The total number of audits made by the association since it began operation seven years ago is 1,800.

(Continued from previous page)

rate of $4.84 on the $100; in 1909 a tax rate of $4.90 on the $100. In 1919 it was $5.42 and in 1929, reduced to $4.06.

"Values were reduced and the tax rate reduced, but taxes increased from $140,165 to $917,180. How is it done? In 1899 your taxes were extended on the basis of one-fifth of total values; ten years later on one-third; ten years later on one-half; and at the present time, are extended on the basis of full valuations of property.

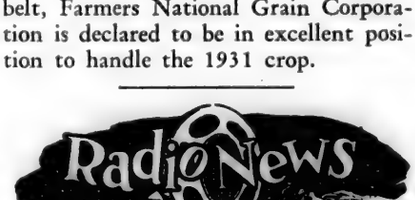
"The solution of our tremendous tax problem can be accomplished in two ways: First, by the people in an organized and constructive way demanding a reduction in public expenditures; and, second, by finding some other sources of revenue to take the place of that unjust portion now being collected from property."



Farmers National Grain Corp. Buys New Space

Farmers came into possession of another large terminal grain elevator through purchase of the 2,300,000-bushel house of the Soo Line at Minneapolis. Acquisition was announced by Farmers National Grain Corporation recently. The plant is of modern concrete construction, electrically operated and with sufficient ground for additional storage construction if required.

Thirty-nine country elevators in Utah and Idaho were also added to the co-operative's facilities through lease from two milling companies. Added to a million dollar facilities program in the Pacific Northwest and to properties acquired elsewhere in the grain belt, Farmers National Grain Corporation is declared to be in excellent position to handle the 1931 crop.



The I. A. A. is now on the air Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8:15-8:30 P. M. Central Standard time from radio station WJJD, Chicago (1,130 kilocycles).

The program will be identified by the Illinois state song, "By Thy Rivers Gently Flowing, Illinois, Illinois," played at the beginning and close of the 15 minute period.

The daily program from 11:30-11:45 A. M. has been discontinued. The noon hour broadcast will probably be resumed after Oct. 1 when Chicago goes back on standard time.

Members are invited to write in and comment on the I. A. A. broadcast.

A radio news release service two to three times a week to 14 midwest stations was inaugurated by the Department of Information early in July. Announcers are making liberal use of the I. A. A. news items.

Soybean Association May Sell 2,000,000 Bu. in '31

Growers Conduct a Membership Campaign, Seek to Control Bulk of Commercial Crop

THE Soybean Marketing Association is now conducting an intensive drive to increase its membership, according to Manager Wilbur H. Coultas.



W. H. Coultas

In 1930 the Association handled more than 1,150,000 bushels of soybeans, which represented approximately 40 per cent of the total commercial volume marketed in Illinois. To be more effective, the Association should strive to double this amount in 1931, Coultas believes.

"We have broadened our contacts with processors and are in a position to move this larger volume to good advantage," he says. "The demand for soybean oil is increasing rapidly in the paint and soap industry as well as in the edible refining trade.

"More of our livestock feeders and dairymen are learning about the superior qualities of soybean oil meal as a protein supplement to their home-grown grains.

Saves a Step

"Our Association is fortunate in handling a commodity which does not have to move through the various grain exchanges. We are in a position to merchandise our soybeans direct to the processors, thereby saving one step in marketing.

"Volume control is a big factor in determining price. When the Association increases its volume to the point where it will be handling the majority of the Illinois commercial crop, then it will have more influence in stabilizing the price to the grower on a satisfactory level.

"Even last year when we handled only 40 per cent of the crop, our Association was instrumental in holding the price up around $1 per bu. when every other commodity was rapidly declining.

"Commercial soybean growers have an opportunity to help themselves and their market by organization and co-operation through the Soybean Marketing Association. Our slogan for 1931 is, 'If there are commercial soybeans to market, our marketing association should sell them'."

I. A. A. and A. F. B. F. to Oppose 15% Rate Raise

Hearings in Chicago Begin Aug. 31 Before Commerce Commission

HOW to prevent a threatened increase of $130,000,000 annually in the American farmers' freight bill is the problem confronting the Transportation Departments of the I. A. A. and American Farm Bureau Federation. This is the sum farmers will be forced to add to their present costs of doing business, if the Interstate Commerce Commission allows the 15 per cent increase in freight rates sought by the railroads of the United States.

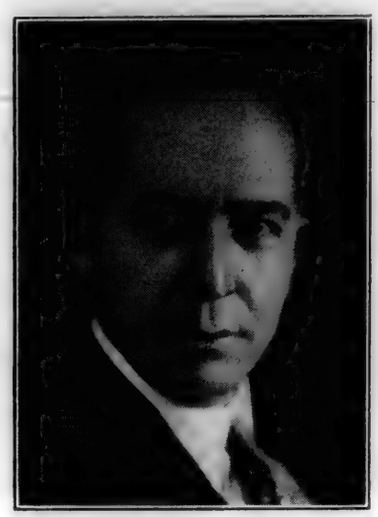
As the representative of organized agriculture, the I. A. A. and American Farm Bureau plan to oppose the demands of the railroads. Preparation of evidence is now under way for presentation to the Commission at the hearing set for August 31 in Chicago.

The farmer is in no position to shoulder this additional burden of $130,000,000, the Farm Bureau will maintain. Reviewing the condition of agriculture, it will show the Commission that the farming industry has suffered from a depression for ten years, is still suffering from it and with no prospects for relief, whereas the depression from which the carriers are seeking relief is of only twelve months duration.

Exempt Farm Products

If the Commission decides with the carriers that a 15 per cent boost is necessary, exemptions, the organization holds, should be made on agricultural products. The farmer is the only person who pays a double freight bill. When he sells his produce, the freight charges on the shipment to market are deducted from the price he gets for his goods. When he buys his supplies, he pays another freight bill on what is delivered to him. The 15 per cent raise would thus become a 30 per cent raise in the case of the farmer, which makes adjustments imperative if a horizontal raise is granted.

The records of the Interstate Commerce Commission show that the proposed raise will defeat its own purpose by diverting traffic to competing forms of transportation. With the exception of fruit and vegetables, according to the Commission statistics, the greater portion of farm crops move less than 300 miles. If the 15 per cent raise is granted, it is reasonable to expect that the trucking of farm crops to market will increase several hundred per cent and the railroads will still be short the revenue they are seeking.



Edward A. O'Neal

EDWARD A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is scheduled to address the County Farm Bureau picnic in Sangamon county on August 18 and the annual Field Day at Cimco Farm in Mason county on August 20.

The new national president who succeeded Sam Thompson has been closely identified with the Farm Bureau for more than 25 years. He was a charter member of his County Farm Bureau in Alabama, then rose to the state vice-presidency, and in 1923 was elected president of the Alabama Farm Bureau, a position he held eight years until his recent promotion.

As vice-president he was chairman of the legislative committee of the A. F. B. F., a position which has given him a wide acquaintance among men in public life at Washington. During the past two years he has been chairman of the national committee on co-operative purchasing, and also has been active on the national committee on taxation.

Mr. O'Neal will devote considerable attention in his addresses to the organized opposition developed against co-operative marketing. He recently took a leading part in bringing co-operatives together in a movement to defend the Agricultural Marketing Act.

Baseball Dope

As we go to press, five of the eight division titles in the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League have been definitely settled. By the time the RECORD reaches you the eight winners will be ready to enter the semi-finals, which begin immediately after August 15 when preliminary play ends.

Teams already sure of a place in the semi-finals are: Carroll, division I; Livingston, division III; Knox, division V; Logan, division VI; and Greene, division VIII.

In the three doubtful divisions, Sangamon was leading division VII, Will was leading division II and Tazewell was ahead in division IV, but the margin was close with a possibility of a tie. Cass, Grundy and Woodford were still in the running.

Carroll, Livingston and Logan went through their preliminary schedules without a defeat.

Henderson County Has A Soft Ball League

Eleven Townships Compete, County Championship Contest Sept. 19

The inter-township softball league sponsored by the Henderson County Farm Bureau as one of its recreational projects is now in the midst of its second season and is creating an unusual amount of interest, according to Farm Adviser Ernest D. Walker.

The league, which is composed of teams from ten out of the eleven townships in the county, will play more than forty games before September 12 when preliminary play stops. The season opened on August 1. Winners of the two divisions will meet at Stronghurst on County Club Show Day, September 19, to play for the county championship.

"Our tournament last year was a great success arousing a great deal of interest in the county and affording recreation to a large group of our members," said Mr. Walker. "Co-operation among the townships was 100 per cent last year and we have ten out of the eleven townships playing now."

Any Farm Bureau member or dependent member of his family is eligible to play. Players must belong to the team in the township in which Farm Bureau membership is held. The management of each team is in the hands of a manager appointed by the Farm Bureau director in that township.

The management of the league rests with a committee of three with full authority to settle all disputes, determine standing of teams, permit postponement of games and take care of any other details. This committee consists of C. W. Cooper, A. N. Nolan and W. S. Graham, Sr.

All games are reported to the Farm Bureau immediately after they are played. Protests must be filed in writing with the management committee. Games are played by the National Playground Baseball rules as published in Spaulding's Athletic Library.



Frances Johnston

Some of the girls entered in the "Country Life Queen" Contest to be staged Farm Bureau Day at the State Fair, Springfield, Aug. 28.



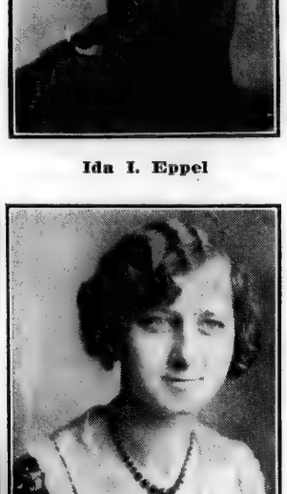
Ida I. Eppel



Helen Kolmer



Helen Phillips



Sara Biederbeck

Selecting the "Country Life Queen" will be the star attraction at the Illinois State Fair on Farm Bureau Day, August 28. The state style show or beauty contest in charge of V. Vaniman, director of insurance service for the I. A. A., will be held to select first and second prize winners from among the county entries all of whom won their respective county contests last winter.

Pictures of only five of the entries had been received up to the time of going to press.

All of the young ladies are single and all are daughters of Farm Bureau members. Attractiveness, style, poise, personality, and natural beauty will be the determining factors in selecting the prize winners.

Judges will favor simplicity in dress, posture, good grooming, and well chosen accessories. Where beauty and charm prove equal ,the judges will favor the one attired in the most becoming dress suggesting simplicity.

Following are brief sketches of the county winners who had entered the contest on or before Friday, August 7:

Frances Johnston, Lawrence County

Seventeen years of age, 5 feet high and weighs 104 pounds and is a brunette. She is a student at Lawrenceville High School and an accomplished elocutionist. Her favorite sports are swimming, tennis and dancing, and her hobby is public speaking.

Elizabeth Meyer, Morgan County

Twenty-four years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high and weighs 120 pounds. She is a brunette. Miss Meyer is a music student at Mac Murry College Conservatory of Music. Her favorite sports are tennis and basket ball. She plays the piano, xylophone and violin, and her hobbies are music and travel.

Elane Plott, Union County

Sixteen years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high and weighs 115 pounds. Elane is a brunette. Miss Plott is a student at Anna-Jonesboro High School. Her favorite sport is tennis; she plays the piano and her hobby is reading.

Dorothy Roberts, Champaign County

Twenty years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high and weighs 126 pounds. Miss Roberts is a brunette. She is a student at the University of Illinois and a leader in 4-H Club work. Her favorite sports are swimming and tennis and her hobby is flowers.

Sarah Biederbeck, Stark County

Eighteen years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high and weighs 103 pounds; is single and a blond. She is a student at Toulon Township High School. Her favorite sport is gymnasium; her hobby is music and she plays the piano.

Helen Phillips, Macon County

Nineteen years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high and weighs 115 pounds; is single and a blond. Attended Argenta High School and is now a saleslady in a local store. Miss Phillips' favorite sport is basket ball; she plays the piano and her hobby is reading.

Helen Kolmer, Monroe County

Nineteen years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high. Miss Kolmer is a brunette. She is a student at Waterloo High School and plays the piano. Her hobby is music.

Ida I. Eppel, McHenry County

Twenty-three years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high and weighs 110 pounds; is single and a brunette. She is a teacher and attended school at Woodstock High School, Milwaukee Normal Western and Illinois State Teachers College. Miss Eppel plays the piano and is a member of the Business and Professional Women's Club.

Eleanor Ferguson, Henry county; age 18, height 5 feet 4 inches, weighs 105 pounds. Miss Ferguson won the Henry county contest.

She is Scotch-Irish, a brunette, is musically inclined, and has been prominent in 4-H Club work. She plays the violin, piano and pipe organ. Her favorite sports are golf, tennis and horse-back riding. She is a student at the Orion Community High School. She was a member of the All-State 4-H Club orchestra in 1930 and 1931.

Believe It or Not—

Marriages in the United States during 1930 decreased 8.5 per cent from the previous year as compared with an increase of 4.2 per cent from 1928 to 1929, according to the bureau of census. The decline was attributed to the economic depression.

State-supervised roadside markets in Wisconsin will be designated by special signs issued by the state, according to the state department of agriculture and markets.

Calf club auctions sponsored by the International Livestock Exposition will open at the Union Stock Yards on August 18.

Steamship lines operating on the Great Lakes have joined with the railroads in their plea for a 15 per cent horizontal increase in freight rates.

Although more than 340 new post offices on the average have been added to the United States postal system annually since 1789, there are nearly 28,000 less now than there were in 1900, says the post office department. The decline in the number of offices is attributed to the creation and development of rural mail service.

Soybean to Figure in World's Fair Exhibit

Illinois Men Prominent on Committee to Arrange Display

IT makes no difference whether you are painting your house, taking a bath, or eating dinner, the soybean more than likely has a part in it.

So widely has this new crop of the Middle West come to be used and so little is known about it by the consuming public, that plans are being made by soybean growers, processors, and industrial users for an extensive exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1933.

The story of the soybean in this country will be shown in every detail. Geographical distribution, soil requirements, necessary climatic conditions, soil fertilization, varieties adapted to various localities, varieties for hay and seed, inoculation of seed, soil preparation, methods of seeding, cultivation, harvesting, use of binders and combines, marketing, yields, transportation, control of insects and diseases, and industrial uses—these are a few of the things to be shown in the exhibit.

Plans for the exhibit are already well under way, according to Harvey J. Sconce, agricultural director of the Fair and former president (1919) of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"Everything is now in the hands of the committee selected at our recent meeting of soybean leaders," said Mr. Sconce to the RECORD reporter. "Each member of the committee is working out plans for his part of the exhibit and it looks as if this might be one of most interesting sections of the agricultural exposition."

Dr. W. L. Burlison of the University of Illinois, chairman of the committee, will have charge of the exhibit on soybean production. Other members are: J. W. Armstrong, Champaign, Ill., president of the Soybean Marketing Association, in charge of marketing exhibit; A. A. Horvath, health section, bureau of mines, in charge of human utilization exhibit; Paul Funk, Funk Brothers Seed Company, in charge of livestock utilization; Guy S. Fox, Armour and Company, utilization in the arts; Dr. H. A. Paulsen, Armstrong Paint and Varnish Works, utilization in paints and oils; H. G. Atwood, Allied Mills, in charge of milling exhibit.

The soybean crop occupies more than a million acres of corn belt land this season. Illinois' acreage this year is more than 25 per cent above that of a year ago.

Some of the manufactured products now using soybean oils or meal are dairy, poultry and livestock feeds, cereals, glue, flour, meal, soaps, paints, salad oils, sauces and condiments, oriental dishes, malted and chocolated milk.

Would Sell to Germany

IN RESPONSE to inquiries about reports from Germany appearing in recent newspapers, James C. Stone, chairman, Federal Farm Board, made the following statement:



J. C. Stone

"The Farm Board has no definite proposals before it from the German government, but if it would aid Germany and if it would increase consumption of American agricultural commodities the Farm Board would authorize the stabilization corporations to sell to Germany on credit terms."

St. Joseph Stock Yards Must Cut Its Rates

An order just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture will save livestock shippers, who market at St. Joseph, Mo., $120,000 a year, according to R. W. Dunlap, acting secretary of agriculture. This order is the result of a hearing on the reasonableness of charges made by the stock yard.

An analysis was made of conditions at the live stock market during 1928 which was taken for a fair test year. With 7½ per cent profit on the investment taken as a reasonable earning, the inquiry revealed that the income of the yards was $107,798 in excess of this.

It was also found that the company had been yarding livestock belonging to dealers and traders without making any charge. The order expressed the opinion that the yards should either stand this expense or charge it to the traders, and not to the shippers.

Other markets at which hearings on stock yard rates have been held are Denver, Colorado; Kansas City, Missouri, and National Stock Yards, Illinois. Decisions in these cases will be announced as soon as possible.

Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association voted at their recent July meeting to purchase $2,500 worth of 6 per cent preferred cumulative stock in the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association.

Livestock Marketing

The Lawrence County Livestock Shippers' Association operates on the basis of a flat rate covering all marketing costs from the time livestock arrives at the yards until it is sold. The rate charged shippers last year was as follows: hogs and cattle 60 cents per cwt., calves and sheep 80 cents per cwt.

Included in these costs are freight, feed, insurance for deads and cripples, yardage, handling commission of local manager and selling commission of the Producers. All livestock shipped by the association goes to farmer-owned and controlled agencies in whatever market is offering the best price. Every Monday is shipping day at Lawrenceville.

In July the Indianapolis Producers received 663 carloads of livestock representing 27.8% of the stock yard receipts. This total lacked one car of being 400 carloads more than that of the largest old line firm. The Producers received 513 cars from the Indiana territory and 147 from Illinois. Approximately 30% of the Illinois business was delivered by truck.

The Greene County Farm Bureau reports that Greene county farmers marketed more livestock through their own co-operative agency each year since 1928. They sold 358 cars co-operatively in 1929, 383 cars in 1930, and during the first three months of 1931, 108 cars, as compared to 81 cars for the same period of 1930.

Guy V. Storms, newly appointed manager of the Shelby County Live Stock Marketing Association succeeding D. E. Elliott, accompanied two loads of stock to Indianapolis Tuesday, August 4.

A. D. Kenney of Paris, Edgar county, topped the Indianapolis cattle market on August 4 with 36 steers averaging 1,116 lbs.

Clifford Morris of Paris also topped the heavy cattle market with 84 head averaging 1,231 lbs. at $8.80 and 21 head averaging 1,227 lbs. at $8.75.

Edgar county led all other Illinois counties in the number of cars consigned to the Producers at Indianapolis in July with a total of 16. The next six largest were Coles, Vermilion, Crawford, Douglas, Clark and Shelby. Both Vermilion and Shelby counties increased their business over July last year.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*
MAX HARRELSON, *Assistant Editor*

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Taxation in Hard Times

RICHARD T. ELY of Northwestern University, writing on "Taxation in Hard Times" in the Review of Reviews for August, says: "There is no question in the mind of any competent person who has given any attention to this subject that there is a connection between taxation and hard times. There is, however, a general failure to recognize what this question is, and to understand what can be done to remedy the evil situation.

"When in the single State of Wisconsin a million acres are taken over by the counties for unpaid taxes; when even in rich states like Iowa, farmers are losing their property on account of the burden of taxation; when in cities the rents received often do not cover taxes, we have evidence of the closest connection between taxation and hard times.

"When real estate falls in value as it has long since in the case of farm lands, and as it is now in the case of urban lands—the excess valuation is decreased with great difficulty. Schools and other public services must be maintained; and assessors who are faced with this situation maintain old values, or those far in excess of present selling values. Our system of taxation is easily 50 years behind the times. Economic evolution has gone forward, but our tax system has lagged behind."

Professor Ely closes with suggestions which in his opinion point the way to improvement: "We must have a system of taxation of land based upon its annual use value. We must have *state income taxes* based upon the best experience of our American states. We must supplement these revenues by selective sales taxes. We must have a sinking fund or some similar arrangement in order to supplement tax revenues when from time to time they become inadequate as now."

Power in Group Action

No individual dares match his strength with the strength of any group of individuals. The world has come to recognize groups instead of individuals. The world is moving in groups and acting in groups.

There are no Caesars in this day and age. Groups, and not individuals become great.

The reason may be that the average intelligence is higher and certainly that average intelligence senses the greater individual benefit resulting from group moving and group dealing.

Indeed, the power to bargain is manifold greater in groups than in individuals. Certainly the political influence is greater.

In groups the individual enjoys the light reflected by the group in information, experiment, social activities and business knowledge.

The group has the power of tonnage control in markets that establish the price which the individual receives for produce.

The group gives "chain" buying power, benefits to the individual which alone he could not have.

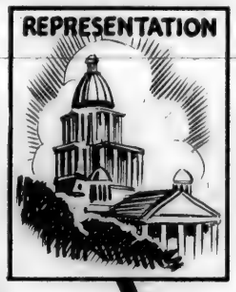
The group fights for industry, rights of transportation, justice in taxation and legislation, and in production standards.

The group gives spread of risks with the benefit to the individual of protection against loss by fire, accident, the elements and death.

The accomplishments of the Farm Bureau illustrated on the opposite page were made possible by group thinking and group action. Agriculture as an industry will prosper to the extent that the power of the group engaged in farming is used efficiently in solving its problems.

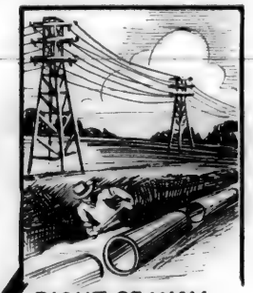


CLAIMS AND ADJUSTMENTS
Over $200,000. Collected for Members





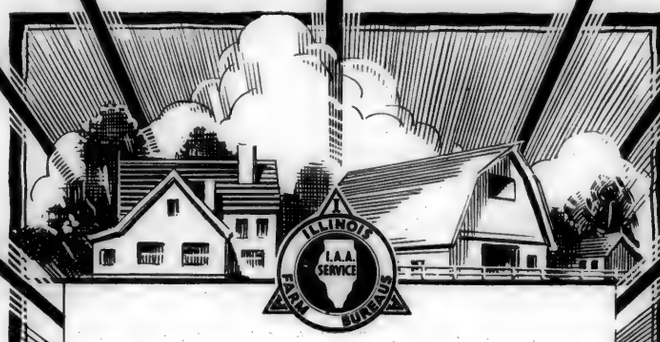




RIGHT OF WAY PROBLEMS
Equitable Compensation for Use of Farm Lands



BARGAINING POWER
Fair Price for Farm Products



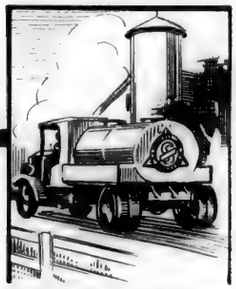


CO-OPERATIVE SELLING
A voice in the Market
Lower Distribution Costs

Some of the Benefits the Farm Bureau Member Receives for His $15 Annual Dues



GROUND ROCK PHOSPHATE
50¢ Per Ton Less



SERVICE PETROLEUM PRODUCTS Refunds up to $38. a Member Annually



AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE
10¢ Per Ton Discount
Volume Buying



AUTO INSURANCE
$13.53 Saved Annually



HOG CHOLERA CONTROL Serum Service at a saving - Home Vaccination



BETTER FARMING
Lower Production Costs- Help and counsel of Farm Adviser



LIFE INSURANCE
Save $4. to $8. per $1000.



FIRE & WINDSTORM INSURANCE At cost in the Farmers Mutual



HAIL INSURANCE
$10. Per Thousand Less

Is Farm Organization Worth the Cost?

A Radio Address By George Thiem, Station WMAQ, Chicago, July 28.

FOR more than 10 years now Illinois farmers have had an opportunity to judge the results of their organized efforts in the County Farm Bureau and Illinois Agricultural Association. Is organization worth the cost? Do the returns justify the $15 a year the member invests in his Farm Bureau, county, state, and national?

Organized middlemen who just now are engaged in collecting $25 per year contributions for four years to fight co-operative marketing, would like to answer this question for the farmer. They are specifically advising him to abandon his organized efforts, drop his farm organizations, confine his activities to making two blades of grass grow where one grew before. That seems to be the end and aim of all their advice. Will the farmer follow it? I believe not, judging from the history of organization and its accomplishments in Illinois during the last decade.

How Maintained

That Illinois farmers have clung to their state agricultural association more than 60,000 strong through the worst and longest depression in the history of American agriculture is well known to informed people. Mind you the organization has been maintained not by high-powered salesmen, not by artisans skilled in extracting contributions for doubtful ventures, but by the members themselves who every three years voluntarily go out and ask their neighbors to stand together in a worthy cause. What has influenced the decision of such a large number to stick to their organization year after year? There must be a reason. Let us see.

The County Farm Bureau in Illinois was organized back in 1912 chiefly to help farmers with their production problems. The opening of the World War gave the movement a powerful stimulus. "Food will win the war" became our national battle cry. Food prices rose rapidly. The Farm Bureau bent its efforts toward stimulating production, making two blades grow where one grew before. Europe was out of production. Farmers there laid down their implements of production and went to the battle front. Besides her own people, American farmers were called upon to feed the warring nations.

The I. A. A. Organized

The great conflict destroyed the economic balance of the world. Post-war deflation set in. Agriculture felt the effects of the drastic readjustment more than any other major industry. European nations were deeply in debt, had little buying power left. Our food exports rapidly declined. Farm production in Europe and other countries arose. The American farmer became troubled with surpluses. The protective tariff on farm products didn't help any under such conditions. It was natural for Illinois farmers, therefore, to turn to organization to solve the problems arising beyond their line fences. The Illinois Agricultural Association was the result.



One of the first problems that drew farmers' attention was taxation. Farm land valuations had started their long decline following the war. With lower prices for grain and other crops in 1921-22 taxes became exceedingly burdensome. The lower values were not being fully reflected in assessed valuations. The I. A. A. requested a hearing before the Illinois Tax Commission. It was granted. For the first time in history Illinois farmers were represented before such a body along with the railroads, manufacturers, public utilities, and other groups.

Facts were presented to the State Tax Commission showing that assessed valuations were still far too high. The upshot of the hearing was that land valuations from 1921-22 were reduced a total of $181,000,000. As a result Illinois farmers paid $1,072,050 less taxes in 1923 than they would have paid had valuations not been adjusted. Since then repeated cuts have been obtained both for state and county tax purposes.

$22.79 Per Farm

For 1931 the effect of this early work both before the State Tax Commission and before many county boards of review was to reduce Illinois farm land taxes a total of $4,900,000 less than farmers would have paid had the high valuations of previous years not been reduced. This service alone meant an average saving of $22.79 on each of the 215,000 farms in Illinois for 1931.

During and following the war the cost of processing and distributing farm products had increased enormously. Farmers learned that they were getting less than one-third of the consumer's dollar. They were selling on a world market because of their surplus production, and buying on a protected market. They were selling wholesale and buying retail.

To make the tariff effective on farm products brought on the movement to pass the McNary-Haugen bill. Co-operative marketing likewise was turned to as a means of helping farmers obtain a satisfactory price for their products. The Illinois Agricultural Association became prominently identified in these organized efforts.

Livestock Selling Agencies

As a result co-operative producer-owned and controlled livestock selling agencies were organized on all of the larger terminal markets. Farmers had learned that a half dozen buyers working together have all the advantage over 75 to 100 unorganized sellers when it comes to making prices.

Today where the co-operative livestock selling associations are handling a comparatively large percentage of market receipts at the terminals they are having a wholesome influence in getting all the market affords for the farmer's livestock. The Producers co-operatives are giving the farmer a voice in the market. During the past nine years one Producer commission association alone has refunded more than a million dollars of commission charges to farmer patrons. Two others serving Illinois livestock shippers have refunded annually 25 per cent of their commission charges.

Aid to Dairymen

In 10 years the County Farm Bureaus and the I. A. A. together have organized close to 85 per cent of the whole milk producing territory of the state. If these dairy co-operatives added only 10 cents per cwt. net to the whole milk sold in Illinois annually, the increased return would be more than $3,000,000. But these co-operatives have done far better than this.

A. D. Lynch, dairy marketing director for the I. A. A., said in his report for 1929: "The members of the Pure Milk Association in Illinois who supply the Chicago and tributary fluid milk markets received approximately $1,600,000 more during 1929 for their milk than they received during the years preceding their organization." It is difficult even to estimate the value of organized effort represented by these co-operative dairy associations now operating in Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria, Springfield, Decatur, Quincy, Rock Island, Rockford, Champaign, Bloomington, and other points.

More for Butterfat

More than 65 co-operative produce associations or cream pools have improved and equalized local butterfat prices throughout Illinois. In many localities local butterfat prices were raised 3 to 5 cents per pound following this organized effort. The big job ahead for these co-operative units is to get Illinois cream producers to turn out a higher quality product so Illinois butter may compete with the high quality butter coming from the states to the north.

The Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange during the past nine years has done more to advertise and standardize Illinois peaches, apples and other fruits and vegetables than had been done in the previous fifty years.



Now Grain Marketing

Illinois farmers have worked hard against bitter opposition in getting their co-operative grain marketing agencies established in the terminal markets. Their early efforts in this field never got past the organization stage, but today it is a different story. Illinois farmers now have their own selling agency, the Illinois Grain Corporation, in which more than 70 local farmers' elevators and co-operative grain companies are co-operating. Still less than a year old this terminal co-operative affiliated with the National Grain Corporation handled more than 3,000,000 bushels of grain in its first six months of operation.

Farmers are determined to give co-operative marketing of grain a fair trial and judge for themselves whether or not organized selling can produce benefits in this as in other commodities.

Farmers Are Represented

Today the Illinois farmer is as well represented before legislative and rate-making bodies as other organized groups. When rate increases or other regulations are proposed the Commerce Commission hears the farmer's side of the case from his own representatives. There has never been a major increase in freight rates in Illinois since the Illinois Agricultural Association began operating on its present basis in 1919. There have been a number of important reductions to save farmers thousands of dollars on their freight bills. Had the Commerce Commission granted the increase in livestock rates asked by the railroads two years ago which the I. A. A. vigorously opposed, freight charges to Illinois shippers would have been increased about $500,000 annually.

Hundreds of right-of-way, power line, telephone, and rate questions were handled by the Association last year. Settlements made for the use of land in several power line and pipe line cases returned thousands of dollars to farmers above what they would have received without organized representation. Loss and damage and other claims collected by the I. A. A. Transportation Department since 1920 have aggregated $218,812.79. Approximately 1,000 such claims were handled in 1930 alone.

Organized Purchasing Helps

Reducing the costs of needed services and commodities through organized buying has been an outstanding achievement of Illinois Farm Bureau members. A saving of $500,000 annually by farmers who use their own mutual insurance companies is a conservative estimate of how farmers have benefited from this service.

In the companies organized by or with the aid of the I. A. A., there was in force July 1, 1931, $42,500,000 of life insurance, $43,000,000 of fire, hail, and windstorm insurance, and approximately 26,000 cars and trucks valued at more than $16,750,000. The life insurance service saved its policyholders more than $250,000 on the initial cost alone, in addition to the liberal dividends declared one year earlier than the contracts provide. An additional $200,000 is saved by I. A. A. auto insurance policyholders based on current rates in effect in the next low cost state-wide company. This means an annual saving of $13.53 to Farm Bureau members on a full coverage policy on a low-priced car. Farmers are protecting their crops against hail at a third less than the going rates charged by private agencies—saving $10 per $1,000.

$38.68 Per Member

With the advent of power-driven machinery, the farmer has become a large buyer of petroleum products. Here also co-operation has been turned to good account. Farm Bureau members are saving through organized buying of gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oils and greases hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, while getting superior products bought on their own specifications to meet their special needs.

The McLean County Farm Bureau reports that 1,580 county Farm Bureau members last year received patronage refund checks representing savings on their gasoline and oil bills averaging $38.68 per member—a total of $64,000 —more than twice the cost of the Farm Bureau in that county.

Savings to members on purchases of agricultural limestone, rock phosphate, hog cholera serum, home vaccination, and other commodities and services which influence the cost of production need only be mentioned. The individual counsel of the farm adviser in production problems, the many and varied projects including 4-H clubs, social and recreational activities are benefits some members would not do without.

The Problems Ahead

While organized effort has paid big returns on the investment, some of the most vexing problems lie ahead. Price inequalities, excessive distribution costs remain with us. The need for tax reform, for replacing the antiquated general property tax with a system of taxation based on ability to pay is everywhere recognized. That the Illinois Agricultural Association has brought this question to the fore in Illinois is a tribute to the constructive efforts of organized farmers. Some day taxation based on incomes will be the accepted plan for deriving revenue to operate governments here as it is in more progressive states and countries. Ability to pay will be the yard stick for exacting taxes. When that day comes the Illinois farmer along with owners of real estate in town and city who bear 80 to 90 per cent of the tax load will be relieved of a grievous and unfair burden.



The answer to the question, "Is farm organization worth the cost?" is given by farmers themselves. In one day last June nearly 1,700 McLean county farmers indicated their satisfaction with their organization by renewing their Farm Bureau memberships for a new three-year period. Similar records were made in DeKalb, Tazewell, LaSalle, and scores of other counties. Illinois farmers are proud of their organization and what it has done for them. They have stood by it when corn was 35 cents a bushel, wheat 40 cents, and hogs $6. They will continue to do so because they know they are living in a world of organization where one man can do nothing alone.

W. L. Cope, I. A. A. director from the 23rd district, represented the Illinois Agricultural Association at the annual meeting of the Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange at Flora on July 14.



Ground rock phosphate made the difference in this field of clover. With rock phosphate the yield was 8,100 pounds per acre; without phosphate 1,600 pounds, a difference of 6,500 pounds or 3¼ tons. The soil was sandy loam.

Ground Rock Phosphate—An Investment That Pays Big Returns

THESE are times when every farmer must lower his cost of production. The yield per acre is the most important factor in per bushel or per ton costs. The quality of the grain, whether or not it matures before frost, may make the difference between profit and loss. Perhaps phosphorus is all your soil needs to greatly increase its yielding capacity.

No investment pays such a large return as ground rock phosphate (also called lime phosphate) correctly applied on soil which needs it. Even at current low prices rock phosphate has paid a return of more than 300 per cent in one crop rotation period.

Increased Yield 20-30 Bu.

H. H. BISSELL, Iroquois county, Illinois, says: "Rock phosphate has increased our crops 20 to 30 bushels per acre."

Sam Stadler, Ford county, Illinois, says: "Have used about 150 tons of your phosphate with good results. Matures corn 10 days earlier than where we did not use it. It makes two stalks of clover grow where one grew before."

Shuman Farms, Moultrie county, Illinois, reports: "The corn on the phosphated land yielded 46.1 bushels per acre, while that in the same field, but without phosphate, yielded only 34.9 bushels per acre. These results were better than we anticipated considering the dry season."

More For Your Money

NO PHOSPHATIC fertilizer gives so much usable phosphorus per dollar of cost as ground rock phosphate. Organized buying power enables Farm Bureau members in Illinois to buy ground rock phosphate at less cost than others. The I. A. A. analyses on each carload guarantees reliable quality and equitable price.

Ask your county farm adviser for details.

Accident Prevention Drive Scheduled for September

43 Farm Bureaus Already Committed to Organize Safety Clubs

ILLINOIS Farm Bureaus are again setting a precedent by being the first Farm Bureaus in the United States to put on an automobile accident prevention campaign, states V. Vaniman of the insurance dept.



V. Vaniman

Forty-three Farm Bureaus have appointed accident prevention committees to have charge of county campaigns to be held during the month of September. The Illinois Agricultural Association will present a silver loving cup to the county putting on the best campaign.

Although the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company has been able to keep its assessments lower than competing companies on account of the low number of accidents among Farm Bureau members, this campaign is expected to reduce the number still more.

The company is now saving its members more than $200,000 per year on the cost of their auto insurance, according to Vaniman. "It pays out nearly $200,000 a year for accidents. A little united work on auto accident prevention would reduce losses by at least $50,000, saving this much more for the members."

The Illinois Farm Bureau Safety Club has been organized to sponsor safer driving. Any Farm Bureau member may join and will receive an emblem for his windshield and a little folder on auto accident prevention. No fees are required for membership.

Accidents to Farm Employees Reported

The Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co. reports that a total of 1,749 employers' liability insurance policies have been issued to date. Fifty applications were received in July.

Recent accidents reported include:

Cook County—Hired man plowing corn turned at end of field—reached for lever on plow; lever flew up striking his glasses and causing cut above eye on frontal bone.

Warren County—Riding horseback rounding up hogs; horse's feet slipped from under him on a slope—horse fell on hired man's leg causing a length wise fracture of the large bone between the knee and ankle.

DuPage County — Was sticking hay fork into a load of hay when the team on rope started; he lost his balance, caught hold of rope and hand went into pulley; fingers bruised and cut.

DeKalb County—Hired man was endeavoring to pick cherries; limb of tree gave way and he fell to the ground spraining his right wrist.

McLean County—Hired man was lifting a pig. He lost his balance and fell striking his arm against the tin window of a pig brooder house, cutting a gash half way between wrist and elbow.

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSN.
ELECTION OF DELEGATES

NOTICE is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the month of September, 1931, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the by-laws of the Association.

During September annual meetings will be held in Christian, Jefferson and Wayne counties.

Signed:

G. E. METZGER, *Secretary.*

Aug. 15, 1931.

Lightning Hits Barn, Gets $1,200 Insurance Check

Lightning struck the cow barn of Grover Sprouls of Georgetown (Vermilion county) on the afternoon of July 2 resulting in a fire and the complete destruction of the building. Luckily Mr. Sprouls was a policyholder in the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co.

A check for $1,200 representing the entire amount of the insurance was mailed from the Chicago office the same day proof of loss was received. In a letter to Edward L. Dillon, general insurance agent for the Farm Bureau in Vermilion county, Mr. Sprouls said:

"I want to express my appreciation for the prompt payment in full of the $1,200 of insurance which I carried on my barn. This check was received within six days after the barn was burned. I am very pleased to recommend this insurance, which I secured through the agency of the Vermilion County Farm Bureau in the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company."

Marshall-Putnam County Hit by Severe Hailstorm

A CROP is never safe from destruction by hailstorm until after it is harvested and under a roof, Marshall-Putnam farmers learned recently.

On July 20, when many farmers felt that the worst hail threats were past, a violent hailstorm swept across Whitefield township destroying crops in a strip two miles wide. At the farm of Lawrence Turner near Whitefield hall, the hail stones covered the ground four inches deep when the storm ceased. Many of them were as large as golf balls.

Soybeans in this area paid the heaviest toll, which in some cases was a complete loss. Cabbage, beans, beets and rhubarb were beaten into the ground, leaving nothing but the stems. Corn in tassel suffered worse damage than younger corn.

Three days after the storm one farmer who was not even in the main path of the hail said that his corn was completely ruined. Others were speculating on the possibility of the injured corn's recovery.

More than 2,100 Illinois farmers are protecting themselves against hail losses by insurance with the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, which is owned and operated by farmers. The total amount of protection in force exceeds $2,500,000.

Country Life Gains in '31 Business Over '30

LEGAL reserve life insurance in force in the United States now totals $115,000,000,000, according to L. A. Williams, manager, Country Life Insurance Co.

This is twice the value of all farm lands in America, three times the value of all the homes, six times the total value of all the automobiles in use, and almost one-third the value of all the tangible property in the United States.

"It represents nearly $1,000 per person, an average of more than $3,000 per family, including all races and classes. For families of the middle class, which would include most of the policy holders in the Country Life Insurance Company, the average is much higher than this," says Mr. Williams.

Country Life already has $43,000,000 in life insurance in force. While the total amount of life insurance written in the United States during the first half of 1931 shows a decline of 12.3 per cent as compared with the same period last year, the business of Country Life shows an increase.



Madam, Your Husband Allowed His Policy to Lapse a Year Ago

35,000 People Died Last Year After They Had Lapsed Their Life Insurance Policies

KEEP your life insurance in force. That's the only way you can secure its benefits. When you lapse your policy you lose money, and your dependents lose the protection they ought to have.

Sacrifice almost everything to pay your life insurance premiums. Every payment increases the cash value of your policy—insures that your family will be protected if you suddenly pass away.

Will Rogers says: "I am putting my money into insurance as that's one thing I know is safe. Remember when you were a kid how hard it was to take the plunge in the creek on a cold day? Well, that's like paying an insurance premium. It takes time for some folks to make up their mind to mail the check, but after it's mailed the feeling's fine."

For full information see your County Farm Bureau or write

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET - - - - CHICAGO

527 Auto Applications Received During July

Accident Prevention Campaign Is Big Project in September

AUTOMOBILE insurance applications in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Ins. Co. up to the first of August total 29,153, for the month of July 527. The 10 high counties last month in the number of applications received were McLean, Cook, DeKalb, St. Clair, Lake, Will, Kane, Livingston, Stephenson and LaSalle.

The leading counties in auto insurance applications for the past year were Cook, Champaign, Livingston, Whiteside, Lake and McLean.

V. Vaniman, director of insurance service for the I. A. A. in co-operation with the Illinois Agricultural Mutual, county advisers, and general agents, will direct an accident prevention campaign during the month of September. Vaniman announces that 49 counties had appointed special committees to work on the project by the first of August.

Safety Club

The Illinois Farm Bureau Safety club will be organized as part of the program of reducing the number of accidents. Since the payment of losses takes a large percentage of the semi-annual premiums collected from policyholders, a substantial reduction in accidents will assist the company in holding down assessments and perhaps even lowering them if results justify such action.

A silver loving cup will be awarded by the Illinois Agricultural Association to the county Farm Bureau putting over the best auto accident campaign during September. The second prize will be a banner.

Damages Reported From Gas Pipe Line

Damage claims against the Continental Pipe Line Company reported by Farm Bureau members from Henry, Kendall, and Will counties are in process of settlement, reports the I. A. A. Transportation Department.

This is a natural gas pipe line running east and west through northern Illinois. In some cases the company found it necessary to go through hills and throw up large piles of earth. Subsoil consisting largely of clay was leeched and washed down to adjoining fields where considerable damage was done to crops.

In Will county a number of members reported damages to onion set beds. The company has announced that it will settle all claims soon after the line begins operating in the fall.

The Peoria Producers recently declared a 30% commission refund. Commissions to McLean county shippers varied from small amounts to as much as $20, totaled more than $1,100, reports the Farm Bureau.

I. A. A. Offers Aid in Bureau Telephone Case

W. R. Soverhill, president, and W. F. Black, vice-president of the Bureau County Farm Bureau, Farm Adviser W. W. Wilson, and B. L. Hudson of Wyanet, conferred with L. J. Quasey and Donald Kirkpatrick of the Illinois Agricultural Association in Chicago, Aug. 6, regarding the increase in telephone rates of the Illinois Allied Telephone Co.

The Farm Bureau and the I. A. A. will back the committee representing 6,500 local subscribers in requesting a rehearing of the case before the Illinois Commerce Commission.

The recent drastic increase in rates, the organized subscribers in both town and county contend, was not justified. They assert that the book value of the telephone property has been greatly inflated, and that the old rates gave the company an adequate return on the investment.

In the meantime approximately 3,000 Bureau county subscribers have had their telephones removed because of the unwillingness to pay the higher rates. In the town of Wyanet nearly all the merchants as well as farmers in the neighboring community had their phones removed.

Banker Pleased with I. A. A. Auto Insurance

That prompt settlement of claims is one of the best friend-makers any insurance company can have is the principle upon which the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company operates, according to A. E. Richardson, manager.

A letter from Guy Wolf, president of the Exchange State Bank at Lanark, Carroll county, Illinois, confirms this position. Mr. Wolf writes to acknowledge the receipt of a check in payment for damages to his car in an accidental collision.

"I am very well pleased with the manner in which you handled this matter," he said. "I wish to thank you and assure you that the settlement is satisfactory. I count myself lucky that I had insurance covering damages to my car and personal injury."

New Record Established In Co-Op. Oil Purchases

A new yearly record in the co-operative purchase of petroleum products by Illinois farmers will have been established in the 12 month period closing the end of August, announces L. R. Marchant, manager of the Illinois Farm Supply Company. The total gallonage of petroleum products handled during the fiscal year ending August 31 will exceed 30,000,000.

Substantial gains have been made in all lines of merchandise handled. The increase was due partly to new county companies established during the year and to general expansion by all of the 45 associated companies.

At a recent meeting of the managers and directors of the associated companies a goal of 1,000,000 gallons of motor oil for 1932 was established.

There are 847 farmer owned and controlled oil companies operating in the United States, according to a recent government report. These companies represent an investment of around $5,922,000. They handled an estimated 350,000,000 gallons of petroleum products during their last fiscal years and the average patronage refund to the member was 14.9 per cent.

This co-operative service established by farmers represents an effort to cut their production costs, to get away from buying everything retail while selling their products wholesale.

Blue Grass Co-Op. Formed in Kentucky

Kentucky farmers, who have provided several dramatic pages of co-operative history in connection with tobacco, are adding another page.

This summer they are netting $1.00 instead of 50 cents a pound for blue grass seed—without increase of cost to consumers—due to the fact that they have assumed full charge of cleaning and merchandising their crop.

Growers of 1,500,000 bushels of seed, 85 per cent of the state's production, accomplished this achievement through organization of the Kentucky Blue Grass Seed Growers Co-operative Association, at Winchester. Contracts were made with three of the most reliable seed concerns in the state to handle, clean and sell as agents for the association at a fixed charge of 13 to 15 cents a bushel. Sales have been made from $1.18 to $1.36 in contrast to prices of 25 to 35 cents for green seed received by farmers earlier in the season before the co-operative was formed.

Similar co-operatives are being formed in Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas where blue grass seed is also grown.

Red Top Seed Buyers Try to Imitate Pool

Seek to Fill Up Warehouses with Seed on Consignment to Collect Storage Fees

OLD line dealers in southern Illinois are attempting to imitate the red top pool which operates through the Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange at Flora, according to information received by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

A well known seed house at Olney recently sent out a new pooling proposition to boxholders on rural routes throughout the red top territory as follows:

"We offer our facilities to ALL growers of red top. We operate a PUBLIC STORAGE WAREHOUSE and can give you a negotiable warehouse receipt covering same. Your seed remains intact and is NOT MIXED WITH OTHER LOTS OF RED TOP and you can sell WHEN YOU PLEASE.

"WE WILL ADVANCE YOU 9 CENTS PER POUND against your red top and you can sell it when your judgment tells you it is the best time to sell. THIS GIVES YOU MANY OF THE ADVANTAGES OF BELONGING TO A RED TOP POOL and many others besides as the seed remains yours and you sell it when you get ready.

Interest and Storage

"There is a very nominal interest and storage charge. You can get your bags for red top from the SEED COMPANY and at their buying stations."

Manager James of the Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange comments on the above letter as follows: "You will note that the company states 'We will advance you 9 cents a pound against your red top seed.' Also 'This gives you many of the advantages of belonging to a red top pool and many others.' The company thereby acknowledges that the red top pool offers advantages to the farmer.

"The company further states 'There is a very nominal interest and storage charge.' If the farmers are going to pool their seed, why not pool it in their own organization?

"I believe the reason for the above proposition being circulated is due to the unsettled market condition of red top and blue grass and the old line dealers are not willing to stand the load of a further decline in the price of seed. They want the farmer to carry this risk and, if the price drops below 9 cents per pound, the farmer will refund this difference to them together with the very nominal interest charge."

Do You Ship Farm Produce Parcel Post?

One of the most recent developments in agricultural marketing has been the increased use of parcel post as a connecting link between producer and consumer. At the present time the Post Office Department at Washington is attempting to further increase the sale of farm products by this method.

The Post Office has written the I. A. A. asking for names of those who have tried this method of marketing. If you have had experience marketing by parcel post, write the Post Office Dept., Washington, D. C., and give them the benefit of your suggestions.



Warehouse of Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange, Flora, Ill.

Ask to Have Agent Continued at Hermon

The Knox County Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association entered a plea before the Illinois Commerce Commission on July 30 for continuation of the station agent at Hermon by the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad.

H. E. Gehring, C. M. Hunter and E. U. Shumaker of the Knox County Farm Bureau, and Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel for the I. A. A., gave reasons why the agency service should be maintained.

The Knox County Farm Bureau oil company has a bulk plant at this point. The co-operative and numerous livestock shippers in the surrounding territory would be considerably inconvenienced if the station agent were withdrawn.

Evidence presented to the Commission revealed that the income of the railroad at this station had averaged approximately $5,000 annually during the past four years, and that only during the first half of this year because of the depression have receipts showed a decline.

The fact that livestock growers around Hermon and other points in Knox county are not feeding as many cattle this year as usual accounts for part of the decline in the railroad's business. At the close of the hearing the Commission took the case under advisement.

Macon County Supply Co. Builds New Bulk Plant

CONSTRUCTION of a new bulk oil plant at Lodge, Piatt county, is now complete, making four plants owned by the Macon County Supply Company, which serves Piatt and Macon county farmers.

"Contrary to those skeptics who have said that we could not compete with other oil companies on the low margin of profit existing today in the petroleum industry, we want to emphatically state that the Macon County Supply Company can and is making a profit," declared Manager Hugh Jackson.

"The audit for the first six months of our fiscal year showed a substantial profit for that period. Naturally the profit is not as great as it has been in the past, but unless the margin is greatly reduced during the balance of the year, there will be a nice profit at the end of the year.

"Last year our patronage refund paid to Farm Bureau members in the two counties averaged $15.42 or more than enough to pay the Farm Bureau membership dues. Practically half our business comes from non-members, who buy from us only because they found our SERVICE petroleum products the most satisfactory to use.

Vaccinates His Own Pigs, Saves $144 on 720 Head

A. T. Sumner of Stockland, Iroquois county, reports a saving of $144 on pig vaccinations this year through the use of Farm Bureau serum and virus. He vaccinated 720 head of hogs at a saving of 20 cents a head. He reports that not a single hog was lost on account of the vaccination and that he is well pleased with this Farm Bureau service.

Sam Thompson Talks to Home Folks at Old Salem

Reviews Economic Situation, Tells How Farmers Can Help Selves By Working Together

THE influence of world economic and political conditions on American farm prices, a review of the agricultural situation in this country, the government's national program for agriculture through the Marketing Act, the farmer's opportunity for better bargaining power through co-operative marketing, and the achievements of Illinois farmers in this field were discussed by Sam H. Thompson, member Federal Farm Board, at the 20th district Farm Bureau picnic, Old Salem, Menard county, August 12.

Mr. Thompson's address was a constructive presentation and summary of the current situation and what farmers can do toward improving their economic position.

"To help farmers make the necessary adjustments in production, distribution, and marketing to meet these changed conditions," said the speaker, "Congress passed the Agricultural Marketing Act and created the Federal Farm Board to administer it. By this Act Congress definitely committed the government to the support of co-operative marketing as a means to help farmers help themselves in this adjustment, the most unparalled which they, the farmers of America, have had to make in 150 years.

"*Making these adjustments for American agriculture means collective planning, collective thinking, and collective working upon the supply and demand problems, production problems, and a multitude of problems connected with the economical distribution and marketing of crops.* Progress will be made more surely and more steadily if back of the program there is a growing, coherent and unified body of farmers' co-operative organizations working to a common end. This should develop a program of lasting value. . . .

Only Efficient Producer Can Be Helped

"*Through organized marketing the farmer should receive a larger part of the dollar paid by the consumer for his product. His co-operative can be of real service in helping him to plan his next year's operation. But the farmer must be an efficient producer to get these benefits. There is nothing that can be done to help the inefficient man who refuses to change his methods.*

"Correlation of all of our efforts,



Sam H. Thompson

Federal and State, with the loyalty and support of farmers, will bring about these accumulated results: *adjustment of production to consumer's demand, organized marketing in the interests of the farmer, and efficient production.* It must be kept in mind that no production problem can be separated from the purely human problem of making a decent living, which always presses severely upon the producer. . . .

Progress of Co-Operative Marketing In Illinois

"For more than 15 years the Illinois Agricultural Association has been doing local work in the promotion of co-operative marketing in the state of Illinois. This organization has to its credit, as you all know, a wonderful achievement. In July, 1930, there were 970 co-operative marketing associations in Illinois. These associations had a total membership of 206,700 and during the year 1929-30 transacted business to the amount of $204,600,000, of which dairy products made up approximately $38,000,0000, grain $97,000,000 and livestock $60,000,000. Since the creation of the Farm Board the Illinois Agricultural Association has had the Board's assistance and co-operation in all of its work. . . .

Co-Op. Marketing Not Magic

"*The advocate of co-operative marketing should keep in mind, in his earnest desire to help himself and his neighbors, not to over-sell co-operative marketing. He should not become so enthusiastic as to believe that co-operative marketing is a panacea for all farm ills or that it will make him rich over night,* or that such a plan is the sort of magic by which inefficiency can be turned into efficiency, or weakness into strength, or failure into success. *Co-operative marketing is only a method of doing business.* Unless it can produce better results than the system with which farmers are dissatisfied, it cannot hope to succeed. The results of any system or method, new or old, depend upon the efficiency of its management, the honesty and competency of its officials, and the loyalty of its supporting members.

Individual Farmer's Part

"In this connection, it is worth while to observe that it is the farmer's job to set up the organization. The farmers who market their products through organizations must become responsible for their successful operation. Teamwork between farmers and the management of their associations on one hand and the Board on the other should result in the development of strong co-operatives which can and will render effective service to their members and which will become the chief factors in improving agricultural conditions.

"*If the individual farmer is to receive the benefits, he must become a member of his local co-operative association.* Whether he joins is a matter for him to decide for himself. He should do this of his own free will after he has carefully investigated the situation as to the soundness of the organization's management and the purposes, as well as the benefits, he may secure therefrom.

"The American farmer must come to realize that six and one-half million farmers operating individual farm units are helpless in marketing their products unless they co-operate with their neighbors in local associations and these associations centralize their sales efforts in one organization. In the development of national organizations to cope with other highly organized groups, the individual farmer must do his part by joining and supporting a local association affiliated with the national sales agency.

Know Your Friends

"To farmers and to others interested in the betterment of agriculture I would suggest that they consider the facts I have recited before they swallow other views of the situation, even if these are voiced by their unquestioned friends. *A great deal of misleading and even malicious propaganda is being spread, both openly and under cover, by men who are out to get some*

(Continued on Page 18)

personal advantage or generally to discredit the Farm Board and its efforts to help the farmers. Unfortunately, many people who have the farmers' interests at heart have been misled by such propaganda. Farmers should understand that the real purpose back of this campaign is to block them in their efforts to organize their own marketing system.

Trade Opposition

"It is not surprising that the private marketing trade should resent the growth of co-operative marketing and the aid which the Board has given to marketing organizations. *More business to the co-operative means less to the private trade.* The elimination of fluctuations in prices takes away the speculator's opportunity to profit from such price fluctuations. It is even natural that all those who are bitterly hostile to the Agricultural Marketing Act, the Federal Farm Board, and the national co-operative marketing program, in other commodities as well as wheat, should seek to have the Board adopt mistaken policies, particularly if these would endanger the Board's financial position and weaken its standing with farmers and the country.

Best System Will Survive

"Naturally, there will be competition between co-operative methods of selling farm products and the old methods which have been used for many years. The first reaction on the part of many of those engaged in handling farm products under the old system when the Agricultural Marketing Act became a law was that the change would be sudden, and would, therefore, jeopardize their business. You are reminded, however, of the fact that any changes from one system to another necessarily will be gradual and the industry will have opportunity to adjust itself in meeting these changing conditions. Progress is always painful and the system rendering the best service is the one that survives.

Cost of Distribution

"We hear a lot about the rising cost of distribution. This is not confined to agriculture alone, for it affects every line of modern economic activity. Let me quote you a statement by an outstanding authority, Roger W. Babson, issued June 14:

" 'The keynote to future prosperity is improvement in distribution methods. Distributors must cut costs and pass along to the consumers the saving already achieved in production. Progress in production has far outstripped progress in distribution. Our distribution system, because of its high cost, is still the bottle neck which prevents the free flow of mass production which gets to



the consumer. This business must attract that great potential market among the lower income classes to provide an adequate outlet for its huge producing capacity and to do this it must reduce costs. Authorities estimate that the avoidable waste in distribution is between $8,000,000,000 and $10,000,000,000 a year.'

"I want you to think carefully of that statement coming from an authoritative source, referring to the situation that confronts the industrial and business world. *Industry is much better organized and, therefore, has a greater bargaining power in the sale of its products than is possible for the farmers, acting individually, to have.* If it is necessary for business to organize to meet these situations squarely, then it certainly behooves the agricultural producers to unite their efforts to eliminate all wastes and unnecessary services between the producer and the consumer."

Milk Prices

(For July based on 3.5% milk unless otherwise specified.)

Baltimore—Maryland State Dairymen's Assn. announces $2.84 per 100 lbs. del'd for class I basic fluid milk; f. o. b. country pt. $2.32. Class II $1.86 del'd, country pt. $1.34. Cash and carry 12c.

Pittsburgh—Dairymen's Co-Operative Sales Co. announces $2.68 del'd, $2.03 country pt. for 100 lbs. Class I fluid. Class II $1.49 del'd, $1.10 country pt. Class III surplus, butter prices (.04 cents per 1/10% butterfat). Retail 12c.

Springfield — Producers Dairy Co. announces $1.90 for Class I basic fluid milk del'd to city. Retail 9-1/11 cents. Cash and carry 8c.

Rock Island—Quality Milk Ass'n announces $1.85 per 100 Class I basic, f. o. b. country pt. Class II $1.25. Retail 10c. Cash and carry 8c. These are the prevailing prices, but not the price agreed upon by the dealers and the Quality Milk Ass'n. Class III butterfat price.

DeKalb—Milk Consumers Ass'n announces $2.32 per 100 for Class I basic fluid milk del'd. Surplus butter 92 score market. Retail 12c. Cash and carry 11c.

Chicago—Pure Milk Ass'n announces Class I basic fluid $2.32 country pt. June Class II 93c country pt. June Class III 78c country pt. Retail 13c. Cash and carry 11½c.

Bloomington—McLean County Milk Producers announces Class I 38½c per lb. butterfat. Class IIa 31.85c per lb. butterfat. Class II 28.85c per lb. butterfat. Class III 26.35c per lb. butterfat. The prices for 4% milk f. o. b. Bloomington are: Basic milk $1.814. Surplus milk $1.395. These prices include the 5c per hundred checkoff.

Quincy—Quincy Co-Operative Milk Producers announces $2.20 per 100 lbs. Class I basic fluid del'd. Retail 10c. Cash and carry 8c.

St. Louis—Sanitary Milk Producers announces $2.15 per 100 lbs. Class I basic fluid milk country pt. Class II 97c, Class III 81c. Retail 12c. Cash and carry 10-11c. In above prices 3c checkoff has been previously deducted. Have about a 50% surplus in July.

Decatur—Decatur Milk Ass'n announces $2.06 for Class I basic del'd. Class II $1.45 del'd, Class III 90c del'd. Retail 10½c. Cash and carry 8½c.

Pontiac — Pontiac Milk Producers Ass'n announces $1.92½ for Class I basic, Class II 32c per lb. butterfat. Retail 10c. Cash and carry 8c.

McLean County Producers Report July Sales

The total volume of milk produced by members of the association for July, 1931, is 1,783,643 lbs. It was disposed of in the following manner: fluid milk and cream representing 616,784 lbs., milk to other dealers representing 91,144 lbs., manufactured milk representing 872,737 lbs. and surplus milk representing 202,978 lbs.

Fluid sales are off 3.85% as compared with June, 1931. July sales are down largely due to the summer students leaving town and the people who are on their vacation. Sales are up over 16,700 lbs. as compared with July, 1930.

July production is off 18.41% as compared with June, 1931.

Four hundred and fifty-three members delivered milk during July, with an average production of 126.20 lbs.

July prices for 3.5% milk f. o. b. Bloomington are:

Basic milk	$1,588
Surplus milk	$1.220

The Mid-West Grain Corporation handled 1,063 carloads of grain in the month of July, more than 3,200 in nine months of operation.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Number 9 SEPTEMBER, 1931 Volume 9

I. A. A. Testifies Before Commerce Commission

15 Per Cent Rate Increase Would Add $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 to Grain and Livestock Freight Bill

AN increase of 15 per cent in freight rates on Illinois farm products would place an additional burden of $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 annually on Illinois grain and livestock alone, President Earl C. Smith testified September 4 before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Chicago.

"Anything tending to reduce the farmer's present income would have to be taken from his capital investment, for with few exceptions almost every commodity is now being produced at a loss," he said.

Many Witnesses

The hearing on Friday, September 4, gave the farmer his day in court. Heads of the important nation-wide and mid-west farm organizations appeared as witnesses. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Chas. E. Hearst of Iowa; W. H. Settle of Indiana; Chas. E. Ewing, president of the National Livestock Marketing Association; Sen. Smith Brookhart of Iowa; C. E. Huff, president of the Farmers National Grain Corp., Chicago, and others testified before the Commission.

Would Add $150,000,000

In a statement released by the American Farm Bureau Federation, O. W. Sandberg, director of transportation, declared that more than $150,000,000 would be added to the farmer's annual freight bill if the increase is granted. Most of this burden would fall on the great agricultural districts of the middle west, from Illinois to the Rockies, he said.

"We will admit," Sandberg said, "that the railroads have a problem, but



agriculture's problem is vastly more aggravated and our farmers have faced it for more than a decade, while the railroads did not begin to worry until slightly more than a year ago.

He presented evidence showing that during the last decade agriculture suffered a decline in value of $2,670 per farm, whereas during the same period the railroads were able to add about $8,000,000,000 to their book value.

$21.85 on Car Corn

It was shown that a carload of Illinois corn would call for $21.85 more freight charges if the 15-cent increase became effective. In the same way the Kansas wheat farmer would face an increase of $27.99 on each carload of grain shipped to America. Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel, and L. J. Quasey of the I. A. A. assisted in getting the evidence before the Commission.

Chas. E. Ewing, president of the National Livestock Marketing Association, gave a dramatic analysis of his farm experiences in operating 2,000 acres of land in Macon and McLean counties, Illinois, uring the past 10 years. "On wheat, oats and corn raised this year," said Mr. Ewing, "the owner's income lacks from $2 to $5 an acre of paying expenses.

"The livestock industry of America is the backbone of agriculture," he said. "Two-thirds of the agricultural lands of America produce hay and forage which must be marketed through livestock. The livestock industry is in no position to carry an added burden. It has been bled white. This 15 per cent increase in rates would impose an additional burden of $14,000,000 to $15,000,000 annually for livestock to carry.

Farmers National Grain Corp. Buys Mid-West

Change Does Not Affect Relation of Member Farmers' Elevators and Illinois Grain Corp.

DIRECTORS of the Illinois Grain Corporation meeting in a special session in Chicago, Sept. 3, voted unanimously to approve an operating contract with the Farmers National Grain Corporation under which the latter will acquire through purchase the entire assets and personnel of the Mid-West Grain Corp., sales subsidiary of the Illinois regional. The transfer will become effective immediately.

This action represents another step in the movement to consolidate the co-operative grain marketing agencies of the country so as to give the grain producers of America an efficient and economical nation-wide sales organization controlling the bulk of the country's annual production.



C. P. Cummings

Through its personnel, the Mid-West Grain Corporation holds memberships on the Chicago Board of Trade, the St. Louis Merchant's Exchange, and the Peoria Board of Trade. In addition to its main office at 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, the Mid-West has branch offices in St. Louis, Peoria, Decatur, Jacksonville and Pontiac, Illinois.

Organized less than a year ago to handle and sell the grain delivered by the 71 Illinois farmers' elevators and co-operative grain companies holding membership in the Illinois Grain Corp., the Mid-West Grain Corporation developed rapidly, handling more than 3,000 cars of grain during its first six months of operation. Its largest month was in July this year when a total of

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

1,063 cars of grain were sold.

"The Mid-West Grain Corp. was formed to provide a grain marketing service for Illinois growers before the Farmers National had fully developed its sales service," commented Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, which has sponsored the co-operative grain marketing movement in Illinois.

"Developments during the past year have been such that the best interests of Illinois grain producers will be served by centralizing their sales efforts in the Farmers National in the interest of efficiency and economy.

"The need of the hour in this movement is co-operation between the co-operatives. The only justification for farm organization of any kind is the service it can render the man on the farm. And we in Illinois as in other states are doing our utmost to consolidate and co-ordinate the forces working for the ultimate benefit of the agricultural industry."

"The sale of the Mid-West Grain Corporation will not in any way affect the relation of farmers' elevators holding membership in the Illinois Grain Corporation," explained G. C. Johnstone of Bloomington, president of the latter organization and a member of the board of directors of the Farmers National Grain Corp. "We will continue as the regional member of the Farmers National for the state building up the volume of Illinois grain handled through co-operative channels.

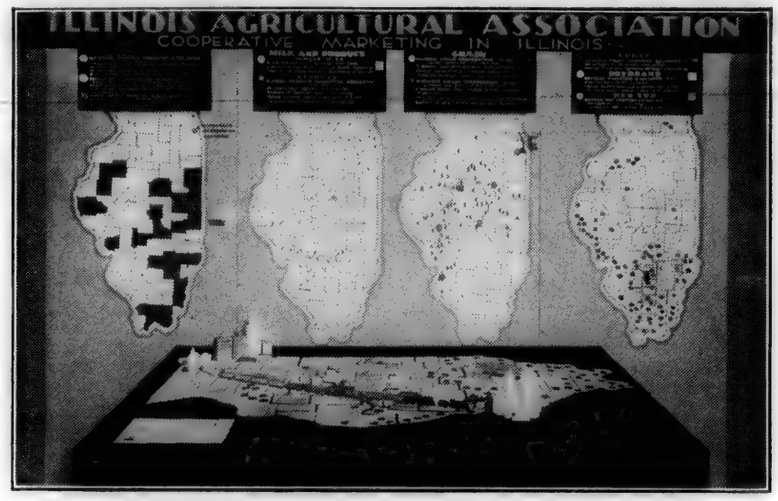
"The larger sales organization with its personnel and contacts reaching out into all the principal markets of the country and beyond is equipped to give Illinois grain producers and their local elevators the most efficient service and the highest possible price for their grain."

Charles P. Cummings, general manager of the Mid-West, becomes vice-president and sales manager of the Illinois Grain Corporation under the change. Mr. Cummings will continue to represent the interests of farmer elevator members of the Illinois Grain Corporation in the sale of their grain by and through the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

Harrison Fahrnkopf Weds

Harrison Fahrnkopf, director of grain marketing for the I. A. A. during the past four years, and formerly farm adviser in McLean county, was married on July 4 to Miss Gwendolyn Large of Flora, Illinois, who had been employed as office secretary by the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange.

Mr. and Mrs. Fahrnkopf have established their home in Bloomington.



I. A. A. MARKETING EXHIBIT AT ILLINOIS STATE AND AURORA FAIRS

THE volume of Illinois farm products including livestock, milk and produce, grain, fruit, soybeans and red top sold through co-operative channels is illustrated in the above exhibit shown by the I. A. A. at the Illinois State and Aurora Fairs last month. This exhibit as well as the general I. A. A. exhibit was used also at a number of county fairs including Mercer, Henry, Jersey and Richland.

The exhibit reveals that nearly 22,000 carloads or approximately 20 per cent of Illinois livestock were marketed co-operatively through the Producer agencies at Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria, Indianapolis and Springfield in 1930. Patronage refunds on commissions have averaged $100,000 yearly to Illinois livestock shippers who patronize their own agencies.

Nearly 3,000,000,000 pounds of milk were sold co-operatively in 13 organized milk sheds in Illinois last year. If the collective bargaining and co-operative marketing operations carried on by these milk selling organizations increased the price to dairymen only 10 cents per cwt. their income would be raised approximately $3,000,000.

Last year approximately 5,000,000 pounds of butterfat were sold co-operatively to 24 contracting creameries. This volume of cream came from 58 co-operative produce associations in 32 counties.

The Illinois Grain Corporation with 71 member farmers' elevators represents an annual volume of 12,000,000 bushels of grain. The sales subsidiary, the Mid-West Grain Corporation, handled 3,000,000 bushels of grain during its first six months of operation. Daily bids and services are given from the main office at Chicago and the five branch offices at St. Louis, Peoria, Jacksonville, Decatur and Pontiac.

The Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange with 48 member associations handled approximately 1,500 cars of fruits and vegetables last year.

The Soybean Marketing Association which has approximately 2,900 members, marketed co-operatively in 1930 1,150,000 bushels of soybeans. The estimated increase in returns to growers approximated $172,500.

Seventeen hundred members of the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange in southeastern Illinois pooled approximately 1,000,000 pounds of red top seed through their co-operative, benefiting not only the members of the Exchange, but also non-members.

Corn for Coal

A Denison, Iowa, dispatch to the press says: "Burn-a-bushel-of-corn-a-day clubs will be formed in this part of Iowa in the fall if present plans materialize. Corn has excellent heating qualities and is selling for $3 a ton less than coal, farmer proponents of the plan say. It is proposed to eliminate the surplus with the hope of increasing the price of corn 25 cents a bushel."

"The August issue of the I. A. A. RECORD for 1931 appealed to me as one of the best publications up to date. It contains from cover to cover material that every Farm Bureau member, as well as non-members, should know.

"Every department was well represented with timely facts showing the reasons why everyone should be Farm Bureau members during the depression.

"Wishing you success for bigger and better publications."

R. G. Stewart, Manager,
Champaign County Service Co.

Edgar Markham, assistant to the chairman of the Federal Farm Board and director of press relations, visited the I. A. A. offices on Aug. 17.

Thousands Visit Farm Bureau Tent at Illinois State Fair

Country Life Queen Contest Feature of Farm Bureau Day

NEARLY a thousand Farm Bureau members and their guests assembled in the Farm Bureau headquarters' tent at the Illinois State Fair, Friday, August 28.

The principal attraction of the day was the style show and beauty contest held early in the afternoon. Miss Frances Johnston, a pretty 17-year-old Lawrenceville high school girl, was crowned Country Life Queen, winning over nine other contestants, all of whom had placed first in their respective county contests.

Miss Johnston, height five feet, weight 104 pounds, is an attractive, blue-eyed brunette with dark chestnut hair. She is an accomplished elocutionist. Miss Johnston has been appearing on public programs since she was eight years of age, and has given readings over a number of radio stations. The prize of $75 in gold was presented by Senator Simon E. Lantz of Congerville, chairman of the Committee of Judges.

Second Prize $25

Miss Dorothy Roberts of Champaign county, a University of Illinois co-ed, was awarded the second prize of $25 in gold. Miss Roberts has been active in 4-H Club work as a member and leader in her home county for a number of years. She is 20 years old, five feet four inches in height, and weighs 126 pounds. Her favorite sports are swimming and tennis.

The other contestants, all attractive girls and winners of their respective county contests, were Eleanor Ferguson, Henry county; Helen Phillips, Macon county; Ida I. Eppel, McHenry county; Helen Kolmer, Monroe county; Elizabeth Meyer, Morgan county; Sarah Biederbeck, Stark county; Elaine Plott, Union county; and Helen Homann, Effingham county.

The girls were judged on the following qualities: grace, poise, simplicity and attractiveness of dress, charm, intelligence, self-possession, vivaciousness as well as physical characteristics.

The contest was staged in a pretty setting on a platform erected for the occasion in front of the colorful I. A. A. exhibits. Each girl was required to mount the platform, walk from one end to the other slowly keeping time with the orchestral music. Each was required to bow, smile and address the judges and audience as follows: "How do you do, Honorable Judges, Ladies and Gentlemen. I am delighted to be here and glad to see you."



Miss Frances Johnston, who was crowned Country Life Queen, at State Fair on Farm Bureau Day winning over nine other contestants.

The girls all were attractively but simply dressed. Each carried bright gold-colored canes with ribbons bearing the name of the county which they represented.

Judges of the contest were Senator Simon E. Lantz of Congerville; G. C. Johnstone, Bloomington; L. W. Taylor, manager St. Nicholas Hotel, Springfield; Prof. Stewart of Berea College, Berea, Kentucky; and Dwight Hart, Taylorville.

After the crowning of the queen each of the contestants came to the platform to congratulate her. President Earl C. Smith had previously introduced and presented the judges to the audience.

The facilities at the Farm Bureau headquarters' tent were enjoyed by thousands of members and fair visitors throughout the week. The I. A. A. exhibits which were more elaborate than usual illustrated the entire I. A. A.-Farm Bureau program in Illinois. The co-operative marketing exhibit attracted wide attention.

It included an electrically-driven train which as it moved over a relief map of Illinois, illustrated where the principal farm products are grown over the state. A series of vertical maps of Illinois formed the background. These were illuminated by lights flashing on and off telling the story of the volume of different farm commodities sold co-operatively. Grain, livestock, fluid milk, produce, soybeans, and red top were represented.

Visualizes Services

The general I. A. A. exhibit illustrated the entire Farm Bureau-I. A. A. program. The display artist visualized attractively and effectively the different services made possible to Farm Bureau members through organized effort. Colored paper cut-outs mounted in a series of 16 cases electrically lighted from the rear told the story. White letters on theatrical gauze screens across the front of each individual exhibit told the story of each project.

The Illinois Farm Supply Company had an interesting exhibit in the tent playing up SERVICE petroleum products; C. W. Ward, sales representative, was in charge. The Sangamon county 4-H Clubs were represented in one corner of the tent with a pop and lunch stand which served hundreds of visitors throughout the week.

The attendance at the Fair this year was below normal, although the exhibits of livestock and attractions were equal to, if not better, than in former years.

During the morning and afternoon the I. A. A. public address system was on hand to entertain the visiting crowds passing through the tent with march and dance music. The new record carrying a 12-minute address by President Earl C. Smith was broadcast through the public address system both morning and afternoon. It received much favorable comment by those who listened.

In answer to requests by many who asked for copies of the address it is reproduced in this issue of the RECORD.

"I wish to congratulate you upon your splendid article: 'Is Farm Organization Worth the Effort?' appearing in the August issue of the Dairyman's Journal. The cartoon on page eight of the same magazine is exactly the kind of advertising that gets over with the prospect."

O. D. Brissenden,
Livingston county, Illinois.

2,000 at Paxton

PAXTON, Ill., August 25.—Farm Bureau members who are not lined up with their co-operatives are standing in the way of progress just as much as non-members, declared Larry Williams, manager of Country Life Insurance Company, before 2,000 Ford county farmers at the county Farm Bureau picnic here today. A. B. Schofield, I. A. A. director, and Farm Adviser Purnell had an excellent program arranged.



G. J. Johnson

"Some Farm Bureau members ought to wear labels so people could tell they are members," Mr. Williams said. "No one could ever tell it by the way they act."

Representative Gus J. Johnson, speaking in behalf of the Association of Commerce, welcomed the Farm Bureau members to Paxton. He paid tribute to the legislative committee of the I. A. A. for the way it has functioned at Springfield.

"The legislative committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is respected by every member of the House of Representatives for the sincere way it has worked for constructive legislation," said Mr. Johnson. "What that committee recommends carries a lot of weight and always gets careful consideration."

Music was furnished by the Paxton School Band and the Danville colored quartette. The public address system of the I. A. A. also furnished recorded music during the day.

Prizes were given for the oldest couple present, the youngest baby, and the family which came the greatest distance. A carload of limestone and a pure bred gilt were given at a drawing held on the platform.

Kirkpatrick at Murphysboro

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., August 26. — Around 1,500 Farm Bureau members of the 25th Congressional district heard Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel for the I. A. A., in an address at the district picnic here today urge more effective organization and co-operation as the only panacea for the present conditions in agriculture.

Mr. Kirkpatrick enumerated instance after instance in which organization had already benefited agriculture and pointed out future possibilities.

Fred Dietz of De Soto, director of the I. A. A. from the 25th district, introduced the speaker. Farm Adviser J. G. McCall of Jackson county presided.

Preceding the speaker on the afternoon program, the Jackson county 4-H Clubs presented a special program of music and club demonstrations. During the morning 4-H pigs were judged to pick the county winners.

Music was furnished during the day by the amplifying system of the I. A. A.

Good Crowd at Effingham

EFFINGHAM, Ill., August 27.—In direct contrast with the old system of trade, co-operative selling and buying by organized farmers is returning a large part of the profits to the home communities to be deposited in rural banks, George Metzger, secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association, told Effingham County Farm Bureau members and their guests at the annual picnic here today.

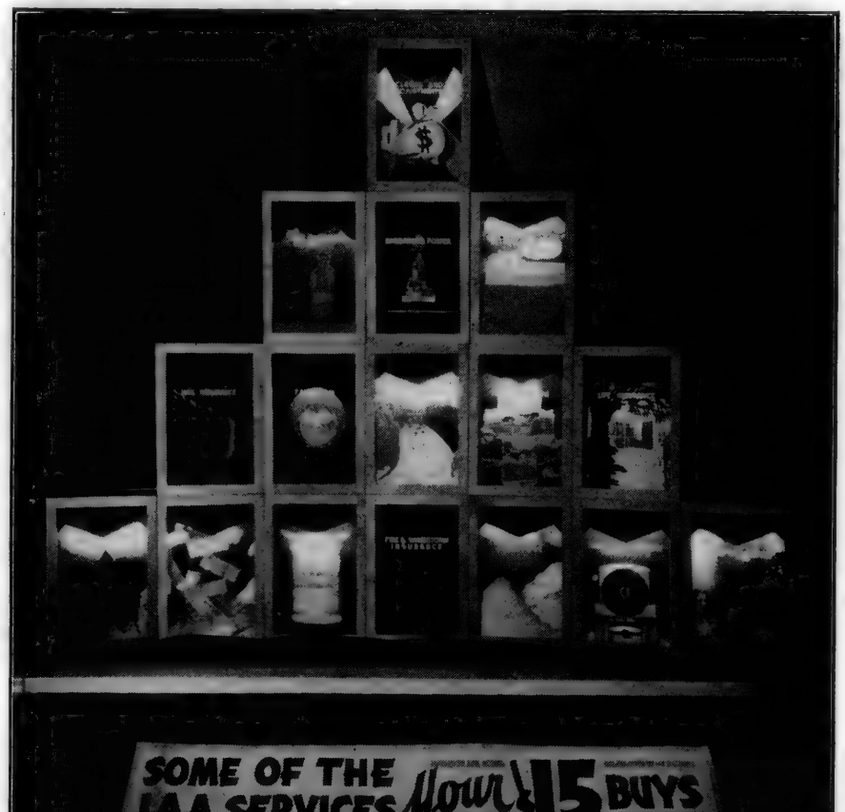
"One of the great faults of our present system is that a great part of the money has been drained out of the rural sections and is now concentrated in the large city banks leaving the rural banks stripped to the point that they are not able to finance local projects," he continued.

Farmers' co-operative oil companies alone returned $400,000 in patronage dividends to Illinois farmers last year to be deposited in their local banks, Mr. Metzger pointed out. In the same way profits on agricultural products marketed co-operatively are distributed back to the rural communities.

Other speakers on the program were Leroy Melton, Greenville, Ill., national president of the Farmers Equity Union; Wilbur H. Coultas, manager of the Soybean Marketing Association, and C. H. James, manager of the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange, red top co-operative.

Hog calling, chicken calling, husband calling, and other contests were conducted from the platform. Prizes were awarded for the oldest couple attending the picnic, the most recently married couple, and the largest family attending. A horseshoe pitching contest and races were held as the final events on the program. The I. A. A. public address system entertained with music and amplified the speakers' voices.

Southern Illinois Poultry Day was celebrated on September 10 on the Crome Farm at Albion in Edwards county. The University and the Farm Bureaus sponsored the program.



This colorful "flasher" exhibit illustrating 16 I. A. A.-Farm Bureau services attracted much attention at the Illinois State and Aurora Fairs.



CONTESTANTS AT STATE FAIR FARM BUREAU DAY

Seated—1931 Country Life Queen, Miss Frances Johnston of Lawrence county. Left to right, standing—Ida I. Eppel, McHenry county; Helen Kolmer, Monroe; Elizabeth Meyers, Morgan; Eleanor Ferguson, Henry; Dorothy Roberts, Champaign, who placed second; Elaine Plott, Union; Helen Phillips, Macon; Sara Biederbeck, Stark, and Helen Homann, Effingham.

2,000 at Kendall Picnic

SANDWICH, Illinois, August 29.—A parade of 4-H Club members with their livestock impressed the 2,000 people who sat in the grandstand at the fair grounds here this afternoon at the Kendall County Farm Bureau picnic.

A compact column of boys and girls reaching more than 200 yards as they marched past the reviewing stand emphasized the magnitude of this movement among the farm youth of the country. More than $500 in premiums was awarded to winners of the various divisions of the 4-H Club show.

V. Vaniman, director of insurance service for the I. A. A., was the speaker of the day. He emphasized the fact that this is a day of organization when farmers must stick together.

"Nobody is going to solve the farmer's problems for him," said Mr. Vaniman, "and the individual farmer is not going to solve it. When a solution comes it will be reached by organized agriculture."

The morning program consisted of judging 4-H livestock and judging the girls' 4-H exhibit. C. E. Gates, farm adviser of LaSalle county, was judge of all livestock and Mrs. Carl Lewis judged the girls' exhibits.

Horseshoe pitching and music by the amplifying system of the I. A. A. also preceded the picnic dinner. In the afternoon the Plattville Community Band and the East Oswego Male Quartette furnished special music. Farm Adviser W. P. Miller presided.

A baseball game between the LaSalle County Farm Bureau nine and Kendall County was the final event on the program.

Picnic and 4-H Show at Lincoln

LINCOLN, Illinois, August 31.—The Logan County Farm Bureau picnic held at Chautauqua Park here today closed the most popular month for holding annual Farm Bureau picnics. More than 40 Illinois county Farm Bureaus held their annual outdoor gatherings during August.

A crowd estimated at 3,000 attended the picnic in spite of threatened rain. One feature that drew a good crowd during the morning was the county 4-H Club fair where more than 60 pigs, a score of baby beeves and lambs were exhibited. The entire morning was devoted to judging livestock.

In the afternoon at the auditorium, Larry Williams, manager of Country Life Insurance Company, spoke on the ideals of the Farm Bureau. He emphasized that the organization was not formed to make more money, but to maintain and defend a decent standard of living.

"The farmer didn't start this organization business," said Mr. Williams. "Every other industry in the world was organized first and the farmer was forced to do it as a defense measure. No organization has ever succeeded by making money its only ideal. The quicker Farm Bureau members realize that their organization has a greater goal than this, the better it will be for the organization."

Other numbers on the program were as follows: a style show by Logan County 4-H Club girls, a demonstration of how to make a bed properly by one of the room improvement clubs, and several selections by the Pawnee Quartette. Farm Adviser J. H. Checkley presided.

As the last event of the day, the Logan County Farm Bureau baseball team played an exhibition game with Sangamon county. Logan won 12 to 2.

Livingston Co. Board Meets

The Livingston County Farm Bureau board of directors held its regular monthly meeting in the I. A. A. offices on Sept. 8. Meeting with the board also were members of the organization committee from the 18 units in the county. More than 50 attended the meeting.

Raster Takes Bride

Hermann Raster, field resepresentative for the Illinois Produce Marketing Association, was recently married to Miss Mary Ellen F. Randolph of Canton, Illinois. They are making their home at Canton.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*
MAX HARRELSON, *Assistant Editor*

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The Railroads Want a Raise

THE present efforts of the railroads to increase their income 15 per cent at the expense of the farmer, manufacturer, and other shippers is an interesting illustration of the constant and continuous efforts made by industries, groups, and classes to get a larger share of the national income. The railroads think they are hard up because the majority are not making the usual five and one-half to six per cent interest on their investment. It is true their stocks and bonds have suffered appreciably during the current depression.

But the railroads are relatively prosperous when compared with the farming industry under existing prices. Railroad securities have suffered far less on the average than farm land values and farm mortgages. Farmers would be pleased to have a benevolent government enforce a price on farm products high enough to bring an average net return of even three per cent on the investment.

There are no government commissions meeting to inquire into the financial status of the agricultural industry for the purpose of arbitrarily fixing farm prices at a profitable level. The most the government has done to date is to loan money and give advisory service in federating farm co-operatives designed to reduce the spread between producer and consumer prices. True, is has bought wheat and cotton through stabilization corporations to help the market temporarily—but it has not fixed prices.

The farmer needs the railroads particularly for long hauls; in fact, he needs many services and manufactured products for which he is compelled to pay prices out of line with current returns for his own services and products.

The hearings before the Commerce Commission teaches a striking lesson. They reveal the need for more effective organization of farmers if agriculture is to hold its own and approximate a fair return for the service it renders.

At. St. Louis

AS we go to press organized dairymen in the St. Louis territory, the Sanitary Milk Producers Association, are withholding their milk from the Pevely Dairy Company, refusing to sell at the starvation prices offered.

The Pevely Company which, according to reports, supplies approximately half the St. Louis market with milk and dairy products, has been antagonistic to co-operative efforts of the producers from the beginning. The company has repeatedly declined to deal with the association in contrast to all other dealers who have recognized the right of farmers to bargain collectively in the sale of their products.

In the meantime the Pevely Company is resorting to the doubtful practice of bringing in "bootleg" milk from uninspected territory. That milk is produced by farmers. Thus we have the example again of one group of farmers contributing to the burdens of another, one group fastening the yoke of low prices tighter around the necks of another. Further organization with co-operation between co-operatives is the obvious lesson taught by this experience. It's the only way farmers can win.

Stark, Whiteside, McLean, Warren, and Henry counties have reported serious outbreaks of hog cholera. The Farm Bureaus are prepared with extra supplies of high grade serum and virus to head off the spread of the disease. Preparedness for such emergencies by the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association is quite as important a service as its cash savings to Farm Bureau members.



ONLY four out of 34 County Farm Bureau teams remain in the race for the Illinois Farm Bureau baseball championship. The semi-final series of games opened Wednesday, September 9, with Knox and Carroll counties playing at Galesburg. Greene and Livingston counties were scheduled to open at Carrollton on Sept. 12.

Livingston county, the dark horse in the race for the championship, upset the powerful Logan County Farm Bureau team in the final game of their series at the Three-Eye League Park, Bloomington, Sept. 4, score 9 to 7.



It was a hard-fought game from start to finish with first one team ahead, then the other. Livingston county took the lead 5 to 0 in the second. Logan county came back in the 3rd, 4th and 6th innings and took the lead 6 to 5. In the 8th the two teams stood at 7 all, but in the 9th the Livingston boys forged ahead with two runs to win the game.

Livingston had won the previous game played at Lincoln, 7 to 1. Logan county won the opener on August 21, 1 to 0.

The two remaining teams will play for the state championship which last year went to McDonough county in western Illinois.

Knox county is look upon as a strong contender for championship honors by virtue of having eliminated the 1930 champions from McDonough in the divisional contest. The basis of elimination is two out of three games.

Peoria Communities Meet Hear Marketing Talks

Several hundred Peoria county farmers and their families assembled at the Dave Wycoff farm near Laura, August 25, at a community meeting where Frank Barton, field representative of the Illinois Grain Corporation, discussed the Farm Bureau program in relation to co-operative marketing. Short talks were made by D. P. Moore of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, John Benson, manager of the Peoria office of the Mid-West Grain Corporation, and Albert Hayes, president of the Peoria County Farm Bureau.

L. A. Williams spoke at a second community meeting at the Dunlap high school August 27.

Sam Crabtree of Henry spoke at the third meeting of the series at the home of Dan Larkin, west of Hanna City.



This silver trophy will be presented to the State Farm Bureau League champions for 1931. The trophy, together with gold baseball watch charms awarded to winners in the eight divisions, were donated by the Spalding Company when the League adopted the Spalding ball for official games.

14 Counties Represented At Dixon Springs Meet

"OUR two-day outing and conference at Dixon Springs, August 22-23 in Pope county was a decided success," writes district organization Manager L. F. Brissenden, who planned the meeting.

Farm Bureau officials and representatives from 14 counties in southeastern Illinois attended. The program which opened on Saturday included community singing led by Farm Adviser L. L. Corrie of Wayne county, talks by L. F. Brissenden who told about his recent trip to British Columbia, F. E. Longmire, assistant state leader of farm advisers, and by Secretary George E. Metzger.

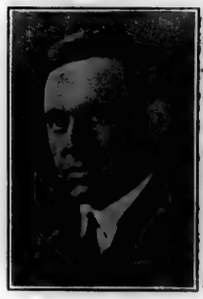
On Sunday morning Adviser J. G. McCall from Jackson county led in singing church hymns and addressed the adult class on the Sunday school lesson. Miss Temptner of Perry county taught the young people. About 100 attended the morning services. At noon a fish fry and barbecue was the principal attraction.

"Dixon Springs is located about half way between Golconda and Vienna on a hard road. With beautiful scenery, hotel accommodations, sleeping quarters, swimming pool and the courteous treatment given by the owner, Mr. Wheeler, a Farm Bureau member, and Mr. Dixon, the conference could not have been better," writes Brissenden.

3,000 at Pike Co. Picnic

NEW CANTON, Illinois, Sept. 5.—More than 3,000 Pike county farmers heard addresses by Earl C. Smith, president, and George Metzger, secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association, at the annual Farm Bureau picnic held here today. Weather conditions were perfect for the outdoor gathering.

Mr. Smith, who appeared unexpectedly at his home county picnic, spoke principally of two major problems now facing agriculture: namely, the need for mobilizing the farmers' bargaining power in the sale of his products, and the need for tax reform in Illinois. Organization offers the only solution to these problems, Mr. Smith said.



George Metzger

Mr. Metzger in his address pointed out the fault in the monetary system of the country, which permits wide fluctuation in the value of the dollar. This condition, he said, is one of the chief stumbling blocks in the way of agriculture and other industries, which depend upon long term credit.

"This is a problem that agriculture has never attempted to work out in the past, but if it is ever solved the borrowing classes will have to do it," he said. "It is certain that the speculators and those who benefit by the fluctuation of the dollar will not attempt to have it stabilized."

Charles S. Black, director of the I. A. A. from the 20th Congressional district, and John C. Moore, district organization director, also made brief talks.

Marian Strauss of Quincy, 1930 4-H health champion in Illinois, appeared on the program in several roles during the day. She played a violin solo, gave several vocal numbers and made a talk about the 4-H Club Congress held in Chicago last winter. Other 4-H numbers on the program included folk dances and demonstrations.

An old fiddlers' contest was conducted on the platform with five entrants. The winner was William Raftery of Barry. The numbers played were "Arkansas Traveler," "Soldier's Joy" and "Red Wing."

The annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Supply Company will be held at Bloomington, Wednesday, October 14, 1931.

Danger of Raising Too Many Hogs—Denman

Tells Swine Growers Day of Big Lardy Type Is Past

THERE is danger from over-expansion in the swine industry especially where feed supplies are not always dependable and transportation costs are high, C. B. Denman, member of the Federal Farm Board, told members of the National Swine Growers Association at their annual meeting in Springfield, August 27. An abundant supply and the low price of feed, he added, are the principal factors responsible for the marked increase in pork production now getting under way.

Mr. Denman referred to the June pig survey which reveals an increase of 2.5 per cent over figures for 1930.

"The western states showed an increase of more than 15 per cent, whereas reports on the number of sows bred or to be bred for farrowing this fall pointed to an increase of 37 per cent for the country as a whole and over 60 per cent for the western states compared with a year ago," he said. "The pig crop this fall for the United States will be about 18 per cent larger than it was in the fall of 1930.

The Mortgage Lifter

"The hog has rightly been named the 'mortgage lifter,' but his lifting power is no longer proportionate to his weight. Hogs weighing from 200 to 220 pounds offer the producer the best chances for success in swine growing, principally because they yield a high percentage of cuts of the type, quality and average weight most definitely suited to consumer demand.

"Change in size of family and in habits of eating, and more work by brain, and less by brawn, have lessened the demand for fat cuts of pork and have increased that for smaller and leaner ones; thereby restricting the heavy hog yielding a large proportion of lard and fat cuts.

Prefer Light Cuts

"The preference for light weight cuts is clearly demonstrated in the wholesale prices of pork products at Chicago during the week ending Aug. 15, 1931. Hams weighing 10 to 12 pounds, for instance, sold at 13½ cents a pound, and 18 to 22 pound hams at 12 cents. Pork loins weighing 8 to 10 pounds sold at 24 cents a pound and those weighing 16 to 22 pounds at 11¾ cents. Likewise, bacon bellies weighing 8 to 10 pounds sold at 13½ cents a pound, while 20 to 25 pound bellies, which must be dry salt cured, sold at 6¾ cents.

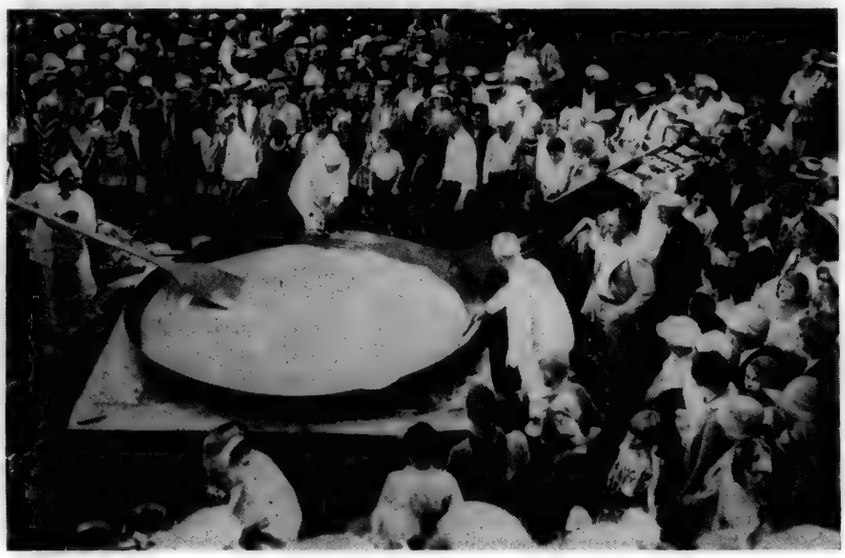
"On the basis of Chicago prices, during the first week of August, the regular products from a 200 pound hog could be sold by the packer at wholesale for approximately $7.75 per hundred pounds live weight basis, while those from a 300 pound hog were worth $6.00. Despite the higher dressing percentage of heavy hogs, their cut-out values are usually less than those of light hogs, because of lower prices per pound for heavy hams, loins and bellies and also because a large part of the heavy weight carcass must be dry salt cured and, hence, sold at a lower figure. The standard grading system for hogs recently formulated by the government in co-operation with hog producers and packers will be an important factor in passing back to the swine grower this margin between heavy and light weight hog cut-out values.

More Rapid Turnover

"The higher average price which light hogs command because their carcass products are more definitely suited to consumer demand is not the only reason why they usually are more profitable to raise. Turnover of invested capital is more rapid in producing and marketing younger animals.

"Cost of gain in terms of feed consumed increases as hogs become heavier, since on the average it takes about 200 pounds of corn to grow a hog from the weight of 50 pounds to 100 pounds, while it takes over 275 pounds to grow one from 250 pounds to 300 pounds, showing a wider margin between cost of production and market price, in case hogs are marketed at lighter weights than if they are pushed to heavier weights.

"Analysis of average hog weights since 1880 indicates that swine growers in general have not adjusted their production policy to meet the demand for light weight hogs, especially during the last decade."



ONE YOLK THAT WENT OVER BIG

A popular feature of the recent Chehalis, Washington, Egg Festival was the serving of this huge omelette, composed of 7,200 eggs, which were fried in this huge eight-foot frying pan, weighing nearly half a ton. The huge pan was greased by the novel method of attaching slabs of bacon to the feet of pretty girls, who turned it into a skating rink. Here are the chefs stirring the bunch of eggs with paddles.

Soybean Ass'n. Closes Membership for 1931

IN a series of conferences sponsored by the Soybean Marketing Association early this month, soybean growers met to discuss the grading and handling of the commercial crop which will be harvested within the next few weeks.

Meetings were held at Macomb, Springfield, Taylorville, Decatur and Champaign on September 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, attended by managers of co-operative elevators, farm advisers and growers. W. H. Coultas, manager of the Soybean Marketing Association, was in charge.

J. E. Barr of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who has charge of the licensing of Federal soybean inspectors, assisted in the meetings and supervised the grading demonstrations.

By the time this is read the membership sign-up of the Soybean Marketing Association will be closed for the 1931 crop as the deadline has been set at September 15. This was necessary so that plans could be made for receiving, selling and storing the crop. Questionnaires have been sent out to determine the volume of soybeans to be marketed through the co-operative. More than 2,000,000 bushels are expected as compared with 1,150,000 last year.

These Problems Must Be Solved

A 12 Minute Address to Farm Bureau Members About Their Organization

By EARL C. SMITH

I GREATLY appreciate the privilege and opportunity provided by the Department of Information in this unique way to extend a word of greeting, attempt to briefly review the record of progress and achievement of the Farm Bureau movement of Illinois, and to outline some of the ever-increasing problems confronting farmers and what is being done by your organization to secure their proper solution.



Earl C. Smith

Many of you have given liberally of your time, thought and effort to make possible this great organization. No doubt some of you know as well as do I what has been accomplished and what still remains to be done. For more than 12 years we have labored together seeking to improve the farmer's economic position. During this time American agriculture has passed through a most critical period, a period of serious and prolonged deflation, which is undoubtedly the worst in the history of American agriculture.

Largely due to the lack of organization, forces beyond the control of farmers have operated to cut the value of American agricultural investment from eighty billions to a little over forty billions of dollars. Although fighting an up-hill battle, we take much pride in the fact that we can point to many benefits Farm Bureau members have obtained through the power of organization—even though yet in its infancy.

Three Lines of Endeavor

The Farm Bureau program in Illinois has been largely confined to three (3) general lines of endeavor. One, to assist farmers through increased efficiency to lower production costs and overhead expenses; second, to improve the farmer's bargaining power in the sale of his products by and through collective effort; and third, to fill the chair that has so long been vacant around conference tables and in legislative chambers, where public policies and laws were being developed affecting the interests of Illinois and the American farmer.

Since 1920, the Illinois Agricultural Association and County Farm Bureaus have prepared and presented much constructive legislation to each succeeding General Assembly. The Association has provided personnel, which has fought for the farming industry in hundreds of committee hearings, before legislative committees, commissions and rate-making bodies. Throughout all of these efforts, the Association has sought to maintain a constructive position, one worthy of the recognition of all thinking citizens, regardless of what their personal or business interests might be. That success in this effort has been realized is best attested by the fact that in nearly every instance where agricultural interests are involved, the Illinois Agricultural Association is now being invited to sit in and not only present its views, but to speak and act as the representative of Illinois agriculture.

This is the 12-minute address by President Smith recorded on a phonograph record in the Marsh Laboratories, Chicago, and amplified through the I. A. A. public address system at district and County Farm Bureau picnics during August and early September.

Mr. Smith is introduced to the Farm Bureau audiences by George Thiem, Director of Information.

While I could speak at some length relative to the success of the Association in securing the enactment of much of its legislative program during recent years; yet, were I to point to the most important service rendered agriculture, it would be in the success attained by the Association in securing the defeat of much proposed legislation which if enacted into law would have seriously affected and jeopardized the rightful interests of the farming industry.

The Illinois Agricultural Association and County Farm Bureaus, working together, are largely responsible for the fact that assessed valuations of farm lands and property have been reduced at different times since 1920, totaling in the aggregate approximately four hundred and seventy million dollars. All of this effort was justified because of the loss in values and inequality in assessments as between different classes of property. These reductions could never have been secured, except through the influence and power of organization.

It is, of course, apparent that not only the members of the organization, but others engaged in the industry, have benefited equally from these efforts; and it is, therefore, felt that every thinking farmer within the state should add to the strength and influence of the Farm Bureau movement by becoming an active and participating member.

The Tax Problem

Possibly the greatest question before the citizens of Illinois is that of securing a readjustment of our taxing machinery to meet modern conditions and to make possible the distribution of the total cost of government in an equitable manner. The I. A. A. and County Farm Bureaus have inaugurated and continued to struggle in behalf of a system of taxation based on "ability to pay." Support to this program is increasing every day, and certainly no farmer can offer a just reason for refusing to support this most worthy of all public effort at the present time.

We meet on every hand constant and continuing effort to increase rates, to improve the income of one group of our citizens at the expense of another through governmental action. How can the farmer meet these ever-increasing problems, except through organization? Certainly the tremendous investment and interest of agriculture not only justify, but demand the maintenance of a strong and militant organization, if for no other reason than that farmers may be represented at all times and in all places where questions of public policy are being considered and in the making.

In the limited time allowed, I find it impossible to survey the activities and achievements of the 12 service departments of the Illinois Agricultural Association and its 8 associated companies. I shall, therefore, only briefly enumerate some of the more recent accomplishments.

Twenty-two per cent (22%) of the livestock produced in Illinois moves to market through co-operative channels. Three billion pounds of fluid milk, or

about 75 per cent of the state's production, finds its way to market in a similar manner. Five million pounds of Illinois butterfat has been organized in the past two years. A tremendous increase in the volume of fruit and vegetables, or approximately one-fifth (1/5) of the state's production is marketed co-operatively through the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange. A large volume of soybeans and redtop seed is also being marketed in a collective way by their respective producers. Although not a year old, the Illinois Grain Corporation and its sales agency, the Mid-West Grain Corporation, have handled more than 3,200 cars of grain.

That there is a place and need for these co-operative institutions is best proven by their continuing and substantial growth, and the many manifestations of satisfaction coming from the participating members.

Collect $250,000 Claims

In recent years, claims totaling approximately a quarter of a million dollars have been collected for farmers, and in a majority of cases were claims that had first been tried in the usual manner, before being sent to the Association with a request for service. Nearly 1,000 of such claims were handled in the past year.

Turning from the field of marketing to that of purchasing, I would merely mention that more than forty million dollars of legal reserve life insurance, and forty-five million dollars of fire, hail and windstorm insurance have been purchased from companies made possible by the Illinois Agricultural Association and County Farm Bureaus. The owners of more than 26,000 automobiles, valued at nearly seventeen million dollars are protected in a like manner. I can conservatively state that the initial and annual savings on this volume of insurance would easily approximate one-half million dollars.

More to Be Done

Something over three and one-half million dollars worth of petroleum products were purchased collectively in the calendar year of 1930, showing a saving to the Farm Bureau member patrons of approximately $600,000.

Should time permit, nothing would please me more than to go into much greater detail and to mention the many activities of a general service character that have been carried on and forward, by and through the organization. While we all are and should be proud of our organization and its accomplishments, yet much more remains to be done than has yet been accomplished.

All of these achievements, both in the field of marketing and purchasing, have been made possible by the Farm Bureau movement of Illinois. Very little, if anything, could have been accomplished without the aid of a strong and militant organization. While the Illinois Agricultural Association and its associated companies are in a strong position, yet the need of the hour is for a better understanding on the part of its present members and the enlargement of its membership, that its influence and power may be such as to speed the day of a proper solution to our many and continuing problems.

The farmer is bearing much more than a fair share of the tax burden. Nothing must be left undone to secure fair treatment for those engaged in the farming industry. Farmers still lack effective bargaining power in the sale of many of their products. The farmer is still receiving too small a percentage of the consumer's dollar. Much must be done to bring about closer adjustment of American production to market demands. Farmers are not yet receiving their rightful interest in and benefits of the American protective policy. These problems must be solved. I know of no effective way to bring about a speedy and proper solution, except by farmers speaking and acting together through their organization. If our common interests as farmers are to be protected, our marketing system and economic position improved, we must stand and work together constructively and intelligently for our mutual welfare.

So the Buyers Don't Know What to Pay

THE fact that the board of directors of the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange did not set the advance payment on seed resulted in a big commotion among the seed dealers, reports the Clay County Farm Bureau in its recent bulletin. "For the past two years the pool advance has set the price for the dealers to pay. With no advance the dealers did not know what to do. The story came to the Farm Bureau office recently from a territory where there are few pool members to the effect that the local growers hoped the pool would set the price so the buyers would start to take their seed.

"Some of the buyers who have been in the market for years would make no offer whatsoever," continues the statement. "Other buyers started in paying 10 cents, dropped to nine, and later on to eight and seven. One member of the Exchange said he hoped the buyers would get their price down to two cents per pound and perhaps the fellows outside the pool this year would be glad to get in next year.

"Last year was one year when pool members got more for their seed than the fellows outside. It is true that some non-members got as much as pool members. The pool members received 18 cents per pound. It is estimated that the average non-member received between 15 and 16 cents per pound for his seed. Just ask one of the 18-cent boys what he thinks of co-operative marketing."

Iroquois Boys and Girls See Sights in Chicago

THIRTY-FIVE boys, girls and leaders from the 4-H Clubs of Iroquois county visited the I. A. A. offices on August 25 in charge of George T. Swaim, former farm adviser in Ford county. Local leaders Raymond R. Meents and Eddie Lafond also accompanied the club members.

Representatives from Stockland, Sheldon, Loda, Buckley, Gilman-Danforth, Ashkum and Donovan Clubs were in the party. They came primarily to attend the auction of their baby beef calves at the Union Stock Yards. The boys and girls were guests of the Chicago Producers' Commission Association, and of Swift & Company, where they were treated to luncheon.

Commenting upon the visit to the I. A. A. offices, Mr. Swaim wrote: "Several members expressed surprise at the number of projects carried on and the evident efficiency with which the member's money is being spent. From the I. A. A. offices the tour led through the offices of the subsidiary companies and then out to the lake. The view of Lake Michigan and the big fountain in Grant Park were of great interest to most of the group.

"Riding in the fast elevators was a new experience to some of the young folks. Leaving the 12th floor of the Transportation building where the I. A. A. and subsidiaries occupy the whole floor, a great whoop went up when the elevator operator put on speed for their benefit."

16 Townships Play Ball, McLean Picnic

Teams from 16 townships in McLean county competed in the soft-ball tournament at the annual picnic of the Farm Bureau and Home Bureau at Miller Park, Bloomington, on Saturday, September 5.

Larry Williams and Vernon Vaniman who debated the question: "Resolved, That Farmers Are Not Ready for Co-Operative Marketing," featured the afternoon program.

L. E. Tanner of Anchor, an officer in the State Horseshoe Pitchers' Association, managed the barnyard golf contest.

Casualty Insurance— A Farm Bureau Achievement

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Nears $1,000,000 in Assets, 30,000 Policies to Members

FROM nothing to nearly a million-dollar company with close to 30,000 policies issued in a period of four years, represents the achievement of Illinois Farm Bureau members in building their own casualty insurance company, the Illinois Agricultural Mutual.

Organized early in 1927, the company began operating April 1 that year. Since then it has never failed to grow in providing automobile and later employers' liability insurance for an ever-increasing number of Farm Bureau members.

How the wheels go around in the home office from the time the application for insurance is received until the policy is issued, is an interesting procedure.

Applications from the County Farm Bureau offices which arrive at the rate of 20 to 50 per day are turned over to Miss Ernst, secretary to Manager A. E. Richardson, where the checks and the applications are separated. The application goes to the Underwriting Department under the supervision of Helen Mertz. The policy is written by one of three assistants. The checks go to the cashier for listing and are then turned over to Mr. R. A. Cowles, treasurer.

The company emblem is mailed as soon as the application for insurance arrives. A carbon copy of the policy is sent to the County Farm Bureau office and the original to the applicant

A card record is made of the kind and class of coverage, and assessments are levied by the statistical department under the supervision of Margaret Lauritzen. The Hollerith tabulating system is in use both for computing the amount of premiums and in recording losses. This punch card system provides a very equitable way of making levies on all makes, ages, and different classifications of pleasure cars and farm trucks.

The company issues four regular classes of policies. Class I, which has the greatest coverage, is the most popular policy. This covers fire, theft, windstorm and hail, collision with a *moving object*, public liability and property damage. About 20 per cent of the members have taken advantage of the full coverage policy which inclues collision with a stationary object.



Manager A. E. Richardson and his secretary, Miss E. J. Ernst.

Another job for the company is sending out notices when assessments are due. The first notice is mailed 30 days before assessments are due, the second notice 10 days, and the final notice on the date due, if payment has not been made by that time. A copy of the final notice is sent to the County Farm Bureau office.

If assessments still remain unpaid 60 days after due, a letter is sent by the company to the insured. If this does not bring a response, the policy is cancelled 30 days later and the balance of the premium deposit and surplus share is returned.

When notice is received from the Farm Bureau that the policyholder is no longer a member of the organization he is at once advised and instructed that his policy will be cancelled at the end of the next six-months' period for which his premium deposit is made if he fail to renew his membership.

The settlement of claims is an important part of the company's work. There are 500 or 600 claims coming in each month. These are results of accidents from 39 different causes. A side-swipe resulting from an unsignaled left turn is the most frequent cause of accidents. Accidents at intersections are next in frequency, damage done to car while parked third, and failure to use ordinary care while driving, fourth. The average amount involved in claims is $40.

Claims are always disposed of as rapidly as possible. On January 1, 1931. there were only 11 claims pending, which were results of accidents occurring before January 1, 1930. During the year 1930 nearly 5,000 claims were disposed of. An average of one policyholder out of every five has an accident each year.

When an accident occurs it is usually reported to the local adjuster in the county. He makes an investigation of the cause and results, lists damaged parts of car, gives names of injured parties, tells where car can be inspected, and gives statements of witnesses and his own conclusions as to the liability of



CLAIMS DEPARTMENT
Left to right—Frank Billings, Earl Kaska and Florence Wilson.

the insured for the accident. He also makes out a formal notice of the accident and files it with the Company.

The Company then instructs the local adjuster the procedure to be followed in settling with the insured and other claimants. Small claims are usually settled at once by the local adjuster when the insured has made proof of his claim and proved that his assessments are fully paid. When claims are filed in the home office, they are listed in the claim register and a number assigned to each one. Records are then checked as to class of car and date of last premium payment.

Practically all personal injury and property damage claims are handled by the home office. All settlements of $50 and less are approved by Frank Billings, in charge of the claim department. Larger claims must be approved by the manager, Mr. Richardson. All personal injury claims over $250 are approved by the legal counsel, Donald Kirkpatrick, and claims in excess of $1,000 must be passed on by the board of directors.

The volume of claims has increased steadily with the growth of the company. A typical claim is one filed by O. C. Basinger of Saline county. The local adjuster notified the company on July 9 that an automobile driven by an employee of Mr. Basinger had been sideswiped by a locomotive at a railroad crossing causing damage to the car. The adjuster got an estimate from a local garage and recommended that the company settle for $70, which he said was satisfactory with the insured. The check was mailed to Mr. Basinger on July 13, four days after the claim was received.

The Employers' Liability division of the company is also growing. Seventeen hundred farmers have made application for this insurance which protects them against common law liability to employees. At the present time this protection is costing them about 2 cents per day for each man employed. Helen Ekberg is in charge of this department.



STATISTICAL AND ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT
Virginia Heaton, Elizabeth Collins, Margaret Lauritzen, George Krogman and William Campbell

Acquisition is directed by Vernon Vaniman, director of insurance service for the I. A. A., working through the County Farm Bureaus. G. R. Williams of Salem is the field representative in Southern Illinois assisting in acquisition and rendering field service on claims. M. E. Roberts of Edinburg is doing the same kind of work in Central Illinois.

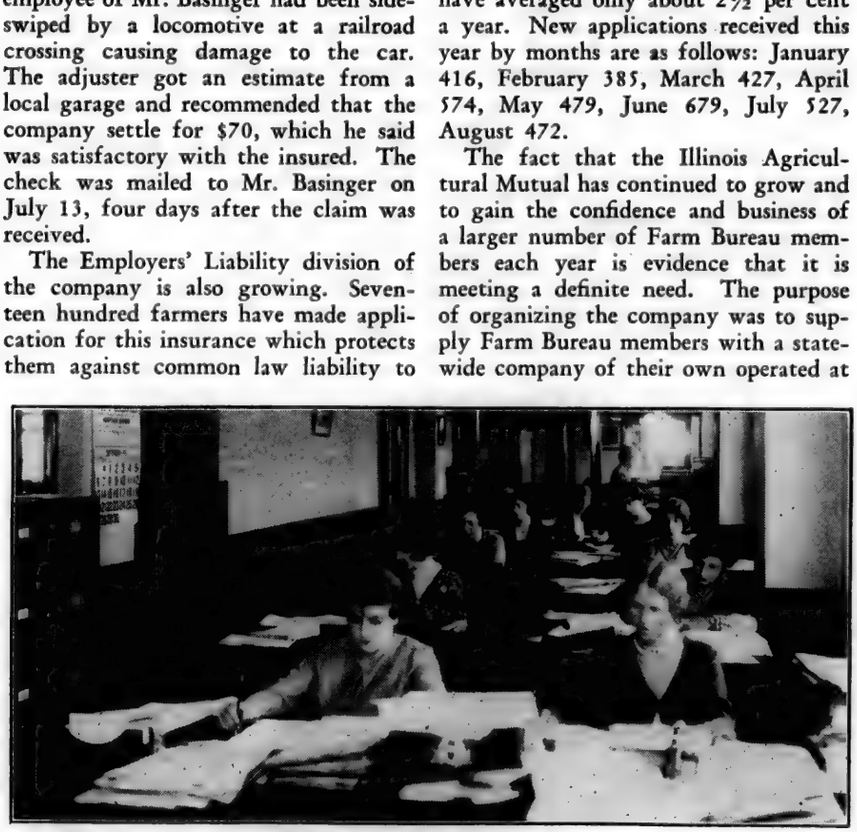
To date the company has received applications from nearly 30,000 farmers since its organization. Cancellations have averaged only about 2½ per cent a year. New applications received this year by months are as follows: January 416, February 385, March 427, April 574, May 479, June 679, July 527, August 472.

The fact that the Illinois Agricultural Mutual has continued to grow and to gain the confidence and business of a larger number of Farm Bureau members each year is evidence that it is meeting a definite need. The purpose of organizing the company was to supply Farm Bureau members with a statewide company of their own operated at cost to protect them against loss on their trucks and automobiles.

The company has expanded so that a staff of 25 people is now required to do the work. Its office occupies 1,800 square feet of floor space adjoining the I. A. A. offices in the Transportation Building.

The Illinois Agricultural Mutual is a legal reserve company. Its prompt payment of claims is assured by the maintenance of a substantial cash reserve. The Board of Directors of the I. A. A. requires that a proof of the adequacy of reserves for payment of claims be made quarterly.

All the business has been done on a cost basis and no increase in assessments has been made since the company began business four years ago. On the other hand, several competing companies have increased their assessments within the last year. At present there is no indication that any increase need be made.



UNDERWRITING DEPARTMENT
Left to right—Marjory Lynch, Grace Powell, Margaret Simpson, Agnes Stack, Helen Ekberg, Laura Victorine (standing), Anna Belle Drury, Margaret Carriens, Violet Evans and Helen Mertz.

Auto Insurance Agents In Race for High Sales

The Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co. hopes to pass the 30,000 application mark this month. A contest is on between agents over the state for which prizes are offered in the form of Penn Bond motor oil to the 10 highest general agents and the 10 highest special agents.

The highest general and special agents in the state will receive in addition a pair of six-ply heavy duty Brunswick automobile tires for any passenger car owned by the agent and insured in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual.

The county sending in the highest number of applications will receive a banner. Champaign county has won the banner for the past three years.

The 10 high counties in applications for August were: McLean, Morgan, Cook, De Kalb, McDonough, St. Clair, Whiteside, Henry, Stephenson, Will.

General Agent Wm. E. Hedgcock of McLean county led all others.

Larry Williams Breaks Record as Picnic Speaker

Addresses More Than 50,000 at Outdoor Assemblies Since Latter Part June

L. A. "LARRY" WILLIAMS, manager of Country Life Insurance Company, broke all records as a picnic and farm meeting speaker during the past summer. He addressed more than 50,000 people at 28 Farm Bureau picnics and gatherings since the latter part of June.

"The largest assembly was in Lake county where 7,000 actually registered in the drawing," Williams commented." I doubt if any of the picnics had less than 1,000 and the average would run about 2,500.



Larry Williams

"The easiest audience to talk to was at the Ogle county picnic at 'The Pines' State Park. The seating arrangement and the natural auditorium which the canyon formed made speaking a pleasure.

"Ford county farmers joined with the business men, making a very pleasing audience to talk to at Paxton, where perhaps the finest picnic grounds possible were made available to the crowd.

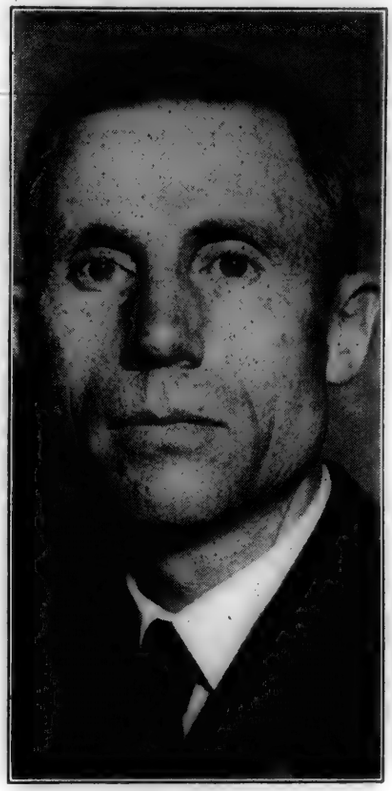
Audiences Attentive

"The Lee county group were interested listeners. Although they had to stand or sit on the ground, they were attentive and appreciative. The Williamson county picnic was particularly successful in holding its crowd and creating interest in the contests and sports.

"The 4-H Club shows and demonstrations drew good attendance and generated much enthusiasm at the picnics where this was a feature.

"The public address system furnished by the I. A. A. was a great help wherever it was used. The music from the records provided very fine entertainment to round out the program. The speaker was greatly aided by the amplifier in that he could let his voice down and speak through the microphone in a natural tone. It also enabled the audience to follow the speaker without difficulty."

At their meeting in August the I. A. A. Board of Directors approved an appropriation of $200 for the annual student livestock judging contest at the University of Illinois.



Frank Evans of Salt Lake City, Utah, former secretary and general counsel of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is President Hoover's latest appointee to membership on the Federal Farm Board.

The members of the Farm Board now are James C. Stone, Kentucky, chairman; Carl Williams, Oklahoma, vice-chairman; Sam H. Thompson, Illinois; C. B. Denman, Missouri; W. F. Schilling, Minnesota; Chas. Wilson, New York; and Frank Evans, Utah. One vacancy on the Board still remains to be filled. Secretary Arthur M. Hyde is a member ex-officio.

Approximately 62 per cent of those registering at Farm Bureau headquarters at the Illinois State Fair were members of the organization.

October Is Fire Prevention Month

NOW is a good time to go over your farm buildings and eliminate the fire hazards. Learn how you can reduce your fire insurance costs by reducing risks with the use of lightning rods, fire-proof construction, use of fire extinguishers, etc.

Write for particulars.

Fire Prevention Department

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

608 So. Dearborn St. Chicago

"Destroy Every Third Row Cotton," Advises Farm Board

Chairman Stone Dispatches Telegrams to Governors of Big Cotton States

TELEGRAMS to the governors of all the larger cotton producing states signed by James C. Stone, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, were dispatched on August 12 advising them to get back of a movement to have all growers plow under every third row of cotton now growing.

This drastic action on the part of the Farm Board was taken deliberately following the government cotton report of 15,584,000 bales which, according to the Board's telegram, "if realized provides total crop and carry-over supply of American cotton of more than twenty-four and one-half million bales against probable world consumption of American cotton this fiscal year of 13,000,000 or possibly 14,000,000 bales, leaving probable carry-over one year hence of around 11,000,000 bales.

Tried to Protect

"This condition occurs in spite of 10 per cent reduction in acreage last spring," continues the telegram. "It has already resulted in drastic declines in cotton prices which if allowed to continue may bring direct disaster to cotton producing states and indirect distress to the nation. Through serious world depression of last two years Federal Farm Board has steadfastly attempted to protect cotton farmers and all who deal with them from price declines such as have affected all industries first by sixteen cent loans to cotton co-operatives, second by removal from market by cotton stabilization corporation of 1,300,000 bales, third by 90 per cent loans to co-operatives last year.

"These efforts had some measure of success but have been outweighed by continual excess production and continually increasing surplus. Board believes that time has now come when cotton producers themselves must be called upon for immediate and drastic action. Agricultural Marketing Act, section one, paragraph four directs Board to aid 'in preventing and controlling surpluses and in orderly marketing and distribution so as to prevent such surpluses from causing undue or excess fluctuations or depressions in price for the commodity.' Section five, paragraph four, 'the Board is authorized and directed to investigate conditions of over-production in agricultural commodities and advise as to the prevention of such over-production.' In

line with above mandate from congress and in view existing Board suggests that you immediately mobilize every interested and available agency in your state, including farmers, bankers, merchants, landowners and all agricultural educational forces, to induce immediate plowing under of every third row of cotton now growing.

Must Abandon Acreage

"Without question, at present low prices there will be considerable abandonment late in the season, but this will not improve prices during heavy marketing. Problem to be solved is to secure abandonment in an organized and orderly fashion which will give farmers a better return on the remainder. Board is convinced that such organized reduction immediately done will be more than repaid by increased price received by growers on this and future crops entirely aside from savings by reason of no picking and ginning costs on that part of crop plowed under.

"Board recognizes that this suggestion calls for drastic remedy for serious emergency but commends to you the thought that major operation of this kind rather than attempts at lesser measures is now needed. Board earnestly hopes this proposal which is being sent governors of all cotton producing states will be approved by you and the people of the South and that necessary steps will be immediately taken to put it into effect on basis which will begin reduction throughout South not later than September 1 and complete program not later than September 15.

Board Will Help

"If the 10 largest cotton producing states accept and carry out this program this Board will do all in its power to support the program and will pledge itself to permit no sales by the cotton stabilization corporation of its present holdings before July 31, 1932, and will urge upon the cotton co-operatives financed by the Board the desirability of similar action by them on their stocks of 1930 cotton now held.

"This program if fully carried out by southern farmers as well as by ourselves will mean reduction of total supply by at least 4,000,000 bales and withholding from this year's market of 3,000,000 bales more. You will appreciate necessity for very prompt action if this plan is to effectively benefit farmers this fall and you are therefore urged to immediately advise us your attitude toward co-operation on it. Board will promptly convey to you reactions from other states as received."

Real estate and property owners in Stark county received a 20 per cent cut in tax valuations this spring.



Three of the nine oil trucks operated by Morgan Farmers' Oil Company just after they had finished filling 15 tractors with Aladdin gas at Rees Tractor Meet.

Louisiana Passes Bill To Ban Cotton Planting

A BILL prohibiting the planting, gathering and ginning of cotton this year was passed unanimously by the Louisiana State House of Representatives on August 27. The bill was sent immediately to the Senate, where like action was predicted by Governor Huey P. Long, its sponsor.

The measure is contingent on similar bans being proclaimed by states having 75 per cent of the cotton acreage in 1930.

The vote in favor of the bill was made unanimous, 77 to 0, after Representative Stanley McDermott of New Orleans, who had strenuously opposed it, was permitted to change his vote to the affirmative, stating that he did so "to exhibit a united front to the world."

The bill, as passed by the House, makes it a misdemeanor for any person, farm or corporation to "plant cotton seed to raise cotton, to gather cotton, and to gin cotton in 1932." A fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500, or imprisonment of not less than 10 days nor more than 60 days for each offence, is the penalty for violation.

The bill empowers the state commissioner of agriculture to cause to be destroyed any cotton found growing in 1932.

Governor Long stated that if other governors and legislatures of cotton growing states would take similar action within the next two weeks, cotton would soon be selling at from 15 to 20 cents a pound throughout the world.

"With this year's crop, we have on hand in America more than 24,000,000 bales of cotton, enough already to supply next year's demand," he said. "It would be a crime for the legislatures of the cotton growing states to allow this opportunity to restore prosperity to their people to pass."

THE use of glass-lined tanks for transporting and handling milk has increased so rapidly that today some cities receive 70 to 95 per cent of their fluid milk in tanks.

Use Aladdin Gas at Rees Tractor Contest

MORE than 5,000 farmers witnessed the plowing contest held at Rees Station in Morgan county on the farm of Milford Rees August 6. Fifteen contestants competed in the three divisions.

The tractor meet is an annual event sponsored by the community, the Morgan County Farm Bureau, and the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce. Entrants this year included five in the two bottom class, eight in the three bottom class, and two in the four bottom class.

During the forenoon and afternoon programs were given from the platform with Fred Scholfield, president of the Morgan County Farm Bureau, in charge.

In the Farm Bureau tent on the grounds an attractive display was shown by the Morgan Farmers Oil Company. C. W. Ward, field sales manager of the Illinois Farm Supply Company, was in the tent during the day assisting the local manager, C. H. Jewsbury, with the display.

All fifteen of the contestants in the plowing contests filled their tractors with Aladdin gasoline furnished by the Morgan Farmers Oil Company. A. L. Young and E. G. Johnson of the University of Illinois judged the contest.

The Vermilion county 4-H Club show and Farm Bureau picnic, September 12, Danville, was held at the I. and I. Fair grounds. Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel for the I. A. A., was the chief speaker.

The feature of the morning program was the judging of the calves, pigs, and other livestock. Horseshoe pitching and other contests were held for adults.

Walter S. Batson, formerly teacher of vocational agriculture at Ridge Farm, Vermilion county, began work as farm adviser in Shelby county September 1. Mr. Batson succeeds H. M. Adams, who has been employed by the Cincinnati Producers Commission Association.

Miss Ruth Hitzhusen has been employed as home adviser in Iroquois county. She began work September 1.



"My Dad started to buy my education when I was a little lad—Now I'm prepared to face the world"

In this age of competition to earn a living, the specially trained man makes outstanding success.

Training in law, medicine, engineering, agriculture, business, is most valuable. It fits men for a glorious future.

The cost of Country Life Educational Insurance is low—just a few cents a month. It provides for a monthly educational budget.

Ask your local County Farm Bureau to give you all details.

A $5,000 Country Life Educational Policy will provide $14.58 per month through grade school—$20.00 a month through four years of high school—$75.00 a month through four years of college and a graduation present of approximately $500.00

Country Life Insurance Co.

608 S. Dearborn St.
CHICAGO - - - ILLINOIS

COUPON

Send me rates on Educational Policy for—

☐ My son Age_____

☐ My Daughter Age_____

Age of father is_____

Age of mother is_____

Name_____

Address_____

County_____

OLD LINE - - LEGAL RESERVE - - LOW COST

21 Demonstrations Teach Weed Killing

A SERIES of 21 weed killing demonstrations are being sponsored this month by the Illinois Farm Supply Company. C. W. Ward, sales representative of the company and a man from the Chipman Chemical Engineering Company, manufacturers of Atlacide Calcium Chlorate, are in charge of the demonstrations scheduled in Lee, Carroll, Rock Island, Tri-Counties (Warren, Henderson, Mercer), Fulton, Cass, Scott, Pike, Greene, St. Clair, Madison, Montgomery, Shelby, Crawford-Jasper, Edgar, Champaign, Tazewell and Woodford Sept. 18; McLean county, Sept. 19; and Ford and Iroquois counties, Sept. 21.



C. W. Ward

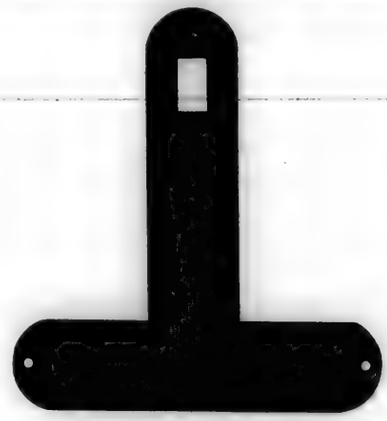
A truck equipped with a power sprayer is being used to demonstrate the effectiveness of calcium chlorate. Approximately nine carloads of atlacide have been distributed by Farm Bureaus and local service companies in the state during the last summer, reports Manager L. R. Marchant of the Illinois Farm Supply Company. More fall applications will probably be made than ever before this month and next.

Fall treatments are particularly successful when properly applied. The chemical either kills the weed outright or else weakens it so that winter freezing together with plant poisoning will completely eradicate the pests. Plant poisoning is similar to blood poisoning. The chemical is absorbed principally through the leaves and stems and circulates through the plant system into the roots. Application should be made for best results before the weeds are killed by frost.

10 High Counties Named In Employer's Liability

The 10 high counties in applications for Farmer Employer's Liability Insurance for August were: McLean, Du Page, Livingston, Henry, Tazewell, Cook, Vermilion, Fulton, St. Clair, Kendall.

This policy protects the employer up to $5,000 per person and with that limit per person $10,000 for any single accident. In addition it covers court costs, lawyers' fees, hospital bills, etc. The cost of the insurance is only $4.50 each six months of hired labor.



For Auto Emblems

The bracket shown in the picture above is for fastening the I. A. A. auto emblem on cars that have a shutter or winter front. The emblem is fastened to the device by wire and may be attached to the bolt which holds the front or rear license plate.

Policyholders in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual may secure one of these free by writing the Company at 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Some recent accident reports follow:

Cook County — Small bones in wrist broken when crank on gasoline engine flew back.

Du Puge County—Fourth finger broken, nail torn off and skin tore when hand caught in grain elevator.

Livingston County—Standing on toehold on roof when it gave way causing employee to fall 16 feet to the ground sustaining cuts on face. Lung punctured by broken rib.

McLean County — Employee putting collar on horse who had a sore neck. Horse turned and kicked employee on legs causing bad bruises.

Macon County—Returning to field for more wheat sacks, employee lost control of car. Car turned a complete somersault causing injuries to employee's abdomen, right shoulder and hip, paralizing right side.

St. Clair County—Employee was picking ice when pick stuck and handle came off. Not noticing this, employee jabbed again, running rusty pick in hand.

Hire Sales Manager

R. W. Grieser, head hog salesman for the Chicago Producers, has been employed as sales manager for the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association. He began work on September 2.

For the time being the Association will have its headquarters in the I. A. A. offices at 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Win Prizes in State Fair Drawing Contest

FARM Bureau members from 81 different counties registered at the Illinois Agricultural Association headquarters at the State Fair this year, according to records of the Illinois Farm Supply Company. Sangamon, Christian, Montgomery, McLean, Macon, Macoupin, and Champaign counties led in the number of registrations, in the order named.

The mystery faucet from which a stream of Penn Bond Motor Oil was continuously flowing appeared to be the center of attraction in the oil company exhibit. The ingenuity of George Curtiss, manager of McLean County Service Company, and the generosity of that company, were responsible for this portion of the display.

Martin Fuchs of Harvel, Montgomery county, won the thirty gallon drum of Penn Bond (100% Pure Pennsylvania) oil in the drawing, and Elsie Sauder of Roanoke, Woodford county, won the Brunswick automobile tire. The first seven names, in the order drawn by Ruby Aires of Knox county, were:

1. Ralph E. Arnett, Pekin, Ill., Tazewell county.
2. Robert Means, Hersman, Ill., Brown county.
3. E. F. Stimpert, Panola, Ill., Woodford county.
4. F. C. Dinwiddie, Sinclair, Ill., Morgan county.
5. Martin Fuchs, Harvel, Ill., Montgomery county.
6. Alden Snyder, Hillsboro, Ill., Montgomery county.
7. Elsie Sauder, Roanoke, Ill., Woodford county.

The prizes mentioned above were awarded to the 5th and 7th.

J. C. Bornemann, route 1, Sugar Grove (Kane county) won the drum of oil at the Central States Exposition, Aurora, and Frank C. Barber of Sheridan (LaSalle county) the Brunswick automobile tire awarded by Illinois Farm Supply Company.

I received your check for $17.35, which represents the full loss sustained by me by theft on or about Aug. 13, 1931.

This is the first insurance loss of any kind that I have ever had and I am more than pleased with the settlement.

J. W. GANNAWAY,
Coles County, Ill.

The Illinois Farm Supply Company received 52 coupons and inquiries from the fly spray advertisement in the July issue of the RECORD. The inquiries came from 38 counties.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Published monthly by the Illinois Agricultural Association at 165 So. Main St., Spencer, Ind. Editorial Offices, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Application for transfer of second class entry from Marshall, Ill., to Spencer, Ind., pending. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided in Section 412, Act of Feb. 28, 1925, authorized Oct. 27, 1928. Address all communications for publication to Editorial Offices, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Number 10 | OCTOBER, 1931 | Volume 9

"Too Many Public Offices," Ex-Gov. Lowden Declares

Advocates Reconstruction of Local Government Into Larger Units To Reduce Taxes

FORMER Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, speaking at a two-day session of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce in Chicago, October 9, advocated reconstruction of county and township governments as a means of reducing the tax burden.

Mr. Lowden declared that township assessment of taxes should be abolished as an outgrown relic of ox-cart days, that there is no excuse for township offices, that many counties are too small for the greatest efficiency, and that a general reorganization of the local government system is needed.



Frank O. Lowden

"In the average Illinois county," Mr. Lowden said, "the salaries of county officials absorb a very large percentage of the total revenue of the county, running as high as 50 per cent. These officials could serve a much larger territory.

"It is a matter of common observation that we have too many public officials. Their number goes on increasing in good and evil times alike.

Many of our county jails have been a disgrace for more than a hundred years. Our county almshouses are expensive and many have been a reproach to our civilization. They should be abolished and in their place should come either regional or state institutions.

"We have too many governments," he said. "An extreme illustration is in Cook county which alone contains 392 independent local governments. Is it any wonder that Chicago, with all its vast resources, should be in financial distress?"



Mr. Lowden favors the abolition of the township. This is a unit of government which has largely survived its needs, he said. No one but the town assessor knows what its boundaries are. The county should be the smallest unit of assessment.

In some states where the regional plan has been adopted the per capita cost of government has been cut in half. Virginia and North Carolina have made big cuts by consolidation of local government units.

"It is sometimes urged that to consolidate counties is a move away from local self-government," he said. "Quite the reverse is true. If we would check encroachment of the state upon functions of the county we must make county government so efficient that there will be no reason for such a change."

Prof. Thomas S. Adams, tax authority of Yale university and a specialist of 35 years' standing who has served as tax adviser to the treasury department, declared that "the best tax we have is the tobacco tax." He said: "We need not more taxes on tobacco, but more taxes like the tobacco tax; that is, sales taxes on articles of wide, but not absolutely necessary consumption."

He declared the income tax better than the property tax. Among his recommendations were: the reduction of public expenditures; the reorganization of the assessment machinery; the introduction of an income tax; and the taxation of intangible property.

THE I. A. A. IS A
SERVICE ORGANIZATION

Soybean Association Reports Advance Price

Meet at Springfield October 5 to Discuss Details of Marketing Situation

AFTER thoroughly studying the market situation directors of the Soybean Marketing Association have announced a temporary advance of 20 cents per bushel basis number 2 U. S. grade.

This temporary advance is based on a substantial sale of soybeans to a leading processor at a figure well above the present low market level. Although the advance is extremely low, the Association expects the market to strengthen later and hopes to be able to make additional payments to members as this year's crop is merchandised.

As soybean oil and soybean oil meal come into direct competition with cotton seed products, the price is naturally held down by the large production of cotton in the South this year.

Meeting October 5

A meeting of leaders of the Soybean Marketing Association was held at Springfield October 5 to discuss the market situation and to report on probable deliveries from the organized counties. President Earl C. Smith outlined to the leaders the principles involved in the sales contract which has already been entered into with a leading processor.

Representatives from most of the counties reported that only about two-thirds of last year's volume would be delivered this year and that a larger volume than usual will be stored on the farm for future delivery to the Association, and for feeding. It was also reported in certain areas, particularly where the crop is less than average, that a larger number of farmers are plowing under their soybean crop rather than pay the high harvesting cost.

With soybean oil meal being forced down on a competitive level with cot-

ton seed meal, there never was a better time for Illinois livestock feeders to buy a superior protein supplement for feeding with home grown grains than now, according to W. H. Coultas, manager of the Association. Livestock feeders should use more soybean oil meal, as it is superior in protein content and digestibility to either cotton seed or linseed meal and because it is the only protein supplement grown in the corn belt.

Banquet State Baseball Champions at Pontiac

I. A. A. Trophy Awarded Before Gathering in Livingston County October 8

MORE than 150 people, including members of the State Championship Baseball Team from Livingston county, baseball officials, County Farm Bureau directors, and their wives and guests, gathered at a banquet in Pontiac October 8 to celebrate Livingston's recent victory over Knox county in the state finals. S. G. "Steve" Turner, farm adviser, ably served as toastmaster.

After paying tribute to the prowess of each member of the team and Manager Clarence Jacobs, to Ray McKittrick, county baseball director, and the four members of the baseball committee, Francis Skinner, Donald Kirkton, John Wrightam and Wm. Conroy, the toastmaster presented each player with a gold baseball watch charm and a gift from the manager. The watch charm and a silver trophy were donated by the A. G. Spaulding Company.

E. G. Thiem, secretary of the State League, reviewed the history of the organization since its beginning in 1924, discussed some of the questions and problems that arose during the current season, told of the fine sportsmanship shown throughout the championship series by Livingston and Knox counties, and presented "Shy" Wrightam, captain of the team, with the Illinois Agricultural Association trophy, a silver loving cup.

Musical entertainment was provided by a ladies' trio composed of Mesdames Erickson, Shugart and Turner, who won first place in the recent national contest at the American Legion convention, Detroit, and by the Farmer Four, local men's quartette.

Assistant Farm Adviser F. S. Campbell of Knox county, Manager T. J. Sullivan, Pitcher Sornberger and Catcher Shay drove over from Galesburg to help celebrate Livingston's victory. Other guests introduced during the evening in addition to team members and officials were George L. Potter, president of the County Service Company; Calistus A. Bruer, secretary, and Charles Meis, president of the Livingston Farm Bureau.



Await Word from Farm Board on Corn Proposals

PRESIDENT EARL C. SMITH discussed stabilization of corn prices with members of the Coarse Grains Advisory Committe and the Federal Farm Board in Washington on Tuesday, Oct. 6. A plan was formulated by a subcommittee and presented to the Farm Board with the request that it be given attention at the earliest possible moment.

It is likely that a state-wide I. A. A. meeting will be called in the near future to discuss and adopt a definite program.

The marketing staff of the Association and representatives of the Illinois Grain Corporation have been studying various proposals made by members and leaders designed to lift the price of corn to a higher level. A number of the suggestions so made were brought before the proper officials in the national capital.

Soybean Oil Paint at Greatly Reduced Prices

Successful experiments made by the University of Illinois and private tests conducted by paint manufacturers have prompted the Illinois Farm Supply Company to offer a high grade soybean oil paint through the 47 associated service companies.

This paint, containing not less than 20 per cent soybean oil, promises to greatly increase the outlet for soybean oil, which largely determines the soybean market. Illinois grows 40 per cent of the commercial soybeans produced in this country.

In order to get rapid distribution for this paint the Farm Supply Company is offering it through county service companies at 23 per cent below the regular retail price for paint of a similar quality. With special discounts in addition to this, the net cost to Farm Bureau members will be approximately 30 per cent below average local retail prices.

The house paint can be furnished in any of 12 colors shown on a color chart on display at all county service companies.

Members Sign Pledge To Prevent Accidents

REPORTS coming in from several of the 61 counties organizing safety clubs as a part of the state Farm Bureau accident prevention campaign indicate that farmers are joining wholeheartedly in the movement, reports V. Vaniman, director of insurance service.

The first count shows a membership of 369. Considering the fact that windshield stickers and other material were sent out only a few days ago this is an exceptionally good showing, Vaniman said.

369

Every Farm Bureau member is eligible for membership in Illinois Farm Bureau Safety Club and will receive a windshield sticker on which is printed a list of rules for safe driving. Stickers, material and membership are free.

A number of counties are holding special safety meetings during October where demonstrations of safe driving and traffic rules will be given.

Champaign county is planning to install safety lanes for testing brakes and wheel alignment as a means of eliminating mechanical defects which might lead to accidents. Mr. Vaniman says about 75 per cent of the cars tested in safety lanes have defects that need correcting.

A silver loving cup will be given by the I. A. A. to the county conducting the best campaign. Each county entering will present an exhibit of newspaper clippings, news letter items, and other publicity material such as pictures, posters, etc. The winning county will have the honor of naming a local man as president of the Illinois Farm Bureau Safety Club for the coming year. The next four will select representatives from their county to be members of the board of directors.

Ford County Grain Association Formed

The Ford County Grain Association, newly organized, has the following board of directors: Albert Odell, Charles E. Harper, Louis Runneberg, A. B. Schofield, Edward Karr, Paxton; Alfred Arends, Melvin; R. F. Cothern, W. E. McKeever, Harry Scott, Gibson City; Louis Rust, Sibley; George V. Dowse, William Walgenbach, Kempton; John Woodward, Thawville; John Gallahue and P. S. Jensen, Piper City. The temporary officers are: A. B. Schofield, president; P. S. Jensen, vice-president; W. E. McKeever, secretary-treasurer.

Dairymen's League Joins in Opposing 15% Increase

AN appeal to farmers to support their organizations in the fight against higher freight rates has been made by Fred H. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association of New York. He points out that farm prices are now 77 per cent of what they were before the war, while railroad rates are 155 per cent of the pre-war rate.

"The railroads ask for additional revenue so that they may suffer no losses, pay interest of bonds and securities and pay interest on investments such as stocks," said Mr. Sexauer.

"Farmers asked for relief ten years ago. They were finally given the Agricultural Marketing Act two years ago. Already a movement has been started in the cities to kill the act. That was not what the farmers asked for, but they had to accept that or nothing.

"Farmers have had to reduce their costs, cut wages, lower living standards and work harder. Are railroads a mighty institution that can solve their problems by new development, cutting costs and holding on until better times, or must farmers have the burdens of the railroads placed upon their already overburdened shoulders to carry with their own?"

The Dairymen's League supported the McNary-Haugen bill and the equalization fee along with the American Farm Bureau Federation and other farm organizations.

Fruit and Vegetable Growers Meet Oct. 22

The first stockholders' meeting of the National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange will be held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, October 22.

A resolution has been drawn up and copies submitted to interested co-operative marketing associations, whose boards of directors will determine whether or not they desire stock in the national set-up.

Each organization desiring to be officially represented at the stockholders' meeting and participate in the election of the board of directors must pass the resolution and name a delegate with full power to represent it, says P. F. Hibst, secretary of the organization.

A. B. Leeper, director of fruit and vegetable marketing for the I. A. A. and manager of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, is president of the National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange. The new organization will probably begin to handle produce January 1.



I. A. A. Directors Vote to Help Milk Producers

Assistance to the Sanitary Milk Producers of St. Louis was voted unanimously by the board of directors of the I. A. A. at its regular meeting in Chicago, Thursday, September 17.

The following motion by Mr. C. E. Bamborough, seconded by Mr. Frank G. Oexner was adopted:

"That the executive officers of Illinois Agricultural Association be and they hereby are authorized and directed to confer with the officers of Sanitary Milk Producers Association in calling a meeting at the earliest moment of representatives from the several County Farm Bureaus in the affected area together with the Board of Directors of Sanitary Milk Producers and representatives of Illinois Agricultural Association; and further, to make available, to the full extent their judgment justifies, all possible man power from within the marketing, publicity, and organization staff of the Association, to assist the dairy producers in the St. Louis territory in protecting their rightful interests."

Edwardsville Paper Fights for Local Milk Producers

In an editorial on the milk strike in southern Illinois against the Pevely Dairy Company of St. Louis, the Edwardsville (Ill.) Intelligencer said in part: "There isn't any doubt about where the sympathies of Madison county residents should be in this fight. About 1700 Madison county farmers are extensively engaged in milk production. Their income from such business vitally affects every person in the county. If Madison county farmers can't make a profit from their labors we certainly cannot expect them to contribute much to the business welfare of the community. On a selfish basis alone every business man in the county wants the producers to win out in this fight. As a matter of fact their sympathies are with the producers anyway.

"They realize that the producers are fighting for recognition and a chance to do business in a business-like manner. They know that if the Pevely Company should win out, a considerable number of our farmers would be reduced to a status little better than that of slavery."

Three Per Cent Money, Corn Holding Considered

Following a discussion about agitation for three per cent money in several sections of Illinois, the board of directors of the I. A. A. at their September meeting voted to refer this question to the Finance Committee for study and recommendation to the board at its October meeting.

The board also considered at some length plans proposed in Iowa and Nebraska involving the holding of the new corn crop for higher prices. It was generally agreed that any plan that seems hopeful of obtaining the desired result should be supported.

It was regularly moved by Mr. Wright, seconded by Mr. Marshall, and carried:

"That the matter finding a solution or evolving a plan for holding the new corn crop off the market until better prices results, be referred to the Secretary of the Association, with instructions that he in turn place the matter into the hands of the marketing staff of the Association for study and recommendations as to a constructive plan which will attain results, and to make report at the next meeting of the Board."

Haugen Predicts Passage of Equalization Fee

Representative Haugen of Iowa has expressed the opinion that Congress at the next session will pass the proposed legislation to incorporate the equalization fee into the agricultural marketing act.

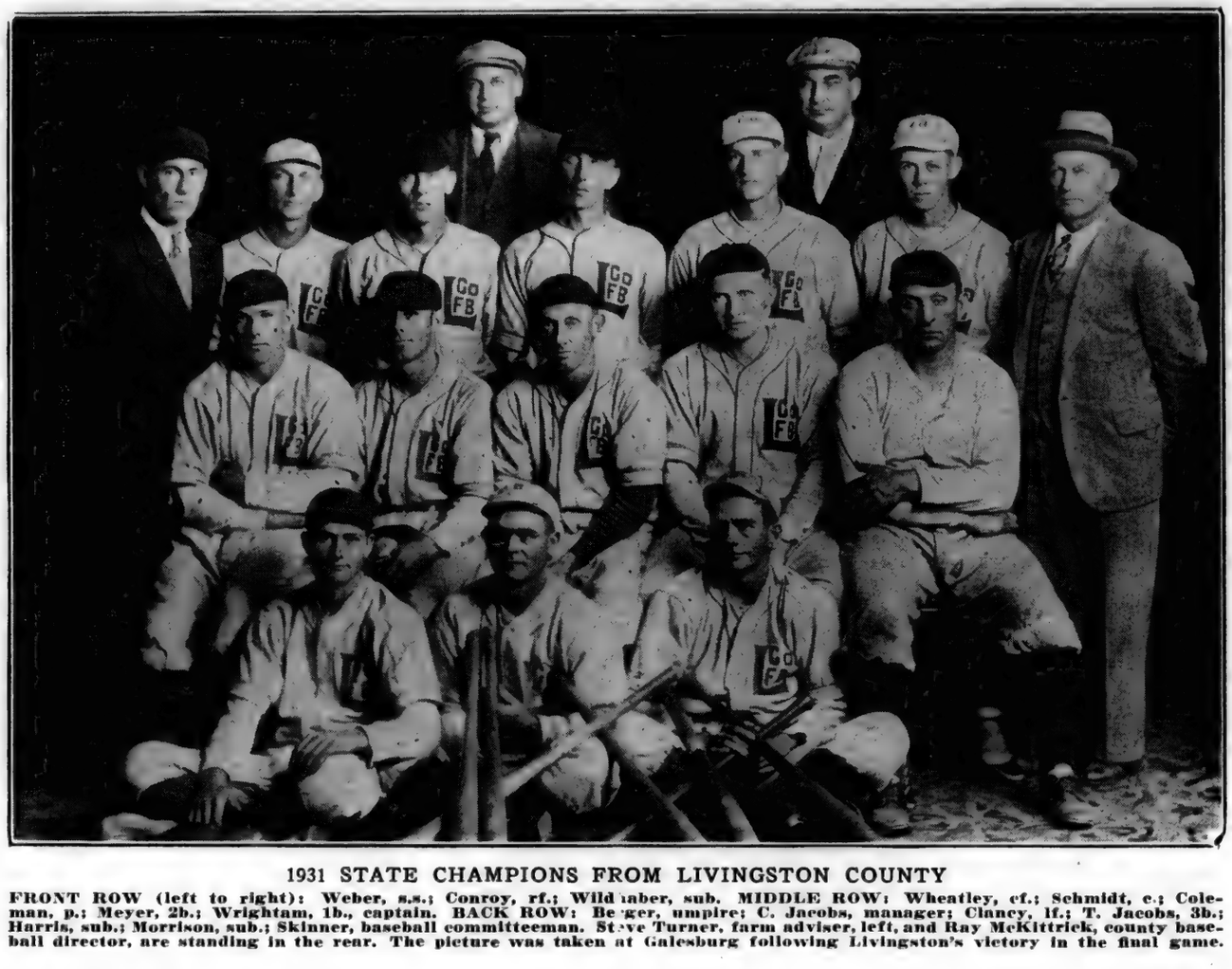
Mr. Haugen's statement was as follows: "The farm leaders generally are getting back to the equalization fee plan for handling surplus agricultural products, and against the subsidy plan for marketing them under the revolving fund loan provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1928. There probably will be legislation by Congress this winter to incorporate the equalization fee as a part of our marketing plan.

"I expect the equalization fee plan to be adopted as originally proposed in the McNary-Haugen bill."

Ford County Gains in Farm Bureau Members

A recent membership drive in Ford county put the membership of the County Farm Bureau up to 660 on incomplete returns, making a gain of approximately 100 members in the last year. Two entire townships and portions of several others are not included in this total.

Livingston Wins State Baseball Championship



1931 STATE CHAMPIONS FROM LIVINGSTON COUNTY

FRONT ROW (left to right): Weber, s.s.; Conroy, rf.; Wildnaber, sub. MIDDLE ROW: Wheatley, cf.; Schmidt, c.; Coleman, p.; Meyer, 2b.; Wrightam, 1b., captain. BACK ROW: Berger, umpire; C. Jacobs, manager; Clancy, lf.; T. Jacobs, 3b.; Harris, sub.; Morrison, sub.; Skinner, baseball committeeman. Steve Turner, farm adviser, left, and Ray McKittrick, county baseball director, are standing in the rear. The picture was taken at Galesburg following Livingston's victory in the final game.

BY defeating Knox county 9 to 2 at Galesburg, September 26, Livingston county made a clean sweep of the championship series and brought home the State Farm Bureau baseball title for 1931.

This is the second time in three years that Division III won the state title. McLean county won the championship in 1929. Livington's two straight victories over Knox made it unnecessary for a third game. The new champions won the first game by a score of 5 to 2. Both games were won by late rallies.

A four run revival in the seventh inning gave Livingston enough tallies to win the first game. Previous to the seventh inning Knox county was in the lead 2-1. Opening the inning Sornberger fanned Clancy and then hit Meyers to put the first man on. Jacobs hit a long fly to right field, which was misjudged and fell for a safe hit. Meyers went to third on the play and scored on a passed ball that bounced to the backstop.

Wrightam doubled just inside the right foul line and Jacobs scored. Conroy singled through second bringing in Wrightam. Schmidt was safe on an infield hit which Walt Jones grabbed back of third base too late to make a play. Wheatley was safe on an error and Coleman singled bringing in the final run. Shea picked Coleman off first base for the second out and Weber hit to Bloomquist for the third.

Thirteen solid hits and perfect fielding support back of Pete Coleman gave Livingston the punch to win the final game easily. Knox led 2-1 up to the sixth inning. Then Livingston broke loose with two doubles and two singles which with a walk and an error netted five runs.

Meyers started the fireworks in the sixth with a single to left field. Tony Jacobs was safe when Sornberger juggled his bunt. Shy Wrightam hit for two bases scoring Meyers. Conroy was safe on a fielder's choice as Jacobs was picked off at the plate. Wrightam had advanced to third on this play and scored on Schmidt's sacrifice fly. Wheatley was passed to get to Coleman, who singled to center scoring Conroy. Paul Weber sent a double past first base driving in Wheatley and Coleman. Clancy lined out to the left fielder to end the inning.

Both Sornberger and Coleman pitched spectacular ball in the tight spots. Coleman pitched both games for Livingston and Sornberger did all the hurling for Knox until he was relieved in the eighth inning of the final game by Milam. Livingston played errorless baseball during both games, while mistakes proved costly to the Knox county nine.

The new champions have been awarded the I. A. A. trophy, and the individual players were given gold baseballs at a banquet in their honor. They went through the entire season with only one defeat. That was a 1-0 game in the quarter-finals won by Logan county. Knox had lost only one game up to the time the finals started.

Winners of the eight division titles were Sangamon, Will, Logan, Greene, Tazewell, Carroll, Knox and Livingston counties. The 34 teams this year played more than 130 official games.

A $5,000,000 Annual Business

That's What 47 Affiliated Co-operative Service Companies Are Now Doing

EVERY day of the year more than $15,000 worth of Service Petroleum Products are distributed to Illinois farmers by the forty-seven service companies associated with Illinois Farm Supply Company, Manager L. R. Marchant reported at the annual meeting of the company, Bloomington, October 14. An annual business of $5,000,000 has set a new mark in this field of agricultural co-operation.



L. R. Marchant

The organization began the year with 36 member companies, operating 92 oil bulk storage stations and 243 truck tanks. At the close of the period 47 companies were in operation with 120 bulk stations and 351 trucks.

Farmers' capital stock investment in the 47 companies and the Farm Supply Company totals $929,772 including the $167,000 worth of stock required to establish the ten new companies.

The New Companies

The new companies are located in Champaign, Greene, Iroquois, JoDaviess, Macoupin, Monroe, Randolph, St. Clair, Stephenson and Whiteside counties. Hancock county has the first co-op. oil company organized in Illinois. This company joined the state organization during the year.

Not more than four distributors of petroleum products in the state rank higher in the sale of gasoline than the Farm Supply Company. Only one ranks higher in the sale of kerosene.

More than 33,000,000 gallons of petroleum products were handled during the year. This is the equivalent of about 2,850 tank cars of gasoline, 1,186 cars of kerosene and distillate, 316 cars of lubricating oil and 26 cars of grease. It represents a gain of 74.7 per cent in gasoline over the previous year, 57.4 per cent in kerosene and distillate, 69.49 per cent in lubricating oils and 58.5 per cent in grease.

Mr. Marchant pointed out that this gain was not due entirely to the organization of ten new companies. The average gains made by nineteen of the companies over two years old are 31 per cent in gasoline, 8.4 per cent in kerosene and 29.9 per cent in lubricating oil.

Other products handled during the year were fly spray, stock dip, sulphurized mange oil, wood preserver, cod liver oil, automobile tires, alcohol, glycerine, and chemical weed killers. Some of these products have been introduced within the past three or four months.

Approximately ten carloads, or 297,140 pounds, of chemicals were distributed. About 92.72 per cent of this was Atlacide or calcium chlorate.

The business of the state company for the year was $1,722,210.64 based upon the cost values of merchandise purchased. The net worth of the company according to the official audit was represented by a capital stock investment of $87,897 and a surplus of $42,715.56, which with reserves for dividends total $209,345.06.

Gross operating income for the year was $130,323.68, an increase of 64.1 per cent over last year. Operating expenses were $33,604.89, or 25.8 per cent of the gross income, compared with $25,862.35, or 32.6 per cent for 1930.

Lowers Production Cost

On the basis of the paid-in capital stock held by all member companies, the earnings represent a profit of 115.15 per cent on the investment. Capital stock dividends amounting to $5,337.68 and patronage refunds amounting to $73,394.82 have been declared payable. These amount to 60 per cent of the gross income with 15 per cent of the income going into reserve.

This will be the first year that any organizations other than the shareholders will participate in the earnings of the company. Under the purchaser patron contract, Farm Bureaus and other co-operative associations in counties where there are no service companies may receive a patronage dividend on purchases at the rate of 50 per cent of the amount received by member companies. Fourteen Farm Bureaus will receive refunds this year under this provision.

Every company organized prior to 1931 has paid off the balance due on its note covering stock subscriptions in the Farm Supply Company from patronage dividends.

The aggregate sum of $156,259 has been paid back to shareholders during the five years the company has operated. This is an annual yield of 76.54 per cent on the investment. The amounts paid annually in dividends on preferred stock and in patronage dividends are as follows: preferred dividends—$233.87 in 1927, $1,138.57 in 1928, $1,844.75 in 1929, $3,025.77 in 1930, and $5,162.68 in 1931; patronage—$1,138.21 in 1927, $11,239.71 in 1928, $20,772.74 in 1929, $38,307.89 in 1930, and $73,394.82 in 1931.

115 Per Cent Profit

"The future of co-operative purchasing in Illinois," said Mr. Marchant, "hinges on the interest taken in the movement and the effort made to develop it. The possibilities of large scale operations through the centralization of buying power is a real challenge and an opportunity. Co-operative purchasing offers a definite way to lower production costs which is more important today than at any time in the past decade.

"For this reason co-operative purchasing promises to be of ever-increasing importance. The saving in centralized purchasing is immediately apparent. Many a farmer will be sold on the co-operative idea by this obvious saving and later be made to see the value of co-operative marketing.

"Instead of 47 companies operating 351 truck tanks and serving 60,000 farmers, further expansion should result in some 60 companies with facilities for covering the state from end to end and serving not less than 100,000 customers. It is the duty of every farm organization to do anything that will lend greater dignity to the business of agriculture and increase the returns of those engaged in it. Illinois Farm Supply Company is already deeply indebted to the Farm Bureau leadership of the state for its support."

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*
MAX HARRELSON, *Assistant Editor*

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Illinois Produce Marketing Ass'n.....F. A. Gougler, Mgr.
Soybean Marketing Ass'n.....W. H. Coultas, Mgr.

Seeking a Way Out

THE general unrest caused by the continuing low level of farm prices with consequent financial distress has naturally given rise to many ideas and suggestions for a way out. Meritorious as are many of the proposals for price improvement and cheaper credit, few definite and constructive suggestions have been offered for making such proposals effective.

Certainly courage and aggressiveness in support of sound moves which promise to relieve suffering and start stagnant economic machinery moving toward better days is sorely needed. But it is important that only such plans be tried which offer a reasonable opportunity for success.

The Illinois Agricultural Association has been giving careful consideration to credit and price stabilization plans for a number of weeks. Its representatives charged with responsibility have sought the advice and counsel of members and local leaders.

Definite proposals which we believe are constructive and have some chance for success have been and are being formulated. These have been presented to officials in high places who have the power to make them effective. At this writing we are not at liberty to disclose the details of such recommendations. Just as soon as possible the Association will call its members and leadership together that each may do his part toward making whatever plans are adopted effective.

Lowden on Consolidation

ONCE a public office has been created in this country, it "more nearly approaches immortality than anything I know," Frank O. Lowden of Oregon told members and their guests at the annual banquet of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce in Chicago Oct. 9. This situation he gave as one of the reasons for ever-increasing taxes.

Ex-Governor Lowden with his usual courage and directness recommended abolition of the township as a unit of government, consolidation of smaller counties, and creation of regional jails, poorhouses, courts and other public necessities in the interest of tax reduction.

In many counties, Mr. Lowden said, half or more of the total tax levy for county purposes goes to pay the salaries of elected officials. The need no longer exists, he continued, for so many small units of government which frequently fail to function properly. In some rural communities, he said, there are hardly enough residents to fill the elected offices. There is no excuse for having a county judge in every county. The smallest unit of assessment should be the county, he said. Yet we support all these units of government with their countless elected officials and complain about high taxes.

Reorganization of local government machinery into larger units, election of a chief executive with required budgetary control of expenditures in each county, and elimination of many useless offices which are no longer needed, Mr. Lowden believes are necessary to lift some of the burden from the taxpayer and give the people a better administration of local public affairs.

As we go to press the struggle for recognition and a voice in the market by organized dairymen from the Pevely Dairy Company, St. Louis, continues. The Pevely Company insist on naming the price of milk without consumer or producer representation, while denying the dairymen all rights of checking weights and tests.

Farmers throughout the state and nation are watching the outcome of this controversy. The obvious lesson it has taught is the need for more thorough organization coupled with united action of milk producers not only locally but over wide areas. Only with such unification can farmers place themselves on an equal footing with large distributing agencies in the sale of farm products.

M-P Elevator Managers Laud Marketing Service

Directors and managers of the Granville, McNabb and Varna elevators in Marshall and Putnam counties, all members of the Illinois Grain Corporation, met on October 2 at the Farmers State Bank, McNabb, reports the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau. Harrison Fahrnkopf and Charles P. Cummings of the Illinois Grain Corporation, and John Benson of the Farmers National, Peoria, attended the meeting.

Mr. Stromgren, manager of the Varna elevator, stated that he has found the service of the Mid-West and Illinois Grain Corporation entirely satisfactory. In only one or two instances, he said, were outside bids higher than those received from this source.

Mr. Whitaker, manager of the Granville elevator, reported that practically all grain from that elevator had been shipped to the Mid-West Grain Corporation and that the service had been very satisfactory.

Marshall-Putnam county stands in eighth place in the state for the quantity of grain shipped through the Illinois regional. A total of 176 cars were shipped to the Mid-West from this county since it began operating.

Kirkpatrick Speaker at Knox County Meeting

ILLINOIS farmers during the past four and one-half years have invested $1,000,000 in co-operative organizations which market commodities produced by someone else, Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel for the I. A. A., told Knox county farmers at a community picnic September 15. The county oil and supply companies are examples.

On the other hand, Kirkpatrick pointed out, in the past ten years the same producers have invested little or nothing to perfect a machine for marketing their own products.

He further stated that co-operative marketing does not end with the co-operative assembling of commodities as has become the common idea among many shipping association members. The producer should control the product until it reaches the terminal market or the consumer. Only one out of three cars of livestock shipped through Illinois shipping associations is handled by co-operatives on the terminal markets.

The speaker said that the control of 50 or 60 per cent of grain and livestock would enable these co-operatives to bargain with the purchasers of the commodities in such a way that producers would receive a larger share of the consumer's dollar.



The daily farm program of the I. A. A. over radio station WJJD, Chicago (1130 kilocycles), is now broadcast at 1 p. m. each week day except Saturday.

During the summer the daily broadcast was discontinued in favor of programs on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights.

Daily livestock market reports, farm news and crop and market information of special interest to Illinois farmers will make up the program as in the past. Talks by I. A. A. staff members will be scheduled from time to time. The Chicago Producers will present a weekly livestock market review every Friday.

The state champion 4-H Club quartette from Marshall-Putnam counties will broadcast over the NBC network from station KYW, Chicago, November 7. Illinois 4-H members will provide the entire program at that time. Members of the quartette are Frank McCusky, Lacon; Aman Wilson, Sparland; Bert McKee and Max Meredith, LaRose.

Ray C. Doneghue, farm adviser from McDonough county broadcast from Stations WMAQ and WJJD, Chicago, on Oct. 6-7. He told how McDonough livestock growers were building their own marketing machinery.

The National Broadcasting Company announces that Walter Damrosch and his orchestra inaugurated the 1931-32 Music Appreciation Hour on Friday, October 9. This broadcast goes on the air from N. B. C. stations between 10 and 11 A. M. central standard time.

More than 56,000 copies of an improved manual will be distributed to schools throughout the country. The manual includes suggestions for classroom reception of the series, an orchestral seating plan, descriptive notes on all compositions to be played, a schedule of concert dates, and music material available for school orchestras, in addition to illustrations and comments by national figures.

The NBC estimates that more than 5,000,000 school children hear the Music Appreciation Hour.

Henry W. Trautman, formerly with the Chicago and Kansas City Producers is the new manager of McDonough Livestock Marketing Association at Macomb. He began work Oct. 1.

Illinois Livestock Market Ass'n Now Selling Daily

PRODUCERS are not getting their rightful share of what the consumer pays for his meat, Ray Miller, director of livestock marketing, told Boone county farmers at a special livestock meeting held at the Farm Bureau office September 22.

For each dollar spent in 1913 for meat the producer was getting 56 cents while in 1931 the farmer is getting only 35 cents, Miller pointed out. This gradual narrowing of the producer's share necessarily means less profit. The producer has very little voice in the present marketing situation.

Private commission firms still hold the real control. They have no reason to cut their charges in the stock yards such as pen rent, corn prices, etc. At present commission firms are charging $1.30 a bushel for all corn fed.

The Illinois Livestock Marketing Association is now marketing livestock daily. It is selling according to grade on the market where the stock commands the best price.

Boone county, according to Farm Adviser E. C. Foley, will hold a tour of livestock producers this fall when selling and grading demonstrations will be held.

Mason and McLean Co.'s Lead in Grain Marketing

The Allen Farmers Elevator Company in Mason county, which recently joined the Illinois Grain Corp., makes the 76th grain co-operative to affiliate with the state-wide regional and the Farmers National Grain Corporation. The Allen elevator handles approximately 250,000 bu. of grain annually.

Mason and McLean counties now lead in co-operative grain marketing with seven elevators each in the Illinois Grain Corporation. The 76 grain co-operatives represent a total volume of more than 12,000,000 bu. annually. The Guthrie Farmers Elevator in Ford county, affiliated with the Illinois Grain Corporation the previous week.

J. P. Watkins is manager and Hubert Ingersoll, president of the Allen Elevator. Other members of the board are: Henry Worner, J. W. Harmel, Edward Stansbury, Fred Radefield, Wm. Diers, Fritz Miller, Frank Bartles, and Henry Hiller.

The Vermilion County Livestock Marketing Association has made arrangements to finance cattle and lamb feeding operations for feeders at an interest rate of 6 per cent, according to P. F. Kettering, manager.

Tremendous G

The Greatest Endorsement in the W ld

SERVICE and QUA L

Aladdin Gasoline, Radiant Kerosene, Penn Bond and Blue Seal Motor Oils and Greases made from carefully selected crude oil, skillfully refined and laboratory tested. You are assured posi satisfaction at all times when you use

SERVICE PETROLEUM PRODUC S

These Maps Show the Rapid Growth of Your Company

Highest quality products at the lowest possible prices at which such quality can be purchased, together with the best possible service your organization can provide has meant a tremendous growth in sales —in the number of stations and service trucks. This record, shown by accompanying maps and data, is most impressive. (Dots represent bulk storage stations, and color designates territory served.)

1929

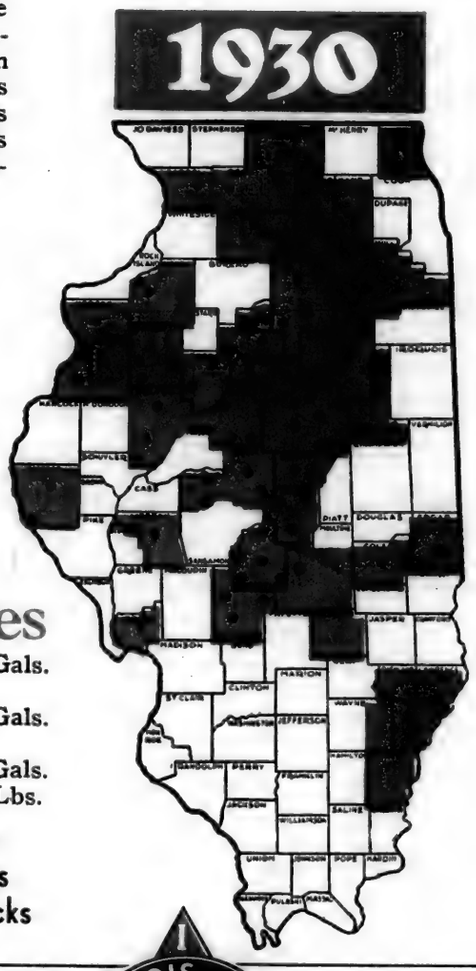


1929 Sales

Gasoline . . 8,911,166 Gals.
Kerosene & Distillate . 3,549,646 Gals.
Lubricating Oil . . . . . 376,799 Gals.
Grease . . . . 181,458 Lbs.

21 Companies
46 Bulk Stations
140 Service Trucks

1930



1930 Sale

Gasoline . 13,058,041 Ga
Kerosene & Distillate 6,033,689 Ga
Lubricating Oil . . . . . 594,954 G
Grease . . . 405,351 Lb

36 Companies
90 Bulk Stations
243 Service Truck

1931 Sa

Gasoline . . . . . 22,80 als.
Kerosene and Distillate . . . . . 9,49 Gals.
Lubricating Oil . . 948 Gals.
Grease . . . . . 642 Lbs.

48 Companie
121 Bulk Statio
351 Service Tr

TOTAL GAIN: 6
(Over 1930)

This Symbol of QUALITY

is your guarantee of satisfaction. It stands for the maximum in quality and service. Be sure to purchase your needs from your Farm Bureau Service Organization.

ILLINOIS FARM PETROLEUM SERVICE PRODUCTS SUPPLY COMPANY

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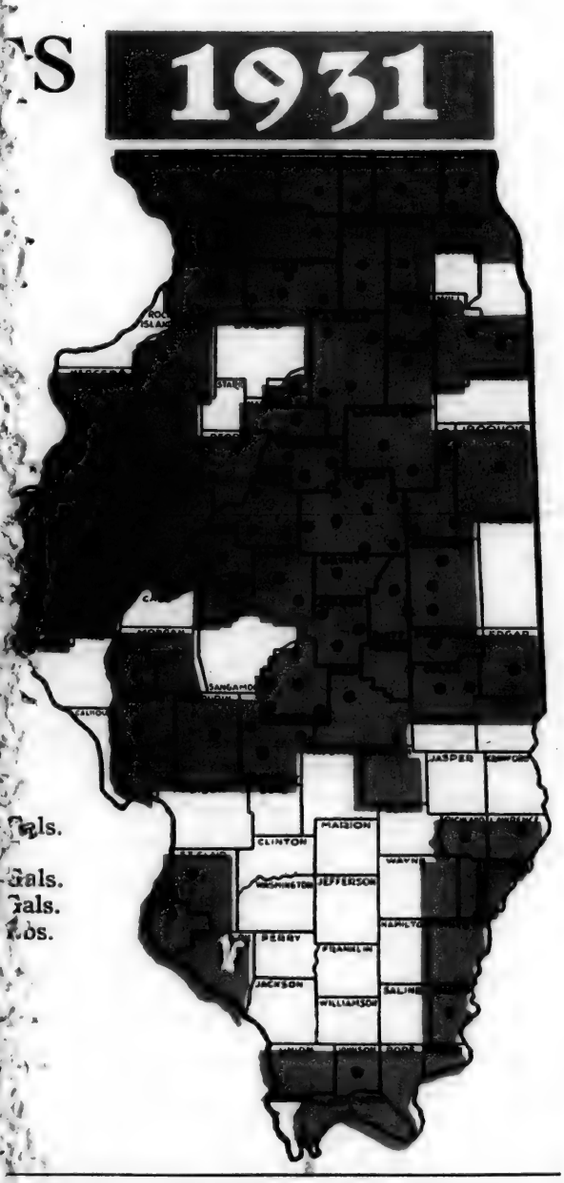
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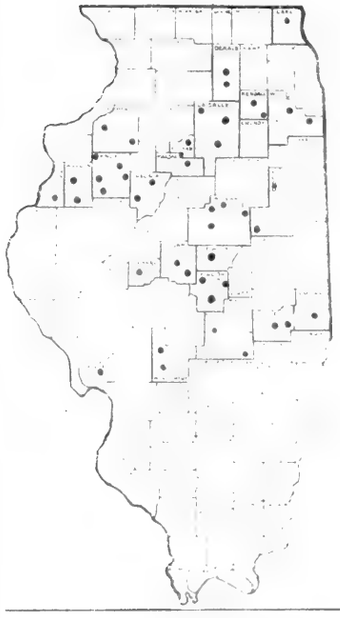
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Aladdin Gasoline, Radiant Kerosene, Penn Bond and Blue Seal Motor Oils and Greases [illegible]nade from carefully selected crude oil, skillfully refined and laboratory tested. You are assured pos[illegible]satis-faction at all times when you use

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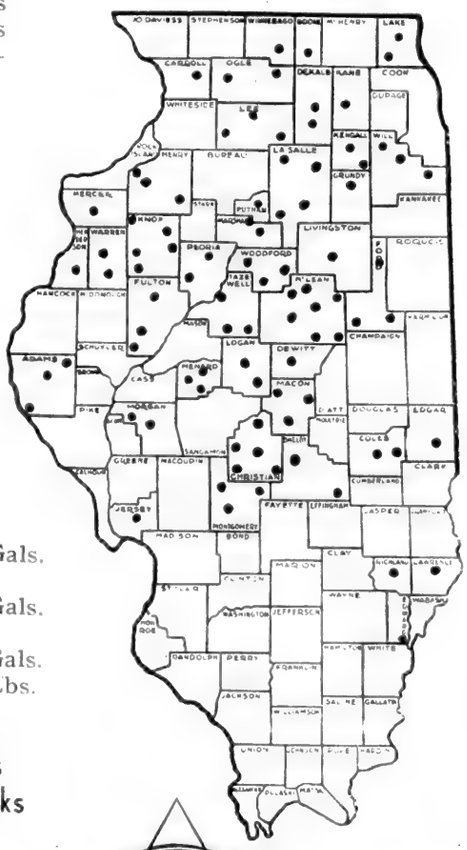
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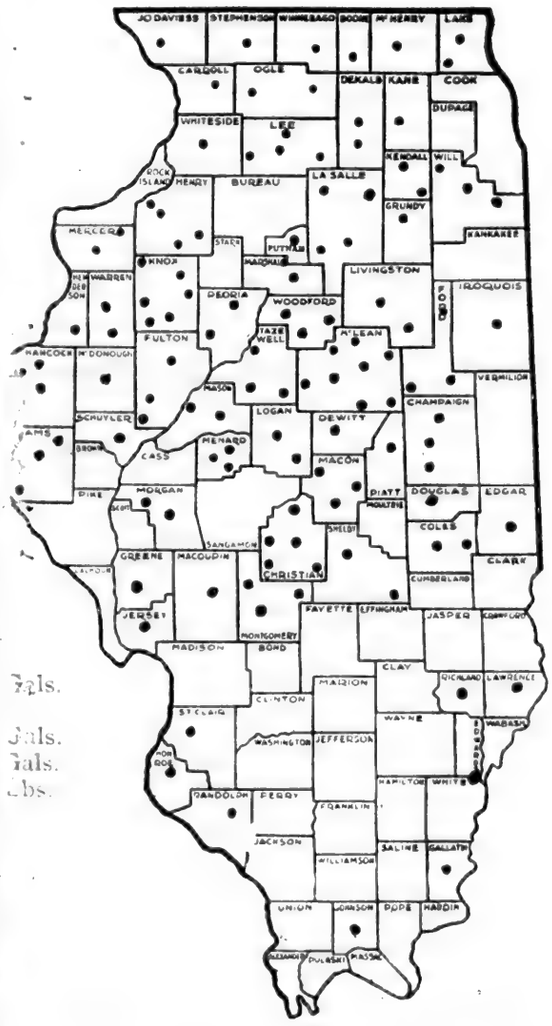
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A. F. B. F. Plans Great Convention Dec. 4 to 9

Big Problems Facing Organized Farmers, Elect Officers and Seven Directors

BECAUSE of the many problems facing organized agriculture this year, unusual national interest will be directed to the thirteenth annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation, to be held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Dec. 4 to 9.

Surplus crop control, adequate financial credit for agriculture, taxation, transportation, stabilization of the dollar, disposition of Muscle Shoals, a national land policy, and other matters will engage the attention of the organization. Every action agreed upon in the mapping of the Federation's program will directly affect not only the lives of America's 27,000,000 rural residents, but the vast background of the nation's entire business life as well.

National Farm Bureau executives are urging that every unit of the great Farm Bureau organization be represented to insure the adoption of a sound platform. State executive committees which have not as yet appointed their voting delegates should qualify at once, Secretary M. S. Winder suggests. He urges, also, that county leaders co-operate with state offices in marshalling delegates for participation in the Chicago meeting.

Speakers Being Scheduled

A full announcement of speakers will be made later. In the past the Federation has been addressed by a president, senators, congressmen, cabinet members, governors and others prominent in public life. This year equally prominent men and women are expected to be scheduled.

A national quartet contest will be a new feature of the convention program this year. Entries will represent states only. The A. F. B. F. annual award "For Distinguished Service to Organized Agriculture," will again be made this year. Nominations close Oct. 15.

Cup to Largest County

The contest to determine the winner of the silver loving cup offered to the largest county Farm Bureau promises to be spirited. San Joaquin County Farm Bureau, Stockton, California, holds the cup at present, but will have some strong contenders to meet this year, including the McLean County Farm Bureau in Illinois.

The important responsibility of choosing a president, a vice-president and seven directors will also face the convention this year. Each will be selected for a two-year term.

The convention proper will open on Monday morning, Dec. 7, for a three-day session. Preceeding this main meeting there will be a two-day National Farm Women's Conference on Dec. 4 and 5. Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, national director of Home and Community work for the A. F. B. F., has selected as a theme for this meeting "The American Farm Home and Its Surrounding Community." Speakers will discuss the rural church and school, rural medical service, recreation, and kindred topics, with emphasis on the Farm Bureau's relations to them. Men will participate in this year's conference along with the women.

Many New Features

A new feature of the convention this year will be the First National Congress of Farm Home Modernization Project Leaders on Dec. 4 to 7. Another feature is to be the A. F. B. F. Exposition of Agricultural Progress. Three national co-operative associations have already arranged for exhibit space. State Farm Bureaus and associated units are also engaging space. There will be a carefully selected group of commercial exhibits, arranged into ten departments covering every phase of farm interest.

Notice
Illinois Agricultural Ass'n. Election of Delegates

NOTICE is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the month of November, 1931, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the by-laws of the Association.

During November annual meetings will be held in Bond, Clay, Clinton, Jackson, Madison, Marion, Monroe, Moultrie, Schuyler, St. Clair, Washington, Williamson, and Lawrence counties.

Signed,
G. E. METZGER, *Secretary.*
October 15, 1931.

Define Status of Farm Bureau Memberships

At its September meeting the I. A. A. board of directors adopted unanimously a report of the Organization-Information Committee as follows:

(1) That the I. A. A. recommend to the County Farm Bureaus that only holders of individual memberships in the Farm Bureau and Illinois Agricultural Association shall be entitled to the dividends and services, based upon membership in good standing, and rendered either by the Farm Bureau or associated companies, excepting only those members of the Farm Bureau member's immediate family who are under age and wholly dependent.

(2) No partnership membership to be recognized which involves more than one farm unit unless all business is transacted in the firm or partnership name.

(3) Partnership membership accepted shall participate as an individual member.

The question of who is a Farm Bureau member arose when several cases were discovered of non-member relatives using their connections to get Farm Bureau auto insurance and other services.

Schuyler County Oil Co. Declares 5% Dividend

During its first year of business which has just closed, the Schuyler County Service Company sold more than a quarter million gallons of petroleum products making a net profit of $3,435.68. The board of directors declared a five per cent patronage dividend and placed the remainder of the earnings in the reserve fund.

The Tri-County Oil Company, owned and operated by Farm Bureau members in Warren, Henderson and Mercer counties, sold nearly a million and a half gallons of petroleum products during the fiscal year closing September 30.

Home Industries Booth

Of most appeal to farm women will be the Home Industries booth in which farm home handicraft workers may display the products of their skill. Orders will be taken and forwarded to the makers who will then ship their finished products to the purchaser.

Arrangements are being made for special reduced rates on railroads and motor bus lines and for hotel accommodations. Announcement of these will be sent to state Farm Bureau offices for transmittal to county and community centers.

Country Life Insurance Company

An Example of What Farmers Can Do Through Co-operative Effort

IN 1930 and 1931 many weak organizations in the business world fell by the wayside. Some managed to pull through with heavy losses. Only a few showed a healthy growth. Country Life Insurance Company is among the few that has made substantial progress. It stands out among the sound financial institutions of the country.



L. A. Williams

Country Life throughout the depression has continued to show an increase in new paid for business. It continued to hold its lapse of business down to an astonishingly low figure. It paid dividends not required in the contract. Country Life now has in excess of $43,000,000 of insurance in force counting the business in process.

Business written this year is only three-quarters of a million below the 1930 figures for the same period. The Company expects to approach the amount of paid business of last year by the end of this year. This was $15,715,750. In 1931 the company paid $46,000 in dividends to 1929 policy holders, although the contracts called for no dividends until the end of the third year, which would have been one year later.

All policies issued by Country Life pay dividends. This includes ordinary life, 20 pay life, 20 year endowment, endowment at age 65, and 12 year term insurance issued once a year.

Country Life is a legal reserve life insurance company created in answer to the demands of Farm Bureau members for reliable low cost life insurance. Its rates on participating life insurance are lower than any other company in the legal reserve field.

The company is capitalized at $125,000 with the Illinois Agricultural Holding Company owning the stock. Stock in the Holding Company is held by the I. A. A., County Farm Bureaus, and Farm Bureau members. Control is in the hands of the I. A. A.

On the strength of this set-up it is possible to produce life insurance at cost. Profits are returned to the policy holder instead of the stockholder, since the latter is limited to 7 per cent preferred dividends.

The Farm Bureau demanded a company in which it could have confidence because many farmers had purchased unstable protection only to find that rates would raise, or to find that some assessment company had gone out of business. An additional reason was that even when members did buy legal reserve insurance they purchased high priced investment policies rather than straight life protection because they had no one to advise them. There was a great need for guidance as well as protection. That need is supplied by Country Life.



Cross section of Country Life main office showing new business department in background.

Inasmuch as the board of directors of the I. A. A. could not endorse a life insurance company over which it had no control, it decided to operate its own company. The wisdom of this action has since been demonstrated. The success of Country Life can be explained in part by economical management, sound investments with good interest return, careful selection of risks, and low mortality, as well as a good volume of new business.

L. A. Williams has been manager of the company since its beginning. Dr. John W. Boland has been its medical director. They have had charge of acquisition and selection of risks, resulting in an excellent showing. In 1929, $17,000 in death claims were paid out, with $19,000,000 business put on the books. In 1930, $48,000 was paid in death claims with a total of $35,000,000 business on record.

One of the important features of Country Life is its non-medical business. The term non-medical does not imply the taking of any risk without examination. It does, however, eliminate the cost of the $5 medical fee as fixed overhead in the underwriting expense. More than two-thirds of the company's business is done on the non-medical blank. This non-medical statement, however, is supplemented by two investigation reports, which give the company the necessary information and save approximately $3.50 in the underwriting expense.

If it were not for the 96 active agencies established as a part of the County Farm Bureaus, a company just beginning in 1929 would have perhaps been 20 years in getting the volume of business on its books that has been effected in Country Life in 2¾ years. The early acquisition of large volume has reflected a tremendous saving to policy holders. Commissions on this business are all paid to County Farm Bureaus, who in turn pay the agents. Nearly a half million dollars has been paid Farm Bureaus in commissions to date.

Another advantage the Farm Bureau has given Country Life is co-operation in the organization of a sales force

under Mr. Williams, who has been able to school these men in groups with the aid of the Farm Bureau. Country Life has been an outstanding development in the field of co-operation because of the ready response of organization-minded men. Agents attend schools at their own expense five or six times a year, many driving 150 miles to attend one and two-day schools.

Because the efforts of Country Life are confined to the state of Illinois, it has been possible to carry the facts to the farmer without wasted effort through the I. A. A. Record, the Bureau Farmer, farm papers and the radio. All of these mediums have been used to inform the prospective policy holder, making Country Life insurance more easily sold than that in other companies.

Legal Reserve Required

The same legal reserve requirements are exacted from this company as any other company. Reserve has to be put up on the basis of insurance in force so that millions or billions of life insurance do not increase the security per thousand to the policy holder. Starting in 1929 at a time when any investor knew better than to take chances, it was a simple matter for the finance committee of Country Life to confine its investments to government and municipal bonds and securities of like stability. Country Life is now placed in the enviable position of having the very best of investments and a very low lapse of business.

Low Lapse Rate

The low lapse is perhaps due to the intelligent manner in which life insurance has been sold, coupled with the fact that older companies with older policies hold a greater temptation for the policyholder to reach in and get his money, while the newer policies of Country Life are not yet far enough advanced in age to tempt policy holders with their cash value.

Country Life policies have been sold for protection and not for investment. Many farmers were paying interest on heavy indebtedness already. In the event of the owner's death many farms would have been forced on a poor market at a tremendous loss unless there was cash from life insurance to enable his heirs to stall off foreclosure.



Part of the statistical room with Hollerith tabulator and sorter used in keeping records.

The company has over 1,000 agents, all of whom are Farm Bureau members. All agents work under a general agent appointed by the Farm Bureau in each county. The assets of Country Life are more than $1,000,000. The premium income this year will be over a million.

Insurance Digest Says

Here is what the American Insurance Digest said about Country Life:

"Having written so much business in so short a time, Country Life might be suspected of three things—paying high commissions to get the business; liberal underwriting to the extent that it accepts any and all risks; and a disregard for the permanency of its business in order to achieve success quickly.

"In each of these particulars the reverse is true, which makes Country Life's record all the more inspiring. It has paid its agents a smaller commission than is paid by the older companies in America. Its home office practices economy also, as proved by the fact that the expense per thousand of new life insurance is only $2.65. This is believed to be a lower cost per thousand than any other legal reserve agency company in America.

"Nor does Country Life 'lay down the bars' when it comes to underwriting. It is as liberal in this respect as any agent should want, as it writes insurance on all ages from one month to seventy years, women accepted on the same basis as men, and double indemnity for those who want it. But its business has been so carefully selected that its mortality has been less than 30 per cent of the expected.

"In 1929 business was so carefully placed that in 1930 Country Life's lapse ratio was only 5 per cent. In consequence of this persistency, Country Life made a greater gain in insurance in force last year than any other Illinois company, operating in its home state only.

"All of Country Life's progress has been achieved under the personal direction of General Manager L. A. Williams, who is completing this year his twentieth anniversary in the life insurance business."



West view of main office. Service department in right foreground and cashier's department in background.

Protection Offered Those Hauling School Children

Drivers transporting pupils and teachers to school for compensation can now secure protection against liability through the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company at only a small additional cost.

Up to Sept. 18, when this new feature became effective, there was no provision covering liability of car owners while transporting passengers for pay.

The additional coverage provided by the supplement to the policy covers only the hauling of pupils and teachers to and from school. The insured must live on a farm and have agriculture for his principal business in order to get this protection. The endorsement will be issued only on pleasure cars. Coverage is effective between the hours of 7:00 a. m. and 6:00 p. m.

A. F. B. F. Directors Vote for Equalization Fee

THE board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation went on record in Chicago, September 23, favoring an amendment to the Agricultural Marketing Act to include the "equalization fee." This declaration will be acted upon at the annual meeting of the federation in December in Chicago.

It is proposed to open a battle for the equalization fee amendment when Congress assembles this winter. At the time the marketing act was passed organized agriculture insisted that it should include the equalization fee principle. Under this each unit of a given commodity would bear its proportionate share of crop surplus control costs. The equalization fee was left out, but the organization supported the act as it was passed.

The statement of the board said: "The federation at the time it announced its position in support of the act reserved the right to insist that should the efforts to administer it disclose weaknesses or limitations within the act, it would ask for amendments necessary to correct such weaknesses and limitations. It seems that time has now arrived.

"We insist that the marketing act should and must be amended by Congress so as to give the Federal Farm Board authority to place charges against all units of any given commodity, moving in the channels of trade, their proportionate shares of all necessary natural costs and losses resulting from the control of crop surpluses, which must be accomplished if the domestic market is to be protected as a market for the American farmer."

Mason County Co-ops. Are Working Together

All local organizations cooperating with the Mason County Farm Bureau including the livestock shipping association, two produce associations, the oil company, and four farmers' elevators have their books audited regularly by the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association. This co-operative association now serves 298 Illinois agricultural organizations on a cost basis.

Cook County Members Profit by Co-operation

The Cook County Farm Bureau during the past twelve months has ordered between 90 and 100 carloads of feed for members. This means feed valued at around $50,000 wholesale was handled during the year. Farmers saved at least $10,000 by this one service of the Farm Bureau.



No. 1 of a series of advertisements on I. A. A.--Farm Bureau Services.





More than 60,000 voluntary memberships are backing the chain of I. A. A.--Farm Bureau services, each one an important link toward farm equality.

ILLINOIS I.A.A. SERVICE FARM BUREAUS

Effective Representation Requires Numbers

ADEQUATE representation for agriculture, first of the Farm Bureau projects, and vital to the success of all other Farm Bureau efforts, has been permanently established.

Today farm interests get proper consideration. Your I. A. A. representatives receive the cooperation of legislative and administrative government officials. An active and increasing membership commands respect. Every new member gives additional support.

Taxes Can Be Equalized

I. A. A.-Farm Bureau representatives have since 1923 effected substantial savings in taxes on farm lands. The data presented to the Tax Commission by the I. A. A. resulted in an initial $1,072,050.00 reduction in 1923, and in further reductions later.

In 1931 an average of $22.79 less per farm—altogether $4,900,000.00 less taxes were paid by Illinois farmers than would have been paid had the higher unequal valuations on lands not been lowered. Every farmer profits by joining with his neighbors in the battle for equalizing the tax burden.

Link Up with 60,000 Farmers

EVERY activity in the I. A. A.-Farm Bureau program is undertaken in the interest of farmers. More than sixty thousand Illinois farm homes are linked to this progressive movement through voluntary membership. The determination and loyalty of these members to their business will gain strength thru your support. The future of your own industry is more secure when you join with these men to make it so.

Call Your County Farm Bureau Today
Say: "I'm Joining."

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—and—

Ninety-Five Affiliated County Farm Bureaus

608 So. Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois

IN THIS ORGANIZED WORLD
ONE MAN CAN DO NOTHING ALONE

High School Boy Goes to College on Earnings

Chester White Hogs Pave Way for Honors and Education

Wilson Bryant, "American Farmer" in 1931 from the Waverly, Illinois Chapter, Future Farmers of America, developed a champion herd of Chester White swine as his major project during his Vocational Agriculture course in the Waverly Township High School. Starting with two gilts in his first year of agricultural project work, he reached the peak of the pure bred swine business at the recent National Swine Show held at Springfield, Illinois, when his herd boar, Sunbeam, was declared Reserve Grand Champion Chester White Boar.

His junior boar pig, Lucky Boy, was fifth and his junior sow pig was seventh in the same show. To date his show herd has won a total of $865 in Fair premiums this year, over and above all entry fees. Besides this he has marketed 60 head of spring market hogs and sold 20 breeding hogs. Next year he will have a herd of 20 sows headed by Sunbeam, his champion boar. At the present time he has a good supply of breeding stock for sale and 120 fall pigs.

Sells Breeding Stock

Since he is so situated in the midst of a surplus corn and grain region, he sells the majority of his breeding animals to farmers who feed hogs for their market value. This fact points out the ideal of swine production as exemplified at the recent National Swine Show: "Production of a swine type to meet market demands for high dressing percentage." As to his management, he practices the McLean System of Swine Sanitation, feeds farm grains as the basis of all his rations, is a good sportsman in the show ring, is an excellent judge of breeding hogs, and sells all of his animals as represented and at a moderate price.

Wilson has entered the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois this fall and expects to pay his way through this year of college on the premiums won since August 1. He is selling out half interest in his present herd to his brother, a former Vocational Agriculture boy, who will handle the herd this winter. Together they expect to continue in the hog business and eventually get permanently established on a good corn belt farm.

Handles Other Projects

It might appear that his project work is one-sided, yet his other project activities include poultry, dairy, corn, wheat, and clover. So he has backed up his major work in Vocational Agriculture with a sound general farming practice.



Wilson Bryant

Also he has won judging ribbons on corn, poultry, dairy, and swine.

His school activities include class secretary and treasurer, local F. F. A. secretary and treasurer, first Illinois F. F. A. state secretary and treasurer, State Farmer in Illinois in 1930 and American Farmer in 1931. Added to this he was third in his class room scholarship with an average grade of 94 for four years of high school work. We wish him success in any other endeavor he takes up, but feel certain that here is an American Farmer who will return to hog farming as a life work, for he is interested in it, has been successful, and enjoys it.

Getting Ready for Fat Stock Show in Chicago

Manager B. H. Heide of the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, November 28 to December 5, announces that the preliminary classification for the 1931 show is now off the press and ready for distribution. It will be mailed free on application to the International office at the Stock Yards.

Entries will close for individual livestock classes November 1, for the Hay and Grain Show, November 10, and for the carload lots of cattle, sheep, and swine, November 21.

A two-day session of the I. A. A. board of directors was held in Chicago, September 17 and 18 during which the I. A. A. departmental directors and associated company managers each were given fifteen minutes to discuss the work of their respective departments and companies, and plans for the coming year.

Livestock Marketing

During the first six months of 1931 DeKalb county shipped 408 cars of livestock to the Chicago Producers as compared with 373 during the corresponding period in 1930.

Adams county shipped more livestock co-operatively than any other Illinois county during the second quarter this year. A total of 258 cars went to Producer agencies. Fulton county was second with 228 cars.

One out of every three shipments of livestock made by Illinois shipping associations to the Chicago market during the month of August went through the hands of the Chicago Producers, reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This was the highest percentage of any state in the Chicago trade territory. From Iowa the Producers received one out of every nine cars. Minnesota stood next with 14.2 per cent; Wisconsin 6.8 per cent; other states 8.2 per cent. Of the total shipping association business 17.5 per cent was sold through the Producers.

A total of 888 carloads of livestock were handled by the Indianapolis Producers during September, an increase of eight carloads over the same month last year. This was 106 cars more than the combined total of the next three large firms. Forty-one and five-tenths per cent of the rail receipts and 28.6% of those trucked in to the yards were consigned to the Producers.

In September the following Illinois shipping association managers sent as many or more cars to the Producers at Indianapolis as a year ago: Fred L. Gumm, Paris; Frank Kettering, Danville; Hans Heit, Garrett; R. C. Boatman, Sheldon; Wm. Fulk, Decatur; Carl Shasteen, Sullivan. The following Illinois counties show an increase to Indianapolis over September last year: Clark, Edgar, Iroquois, Macon, Moultrie, Vermilion.

Up to September 1, 8.37 per cent of the stock received at the Chicago market was delivered by trucks, according to records of the Union Stock Yard Company. Figures taken from the Chicago Producers' records show that they were selling 11.7 per cent of all trucked in cattle, 17 per cent of the calves, 20.5 per cent of the hogs, and 22 per cent of the sheep.

Uncle Ab says that some folks who can think straight, can't think fast enough to keep up with the procession.

Hardy Buys 68 Cars Limestone One Order

Monroe Co. Man Believes Limestone an Excellent Investment

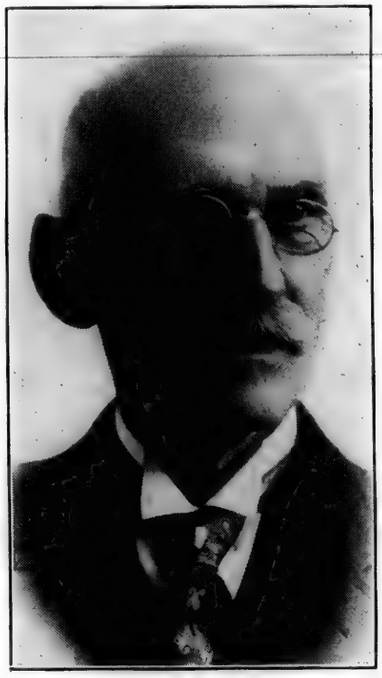
WHAT is thought to be the largest individual order of limestone ever placed was made by D. M. Hardy, a member of the Monroe County Farm Bureau this past summer. A total of 3,400 tons of limestone were purchased to be delivered in two consignments of thirty-six and thirty-two cars between July 24 and September 1, writes Farm Adviser C. A. Hughes.

This limestone was used to cover 1,000 acres in the American bottom which land is owned by Mr. Hardy. Preparatory to the spreading of the lime, the land was thoroughly tested using the Comer test as recommended by the State College of Agriculture. Each tenant was required to spread this limestone on the land as his share of the project.

All Fields Tested

The soil testing and mapping was performed by V. H. Kern, son-in-law of Mr. Hardy. Stakes were driven down at different places in the field and the number of tons of limestone marked on the stake that was to be dumped in these piles. The piles were so arranged as to make it convenient for spreading the required amounts of limestone on the surrounding land. Applications varied from two to five tons per acre.

The land that showed neutral received two tons of limestone. A small amount of these farms had free limestone in them, especially those close to the Mississippi River. Heretofore, Mr. Hardy has used considerable limestone on his various farms and this application completely covers all the cultivated land that he has.



D. M. Hardy

Sells Bonds; Buys Limestone

Mr. Hardy is 84 years old and actively engaged in the operation of his farms. With reference to this unusual amount of limestone, Mr. Hardy says, "During the war time these farms all showed a good profit. The profits were invested in good bonds and held as such. Recently it appeared to me that due to the agricultural situation, it would be good economy to dispose of these bonds and invest the proceeds in limestone. As conditions become more favorable for the farmer, this land will be in a better position to show profitable returns. If the depression continues indefinitely, this land should be in better shape to show profitable returns than if it had not been built up. During the past two years these farms have all come out in red with the exception of a small tract of land on which there are no improvements at all."

"Mr. Hardy will receive $352.28 rebates from this amount of limestone used," states Farm Adviser Hughes. "He also finds it profitable to use the various services of the Farm Bureau such as the Monroe Service Company's products and Farm Bureau serum. His success and experience in limestone indicates that it would pay other farmers to make a better and more extended use of liming their ground."

Run Down Farm Now Outyields Many Others

A RUN-DOWN central Illinois farm of ten years ago is now earning twice as much as other farms in its neighborhood as a result of good crop yields plus efficient management of 10 dairy cows and 18 brood sows, P. E. Johnston, of the State College of Agriculture, reports. The farm of 170 acres is one of the 2,000 or more whose owners and operators are co-operating with the college in keeping systematic farm accounts.

Ten years ago the farm was run down to the point where crop yields were low. Although it is on yellow gray silt loam soil and is quite rolling, it has for several years produced at least 15 per cent more an acre than the average of farms located on better brown silt loam soil. ***A liberal application of limestone followed by the use of sweet clover and alfalfa brought the higher crop yields.*** Records from a large number of fields in the area indicate that where sweet clover or alfalfa occupy the land one year out of four, corn yields are 10 bushels an acre higher than where no clovers are grown.

During the past two years hogs raised on the farm have returned $143 for every $100 of feed fed them. This was

(*Continued on next page, col.* 2)



LIMESTONE IS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL INGREDIENTS OF FARM CROPS

In a ton of red clover hay there are about 75 pounds of lime. In an acre of good oats there are approximately 20 pounds of lime.

In a ton of alfalfa hay there are about 100 pounds of lime. In an acre of good corn there are approximately 25 pounds of lime.

Linsley Answers Alibis On Limestone Question

Cites Morgan Co. Farmer Who Increased Corn Yield 60 Bu. an Acre in Two Years

IN spite of the rapid increase in the use of limestone there still are thousands of Illinois farmers who are putting off liming every year, states Prof. C. M. Linsley of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. Mistaken ideas about soil acidity or the value of limestone often account for this delay. There are four reasons commonly offered by farmers for not using limestone, continues Linsley. Sometimes these are honest reasons, but more often they are merely excuses given by those who have not carefully analyzed their business of farming.

(1) "Limestone is not needed on my land." Most farmers who offer this reason are guessing, and guessing wrong. Only a small percentage of the farm land in the state is sweet. Enough money is frequently thrown away in clover seed over a number of years to pay for liming the entire farm.

(2) "Can't afford to buy limestone." This is sometimes an honest reason. But bankers usually would rather lend money to farmers for limestone than for any other purpose. They know that an investment in soil-building is a sound investment and one of the most profitable a farmer can make.

Six dollars invested in limestone to grow sweet clover made it possible for a Morgan county farmer to increase his acreage of corn 35 bushels an acre in the first crop and 25 bushels in the second.

(3) "Have to wait too long for results." Farmers who use limestone say that this is not a sound reason in the face of the fact that most of the men who offer this excuse have already waited at least 15 to 20 years. They should not object to waiting a year or two longer; as a matter of fact, they will probably delay liming for another 10 years and forget they are still waiting.

(4) "Too hard work to haul and spread." Hauling and spreading limestone is hard work, everyone will admit, but no harder than many other jobs that must be done each year. There is perhaps no farm work that will pay as high wages per hour. It is not so much the amount of work a man does on the farm that brings him money as it is doing those jobs that pay the highest wages.

Uncle Ab says if you have sense enough to be happy, you have sense enough.



CHAMPION DAIRY JUDGES

Left to right: Sam Buford, Rex Parker, and John Buford comprise the Stockton Blackhawk 4-H dairy judging team which won first place at the Urbana contest this year. The boys were coached by H. R. "Hank" Brunnemeyer, JoDaviess county farm adviser. Brunnemeyer formerly operated a Holstein dairy farm in Kane county, and taught agriculture in the Yorkville High School.

Thousands of Dollars In Hail Claims Paid

ONE out of every three counties in Illinois suffered crop damages from hail this year, records of the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company show.

In the final check-up on claims October 1, the end of the annual crop hail insurance period, it was learned that the heaviest losses during the past summer were in Knox, Henry and Champaign counties. From these three counties alone damage claims totaling thousands of dollars were sent in by 60 farmers holding policies in the Farmers Mutual.

Twenty-five counties out of the seventy-six which had policy holders in the company this year reported losses. At least a dozen severe hail storms striking in widely separated areas were responsible for the damage.

Most of the loss was on corn and soybeans, which in many cases were completely destroyed. The largest claim reported was for $1,032. It came from Knox county. A total of 113 claims were paid by the company on October 1.

The ten leading counties in hail insurance in force were Knox, Henry, Warren, McDonough, Champaign, Tazewell, Mercer, McLean, Logan and Monroe.

(Continued from previous page)

about 10 per cent better than the returns secured by other farmers who kept accounts. The hog raising is done under the sanitation system of sweet clover pasture. Dairy cows on this farm also have been more efficient than average.

The combination of high crop yields and efficient livestock produced both gross and net receipts which were $5 an acre higher than the average, despite the fact that the land on this farm was valued $50 an acre less than the average of other farms in the area.

Farmers "Under-Insured," U. S. D. A. Man Declares

"The insurance protection carried by farmers falls far short of meeting their insurance needs," V. N. Valgren, U. S. Department of Agriculture economist, told the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies in session at Chicago, October 7.

"Approximately four-fifths of the farmers in the United States," he said, "have their buildings and other property insured against fire. More than two-thirds have windstorm insurance. Hail insurance covers about 8 to 10 per cent of the total crop acreage. Livestock insurance is negligible. Accident and sickness insurance carried by farmers is small. Less than one-half of American farmers have any life insurance. The percentage of all farmers who have employer's liability insurance is 'decidedly' small. The majority of farmers still lack adequate automobile insurance protection."

Mr. Valgren declared that "to some extent the farmers' lack of insurance may be charged to an unwarranted disregard of the need for protection. To a much larger extent it is chargeable to a meager income and an inability to buy the forms of protection that farmers need. This second reason ties up closely with the cost of insurance which in turn is affected by the nature of the protection provided."

Schools Can Insure in Mutual Fire Companies

The right of township and county mutual fire and mutual windstorm insurance companies to insure school houses and other public buildings is recognized both by statute and by common law, according to a study made by the I. A. A.

In some parts of the state such risks have been insured in the mutual companies for many years. Many mutuals, however, hesitated to take such large risks before the organization of the Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company. This company now supplies the smaller mutuals ample protection by reinsurance.

It is a principle of common law that school districts and other political corporations charged with the management of public property have the implied power to protect such property by insurance or otherwise.

It follows that the school boards, trustees and other officials have in their discretion the right to insure in mutual companies.

Country Life Makes Big Gain in 1931

Nineteen Counties Have Made Their Year's Quota

THE following counties and general agents have accomplished their 1931 full year's quota already this year: Bond Co.—H. O. Hinkley; Boone Co.—K. W. Cleland; Carroll Co.—D. R. Lower; Clinton Co.—W. G. Ackermann, R. J. Foehner; DuPage Co.—Donald Auble; Effingham Co.—H. O. Henry; Fulton Co.—Claude Hicks; Greene Co.—L. R. Lee; Henderson Co.—W. A. Stevenson; Henry Co.—D. P. Robinson; Lawrence Co.—W. H. Nuttall; Lee Co.—F. W. Peckham; McDonough Co.—G. O. Chenoweth; Mercer Co.—Mark Foster; Pope Co.—M. J. Koch, Paul Blatter; Schuyler Co.—Earl Payne; Wabash Co.—H. H. Glick; Whiteside Co.—Wm. C. Linker; Woodford Co.—H. W. Bradshaw.

An estimated thirty more will come through before the end of the year, and possibly more than that. The general agents of Country Life are giving the policyholders the very best of service, and they are meeting with wonderful cooperation. No great cooperative move has surpassed Country Life in the favorable response given by the public. Country Life meets a glad hand on every side. This good will is one of the big reasons for its success. Good will and merited confidence are things that money cannot buy. Country Life is proud of its agents who have helped make this splendid showing possible.

How to Name Beneficiary in Your Life Policy

PEOPLE invariably make the mistake of naming only one beneficiary in a life insurance policy. Should the beneficiary and insured both be accidentally killed, it usually involves the paying of a death claim that must be probated, with the accompanying probate costs. It is much wiser to name a first beneficiary, a second beneficiary, and even a third beneficiary, so that the contingents may enjoy the benefits of a life insurance policy without additional cost. the money being paid directly to them in the event the first named beneficiary does not obtain.

There are options of settlement which should be talked over with the agent, of how the beneficiary should receive the money. The insured may provide that part of the money be paid in cash and part of it in monthly installments. Invariably a widow inexperienced in the handling of money, is a target for every fly-by-night security salesman who can get her name. The losses of life insurance funds paid to a widow run beyond 80%, unless the funds are held in trust and apportioned in installments to the beneficiary. However, the life insurance company has no objection to paying the money in cash. Three and one-half per cent interest is paid on funds left in trust, and such other interest dividends as the Company may apportion.

Send in Names of Prospects

COUNTRY LIFE will send an insurance pin to policyholders who send in the name of a prospect. You may have a gold or silver pin with the Country Life tree in the center of it, and the initials I. A. A. in each corner, with Country Life circled about the tree. It is a very beautiful pin. Every policyholder will be proud to have one. Just send in the name of a prospect to whom you believe our agent could sell a Country Life policy. It will be helpful cooperation on your part, will contribute to the further success and achievement of your company, and will be an act of kindness to your neighbor.

$90,000 Death Claims in 1931, $16,500 Sept.

The following death claims were reported in September:

Insured	*Amount*
Helmer Hanson, Kendall Co.	$2,000
Helmer Hanson, Kendall Co.	1,000
Dr. George K. Farris, Johnson Co.	3,000
Jay M. Doty, Winnebago Co.	2,500
Jay M. Doty, Winnebago Co.	1,000
Mahlon John Hohenboken, Knox Co.	5,000
George Loren Sperry, Warren Co.	1,000
William Reulecke, Christian Co.	1,000

The Company immediately sends out claim papers as soon as the announcement reaches the office of the death of an insured. The agent usually offers his services to see that the claim papers are properly executed, to enable the company to pay the claim promptly.

Our claims for the year are approximately $90,000, which is way below the expected mortality. You as a Farm Bureau memeber are interested in the progress of your company, and we want you to know that the business of a life insurance company is to pay death claims.

8 Million New Business 44 Million Now in Force

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY stands out among all companies this year in its remarkable progress. While most companies are suffering tremendous lapse from cashing out of old policies due to old policyholders needing money, Country Life is in the enviable position of having no policies three years old or over. Therefore, the lure to "cash out" is not present. It is apparent, too, that farmers appreciate life insurance more in times like this than they ever could possibly appreciate it when things are going smoothly.

All but thirteen counties produced business in the State of Illinois for Country Life in the month of September. Premium payments are coming in promptly, and the company's investment policy has proved its soundness. The company has no mortgages, and its bond holdings have fluctuated comparatively little.

It may be a satisfaction to the thousands of Country Life policyholders to know that the company's bonds are largely of non-taxable character, mostly Governments and Municipals. The company finds itself in a most advantageous position to thrive, and it should stand at the top of the companies for millions gained, at the end of 1931, for its lapse is indeed very small. Our total in force is in excess of $44,000,000. With this fine momentum we should finish the year with a most satisfactory gain.

Keep Insurance in Force You May Need It Tomorrow

YOU may think that you can afford to let your policy lapse this year. You may feel that this will not be the year you will die. But you may guess wrong. Thirty-five thousand people thought that way and were wrong in 1930. Thirty-five thousand people died who had just lapsed their policies, making it impossible for life insurance death claims to be paid.

This would be a bad year for anything to happen, certainly a worse year than normal. There will be greater need for your insurance money than ever, if the unexpected should happen. If you have lapsed your policy, just sign a Personal Health Certificate, which you can get at the Farm Bureau office, and send in your premium. We will make haste to get you reinstated. If you need time, ask for a premium extension.



"Poor Bill—over 65 years old and still working hard—

"I would probably be out in the field, too, if I didn't have a *Country Life Insurance Policy*. Now we're not a burden to anyone—we can travel—I can go fishing—just enjoy the leisure we're entitled to."

Look Ahead to YOUR Old Age

Give some thought to *your* future—*now*. Crop failures may come—prices may be low—but a Country Life Insurance Pension Policy will protect you. In case of financial stress, you can borrow money on your policy.

When old age arrives, it will pay you an income.

When you are gone it will take care of your family.

The cost of Country Life Insurance is small—the lowest old line legal reserve rates.

Take care of your future now. . . . Ask your County Farm Bureau to tell you all about the benefits of Country Life Insurance.

Do it now!

Country Life Insurance Co.

608 S. Dearborn St.

CHICAGO - - - ILLINOIS

COUPON

Show me how to provide a Retirement Income of $100.00 a month. Send full details. My age is .....

Name .....

Address .....

County .....

OLD LINE - - LEGAL RESERVE - - LOW COST

The
Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Number 11 | NOVEMBER, 1931 | Volume 9

Set Up Corn Credit Machinery

State Department of Agriculture Acts to Carry Out Grain Storage Act

AS we go to press, headquarters for the National Corn Credit Corportion are being established in the Fisher Building, Chicago, and the necessary machinery is being set up to make loans to Illinois farmers on corn sealed by the state in cribs on the farm.

Harry Laird of Des Moines, Iowa, was employed as general manager of the Corporation at a meeting of the directors on November 5. Mr. Laird arrived in Chicago November 9 to open headquarters for the Association and set machinery in motion to carry out the provisions of the plan heretofore announced.

Directors of the Corporation chosen at the meeing on November 4 when incorporation papers were forwarded to Springfield, include George S. Milnor, president; Earl C. Smith, vice-president; George A. Ranney (International Harvester Company), secretary; C. E. Huff, John H. Hogan (Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Company), C. E. Hearst of the Iowa Farm Bureau, and Mark Woods, Nebraska farmer and banker.

$2,500,000 Authorized

The National Corn Credit Corporation has authorized capital stock of $2,500,000. It is incorporated under the provisions of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operative Act of 1923.

The Federal Farm Board through the Farmers National Grain Corporation has set aside $500,000 for stock in the Credit Corporation which will be immediately available. This is being matched by stock subscriptions from the following:

Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co., First National Bank, Central-Republic Bank & Trust Co., Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Northern Trust Co., International Harvester Co., John Deere and Co., Sears Roebuck & Co., Montgomery Ward & Co., Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Cudahy Packing Co., Wilson & Co., Quaker Oats Co., Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, and other interests.

Arrangements have been made with the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks of St. Louis and Omaha by which the credit corporation will have available through rediscount from eight to ten million dollars for loans to producers of corn.

Latest word from Springfield indicates that Stuart Pierson, State Director of Agriculture, has been making progress toward organizing the necessary machinery throughout the corn producing counties to carry out the Illinois Grain Storage Act. Committees to administer the Act under the supervision of the State Department have been selected in most of the principal corn-producing counties.

County sealers at this writing are being appointed to inspect the cribbed corn, measure it, and issue warehouse certificates to the owner for use as collateral in obtaining a loan through the Credit Corporation.

Loans Payable July 15

Present plans provide that all loans secured from the National Corn Credit Corporation will be due and payable July 15, 1932, although such loans may be paid off at any time prior to that date. Forms will be available at County Farm Bureau offices as soon as they can be prepared, printed, and delivered. All applicants for loans must be owners of the corn on which the loan is desired and such corn must be free of liens, or else waivers giving priority signed by the lienholders must be given before it will be accepted as collateral.

The procedure for securing a loan, according to plans developed to date, will be as follows: The prospective borrower will first make application at the County Farm Bureau office to have his cribbed corn inspected, and if found in satisfactory condition, measured and sealed by the local sealer. He will receive a warehouse certificate setting forth the amount of corn under seal. It is contemplated that he will then proceed to the local bank acting as agent for the Corn Credit Corporation, and fill out an application for a loan. The prospective borrower will then sign a note for the amount of the loan and attach the warehouse receipt as collateral. The local bank will transmit these papers to the office of the National Corn Credit Corporation in Chicago where the general manager will receive the application and if found satisfactory will advance the money.

May Pay Off Loans

The National Corn Credit Corporation under the agreement between the borrower and said Corporation, will have authority to designate the marketing agency through which the corn is to be sold so long as the loan is unpaid.

The borrower may pay the loan off at any time on or before July 15, 1932, in which case he may sell the corn anywhere he pleases.

Those interested may communicate with the National Corn Credit Corp., Room 708, Fisher Bldg., Chicago. The rate of interest on loans will not exceed 6½% unless the money market materially advances. It is contemplated that loans will be made at from 65 to 75% of the farm market value of the corn at time of filing application. Indications are that local banks will make many loans direct, but if they do not desire to make the loan direct, the application accompanied by warehouse receipts should be sent through local bank to National Corn Credit Corp.

Legislature Meets to Consider Tax Problems

Speakers Announced for A. F. B. F. Meeting Dec. 7-9

AMERICAN Farm Bureau Federation officials are preparing for a big delegation of Illinois Agricultural Association members at the national convention in Chicago, December 7 to 9, according to word from headquarters. Round trip railroad rates of a fare and a half on the identification certificate plan will prevail from every railroad station in the state with return limit of 30 days.

"In view of the accessibility of Chicago to every section of Illinois," says Executive Secretary M. S. Winder, "it should be possible for a big delegation of I. A. A. folks to attend. It will be a splendid opportunity to make contact with men and women from all over the nation."

Sam H. Thompson, former president of the I. A. A. and later of the A. F. B. F., now a member of the Federal Farm Board, has sent word that he will attend. Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, will speak on taxation.

Federal Judge William S. Kenyon of Fort Dodge, Iowa, has accepted an invitation to speak. Farm Bureau members will recall him as the United States senator, who in 1921 organized the farm bloc in Congress. Two other speakers will be Professor Benjamin Hibbard of the University of Wisconsin and Professor M. L. Wilson of Montana College of Agriculture, each of whom will speak on the national land utilization policy. Mrs. Frank Evans of Utah, wife of President Hoover's latest appointee to the Federal Farm Board, will be the banquet speaker.

Farm Bureau women are planning two conferences to precede the main sessions of the convention. These conferences both open on December 4. Members who arrive early will have the opportunity to visit the International Livestock Exposition which closes December 5.

Long Truck Hauls Expensive

The Champaign County Farm Bureau is advising its members against hauling hogs long distances in trucks. "Hogs hauled long distances in trucks cannot be marketed with nearly as much profit as hogs sold through our own county livestock marketing association," the Farm Bureau says.

Delegates to A. F. B. F.

Delegates from Illinois to the annual convention of the A. F. B. F., in Chicago December 7-8-9, were selected at the October meeting of the I. A. A. directors. They include Earl C. Smith, A. R. Wright, Charles S. Black, and Samuel Sorrells.

Alternates are: C. E. Bamborough, M. G. Lambert, A. B. Schofield, and Charles Marshall.

Predicts Low Dairy Cow Prices for Next 5 Years

The average price of dairy cows in New York state dropped from $135 in September two years ago to $74 in September this year, according to M. C. Bond, Cornell economist. However, he points out that cow prices in New York are still 29 per cent above pre-war, while cow prices for the country as a whole are 5 per cent below pre-war.

He predicts that this condition will further depress the price in New York because cows are being moved into the state from other sections. It is his opinion that dairymen who hold cows for higher prices will be disappointed, as improvement is not due until about 1936 or 1937, judging from the past.

Winning County Huskers Set for State Meet

Carl Seiler, 28, a lefthander, and former world's champion corn husker, won the recent Knox county contest when he husked 29.78 bushels in eighty minutes on October 28. Hartwick Olson, last year's title winner, was second with 27.82 and William Engstrand was third with 27.32 bushels. Seiler's world's record was 36.82 bushels.

Ray Snyder of Henry won the annual Marshall-Putnam husking contest by turning in 32 bushels and 19 pounds in the eighty minutes allotted. Harold Carter was second, C. O. Johnson was third, and Ernest Rehn was fourth. Johnson is lefthanded.

Co-Op. Grain Shipments In Illinois Are Gaining

Members of the Illinois Grain Corporation shipped three-quarters of a million bushels of grain to the Farmers' National Grain Corp. during October in spite of the fact that grain receipts at the terminal markets were light during the month. This brings the total volume to nearly 7,500,000 bushels.

Reduce Property Taxes, Is Plea of the People

Program Recommended by Governor's Tax Conference Up For Consideration

REORGANIZATION of the taxing machinery toward restoring the credit of Chicago and Cook county, and new sources of revenue to replace part of the heavy burden of taxation on real estate, now being considered by the legislature, are among the more important recommendations made by the Executive Committee of the Governor's Tax Conference on Friday, October 30. The Conference adopted the report in Chicago the following day. President Earl C. Smith is a member of the Executive Committee and served as chairman of the sub-committee on permanent tax relief. John C. Watson met with the group regularly and assisted in preparing the report.

In place of the present Cook county board of assessors and board of review it is proposed that a centralized body of three members be created, "one of whom to be designated as secretary should be the county assessor with full and complete charge of the entire office and all employees thereof."



Earl C. Smith

The other two members of this body which will be known as the Board of Assessment and Revision, are to act in a reviewing capacity to hear complaints filed against valuations made by the assessor. It is proposed that the Board of Assessment and Revision shall be appointed by the president of the county board by and with the consent of the county commissioners. The county board may remove any member for malfeasance or gross neglect of duty in office. The terms of office shall be four years.

Remove for Cause

A bill proposed by the Tax Conference would give the State Tax Commission authority to remove local assessing and reviewing officials for cause. Its purpose is to prevent repetition of assessment delays in Cook and other counties. Other proposed measures would give the affected municipalities authority to finance delayed or deferred tax payments, to validate outstanding tax anticipation warrants, and to pro-

vide methods of meeting obligations already created.

That part of the report providing for new sources of revenue to replace part of the heavy burden on real estate continues in part as follows:

A. "EVERY CONSIDERATION POINTS TO THE CONCLUSION THAT THE TIME HAS COME FOR THE ENACTMENT OF A STATE INCOME TAX. THE FAIREST DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENTAL BURDEN YET DEVISED HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX."

The report declares that income tax laws have been enacted in Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Wisconsin.

The income tax proposed in the recommendations is to be paid in quarterly installments, staggered with respect to the federal income tax payments in order to distribute the load throughout the year.

It is estimated that the bill will produce at least $30,000,000 of revenue per year.

To School Fund

It is proposed that the money so derived be used to replace taxes now levied on property for the state distributive school fund; second, for an equitable distribution of the remainder between Cook county and the rest of the state; and third, for distribution among the elementary school districts within counties.



J. C. Watson

The chief features of the bill are as follows:

1. Exemptions: Single persons, $1,000; married couples, $2,000; children under 18 years and other dependents, $200 each. A filing fee of $2 to be paid by every single person with a net income of $1,000 or more and by married couples with net income of $2,000 or more.

2. Rates on Taxable Net Income: 1% on $1,000 or less; 2% on $1,000-$4,000; 3% on $4,000-$9,000; 4% on $9,000-$16,000; 5% on $16,000-$25,000; 6% on all above $25,000.

3. Deductions and offsets: The usual deductions are allowed from gross income in determining net income. *In addition, there may be credited against the tax computed upon net income the amount of taxes paid or accrued which have been imposed by state or local governments in Illinois, but not taxes of a character to increase the value of the property assessed.* The amount of such credit shall not exceed that proportion of the computed tax, which the net income derived from the tax-paying property bears to the total net income. Owners of their homes are allowed a credit against computed tax on net income of taxes paid on such homes, not exceeding in amount $100.

4. Payments to be in quarterly installments, beginning April 15, 1933.

Tobacco Tax

Other proposals recommended are a tax upon the sale of manufactured tobacco and tobacco products. It is estimated that revenues approximating $18,000,000 annually would be available from this tax. As in the case of the income tax, these revenues would be used to abate property taxes as described above.

The bill provides for a 20 per cent tax upon the retail selling price of all forms of manufactured tobacco, effective July 1, 1932; to be administered as a stamp tax; the revenues to be paid into the public school fund.

It is suggested also that additional revenue may properly be provided by increasing the license fees for certain heavy trucks and busses to put such fees on a parity with those charged in other states. The revenues from this source, estimated at approximately $800,000 per year, would be used in abatement of property taxes. The proposed additional tax covers heavy trucks and trailers with a gross weight including maximum load in excess of 15,000 pounds.

The state income and tobacco taxes, it is recommended be administered by a new Department of Revenue. Other proposed legislation provides for details in connection with making the income and tobacco taxes real replacement taxes rather than additional taxes.

Legislation to provide better enforcement of the personal property tax particularly in Cook county is recommended under which an applicant for a state automobile license would be compelled to present a receipt showing payment of personal property taxes on the car.

It is also recommended that the 57th General Assembly in its first special session adopt a joint resolution calling upon each taxing body in the state to reduce its expenditures and tax levies to conform to the general reduction in commodity prices and living costs.

The report concludes with the recommendation that a special committee be appointed to prepare a definite program looking toward the submission in the next regular session of the next General Assembly of amendments to modernize the revenue provisions of the state constitution.

The report was signed by the following: Joseph K. Brittain, chairman; Philip R. Clarke, Omer N. Custer, Samuel Insull, George F. Nixon, Victor A. Olander, Fred W. Sargent, William H. Sexton, Earl C. Smith, S. E. Thomason, Ray Wantz and Douglas Sutherland, secretary.

WHO'S WHO
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
GOVERNOR'S
TAX CONFERENCE

Joseph K. Brittain, chairman, is vice-chairman of the Chicago Association of Commerce; Phillip R. Clarke, president, Central-Republic Trust Company; Omer N. Custer, chairman, Illinois Tax Commission; Samuel Insull, owner of extensive utility properties; George F. Nixon, president, Chicago Real Estate Board; Victor A. Olander, secretary, Illinois State Federation of Labor; Fred W. Sargent, president, Chicago & Northwestern Railway; Wm. H. Sexton, corporation counsel for Chicago; Earl C. Smith, president, Illinois Agricultural Association; S. E. Thomason, publisher Chicago Times; Ray Wantz, Rockford manufacturer; and Douglas Sutherland, secretary, Civic Federation of Chicago.

Singers Represent Illinois In National Contest

The Lenox mixed quartet of Warren county, and the Illini male quartet of Warrensburg, Macon county, winners in their respective divisions at the state contest held during Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois last winter will represent Illinois in the national A. F. B. F. contest in Chicago, December 7-9.

The Federation reports that there will be entries from a large number of middle-west states.

Save Money on Forms

The Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association has made arrangements with printers and supply houses to purchase all kinds of accounting forms, binders, order books and other standard record equipment for member oil companies at a 20 per cent discount, according to Manager F. E. Ringham. This discount is available only to member co-operatives and can be had only when orders are placed through the auditing association.

Saves Policyholders $100,000 Annually

That's How the Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Co. Serves Illinois Farmers

THE organization of the Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company in the fall of 1925 is significant for several reasons. It is not that farm mutual insurance companies were new at that time; in fact, they were among the oldest ventures in co-operation. Township and county fire mutuals were organized in Illinois before the Civil War. The Farmers' Mutual is, however, the first state-wide mutual to be owned and operated by Illinois farmers.

The outstanding feature of the reinsurance company is that it provides a needed reinsurance service to protect the township and county mutuals against unusual losses at low mutual rates. This was the I. A. A.'s first step toward developing a broad insurance-at-cost program which was later to produce the Illinois Agricultural Mutual and Country Life Insurance Co.

The I. A. A. first took up the insurance problem seriously in 1924. It held to the belief that the organization should work with the local fire and windstorm mutuals and attempt to expand and strengthen their services.

Work Together

Late in 1924 the I. A. A. insurance committee met with the president and secretary of the Illinois Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, together with officers of various farm mutuals, to consider the problem. It was the unanimous opinion that a plan to provide reinsurance for the smaller companies should be worked out.

The following general points were later agreed upon: first, the reinsurance company should be managed by a board of directors selected from officers of various farm mutuals; second, the reinsurance company should supplement the activities of the local mutuals and not compete with them; third, that it should provide a form of reinsurance for the risks carried by the local mutual companies so as to protect them from excessive assessments.

By July, 1925, an active campaign, in charge of V. Vaniman, director of insurance service for the I. A. A., was underway to secure the 200 applications with $500,000 worth of risks necessary to secure a state license. The I. A. A. took charge of field organization work and raised the required amount in a little over a month. The Association also agreed to bear all the expenses of promotion and organization and to grant the company a loan of $10,000 required as a deposit with the state insurance department. The company started operations November 21, 1925.



Manager J. H. Kelker and his secretary, Edythe Lindquist

Hail Added

At first it issued only fire and lightning insurance, but early in the second year hail insurance was added. Today the company writes direct insurance against fire, lightning, windstorm, cyclone, tornado, farm crop hail, and hail damage to buildings, as well as specific reinsurance.

All rural property is accepted for insurance, including farm barns, dwellings, livestock of all kinds, hay and grain in stack, farm machinery, churches, schools, and also property in certain towns and villages in which the owner has agricultural connections. The company does not, however, accept store buildings, public garages, etc.

Specific Reinsurance

The specific reinsurance contract makes it possible for the local mutual companies to cede "specific" insurance to the state company, thus lessening the liability of the mutual company on risks reinsured. The state company will accept an amount on specific risks not to exceed four times as much as the local company keeps. Seventy-two companies have signed the specific reinsurance contract and have ceded to the state company more than $7,000,000.

Fire and lightning insurance rates are based on classifications of property. Farm property falls in one classification, schools and churches in another, and town property in a third. Deductions are given on the cost of insurance for lightning rods, fireproof roof, fireproof walls, fire extinguishers, fire hose attached, and ladder attached so as to afford easy access to the roof. By providing all the precautions the policyholder may reduce his insurance cost about one-third. There are also conditions which add to the regular charges; for instance, there is an extra cost for insuring a building in which stovepipes pass through walls or partitions, or in which a gasoline engine is kept, or where dwelling and barn are within 80 feet of each other.

Wrote $7,066,000 in '31

The company now has a total of $22,600,000 worth of fire and lightning insurance on its books. This amounts to about one-half its entire business. Of this total, more than $7,066,000 was written this year. Some of the insurance is direct and some of it is specific reinsurance ceded to the company from local mutuals. The direct insurance is written by the regular insurance agents of the County Farm Bureaus. Losses are settled by local adjusters.

J. H. Kelker, manager of the company, estimates that farmers save about $50,000 annually on fire insurance in

the state mutual as compared with the cost of old line insurance. This takes into consideration the assessments which members have paid during the last two years. Including these assessments the cost to farmers is still one-third less than the old line companies charge.

Fire Prevention Work

Under the direction of V. Vaniman, director of insurance service for the I. A. A., fire prevention campaigns have been conducted each year to reduce the amount of fire losses to Illinois farmers. This campaign is based on the principle that many fires are preventable and can be avoided with due care.

"A fire is nobody's gain and everybody's loss," said Kelker. "When a fire occurs, it means that the neighbors will have to stand the loss, because it is they who eventually pay the damage. The insurance company merely acts as an agency for collecting and distributing this money."

Windstorm, cyclone and tornado insurance is written on all property except that in commercial use. The reinsurance company now carries on its books a total of $14,600,000 worth of insurance of this type. It protects itself against excessive loss by reinsuring with other companies. This year the company has written $7,180,000 worth of windstorm insurance, saving Illinois farmers an estimated $36,500 on the basis of old line rates.

Reinsure Hail Risks

The company issues two kinds of hail insurance, protection to growing crops and protection to buildings. In 1931 the total crop insurance in force was $2,440,000 and the building insurance was $1,580,000. Hail insurance on crops expires Oct. 1 and must be renewed each spring. Exactly $426,000 of hail insurance on buildings was written this year. All hail insurance is reinsured in other companies 100 per cent. The Farmers' Mutual does not bear this risk without protection.

Hail claims are settled by adjusters of the companies in which this company reinsures. They visit the scene of the hail storm, appraise the loss and recommend the amount of damages due. These men re experts at judging crop losses. This year the Farmers' Mutual paid hail claims in 25 counties out of the 76 having insurance with the company. Hail insurance in the state mutual costs farmers one-third less than the lowest old line rates, saving an estimated $22,000 for Illinois farmers this year.

The Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company is owned by its policyholders. It is not a stock company. Its control is in the hands of a board of directors, consisting of nine men, all of whom are officers and directors of local mutuals. It has ledger assets of $135,000 which is equivalent to that much capital stock. Its surplus to policyholders is $42,500. It is a legal reserve company. The total annual saving of farmers who insure with the state company is estimated at more than $100,000.



View of general office of Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company. Left to right—Cornelia Ettima, Eleanor Jesse, Marie Hess, Mary Jokisch, Dorothy Zenor, and Bernice Aeschliman.

Illinois Gets Millions For Federal Aid Roads

Illinois received approximately $4,500,000 out of the $105,875,000 Federal aid road funds which were apportioned to the various states by Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde on October 15.

New York and Texas are the only states to receive larger sums than Illinois. The apportionment was made on the basis of area, population and mileage of rural post roads. The funds were distributed two months earlier this year, so states could get an early start on plans for next season's construction.

Cull Out Poor Cows

Heavy shipments of dairy cattle into New York State are reported by Cornell University "because dairy cow prices there have been approximately 29 per cent above pre-war, while the average price for the United States on the whole is about pre-war level."

Professor Bond advises dairymen to cull out the poorest producers and save only the heifers from the outstanding cows because there is likely to be a surplus of dairy products during the next four to five years.

Cut Tax Valuations 39 Per Cent in Whiteside

The Whiteside County (Ill.) Board of Review lowered tax valuations $5,437,015 this year compared with 1930.

Following is a comparison of the values of lands, lots and personal property for 1930 and 1931:

	1930	1931
Lands	$22,638,839	$18,937,650
Lots	13,684,362	12,449,317
Personal	7,680,722	7,179,914
Total	$44,003,923	$38,566,908

These figures include all property except railroads and capital stock. It is estimated that this means a cut of approximately 39 per cent in county taxes, and 12 per cent in state taxes this year.

The county tax rate was lowered by the county supervisors from 25 cents on the $100 to 16 cents at their meeting in September.

Illinois Mothers Beat Others in Raising Babies

The infant mortality rate in Illinois is now more than 14 per cent lower than that of the nation as a whole, it has been announced by the State Department of Public Health.

For the year 1930 the death rate among infants was lower in only seven other states, none of which has half the population of Illinois. For each 1,000 births in the United States in 1930 there was 64 deaths among infants. In Illinois the infant deaths per 1,000 in 1930 was 56.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*
MAX HARRELSON, *Assistant Editor*

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The Farmer as Speculator

SELL your crop when it is produced, take what you get and go ahead producing more.

Such is the advice the leading editorial of the Chicago Tribune of Oct. 30 handed out to farmers while criticizing them as "speculators" for holding 16 to 18 cent corn on the farm for a better market.

Refusing to sell corn for one-third to one-fourth its cost of production may be speculation, but if so the odds were in favor of the speculator, as events since have proved. At this writing corn prices have advanced approximately 15 cents a bushel or 83 per cent since the I. A. A. first proposed a plan to help finance growers who desire to hold corn for a better market.

Holding corn, wheat, hogs, cattle, clover seed, alfalfa hay, or any other farm crop for a higher market all involves risk. But that risk is greatly diminished when going prices are far below cost of production. It is an economic fact that production of commodities is not maintained very long when prices fall below the cost of producing them.

The I. A. A. may be wrong, but if so, it is making no apologies for the effort it has made to assist producers in getting a higher price for their corn.

An Opportunity for Statesmanship

PERHAPS the outstanding feature of the Governor's Tax Conference report now being considered by the legislature in special session is its open admission that the general property tax has broken down; that it no longer is adequate to finance government. This situation the Illinois Agricultural Association predicted years ago. The depression only hastened the process, revealed the glaring weaknesses of a taxing system which levies burdensome assessments regardless of ability to pay.

The General Assembly, backed by a state-wide group of prominent citizens representing all interests, now has a great opportunity to exercise real statesmanship; to initiate some long-overdue revenue reform. Bills as drawn if enacted into law guarantee that revenue derived from new sources will be used to reduce taxes now levied on property to the extent of approximately $50,000,000 annually. The new measures include an income tax and a sales tax on tobacco, both of which recognize the cardinal principle of taxation based on ability to pay.

Constructive recommendations have also been made toward reducing the cost of government as well as distributing the burden more equitably. The people of Illinois owe a debt of gratitude to the executive committee of the Tax Conference for its tireless four months of effort in trying to find solutions for pressing problems of government. Through their representatives at Springfield they can show their appreciation by supporting its commendable program.

International Livestock Show

MORE than 12,000 choice farm animals will fill the 22 acres of exposition halls and show barns at the coming International Livestock Exposition November 28 to December 5 in Chicago, Manager B. H. Heide announces.

Pure bred herds have been entered from Canada to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and samples of wheat are en route to the International Grain and Hay Show from western Australia.

The Exposition promises to be outstanding in every respect and will be worth the time and money of every producer who has not seen this brilliant spectacle.



LAND
AIR
WATER



379.05 MI. PER HOUR

77.39 MI. PER HOUR

AIR—379.05 miles per hour—held by Lieutenant J. H. Stainforth, Englishman—1931 Schneider Cup Races — flying seaplane — this exceeded the former record by 47 miles per hour.

LAND—231.36 miles per hour—established March 11, 1929, by Sir. H. O. D. Segrave of England—driving 900horse power Golden Arrow car over Daytona Beach (Fla.) course. This record exceeded by 23.81 miles per hour the time made by Ray Keech on the same course April 22, 1928.



231.36 MI. PER HOUR

WATER—77.39 miles per hour—time made by Gar Wood in Harmsworth trophy races, September, 1930. This record was more recently supplanted by Kaye Don, English speedster, when he made 103 miles per hour against time at Buenos Aires. Don made 93.17 miles per hour at 1931 Harmsworth trophy races in September in a preliminary heat, but was disqualified.

Country Life

OUT TO SHATTER

ANOTHER WORLD RECORD



NOW COUNTRY LIFE

IN MILLIONS

Here's What We Have ALREADY Accomplished



1. ORGANIZED an old-line legal reserve life insurance company owned and controlled by the Farm Bureau members of Illinois.
2. Wrote $12,000,000 of paid for business the first 30 days of the company's existence.
3. Rounded out the first year with more than $19,000,000 of life insurance in force.
4. Finished second year in business with $35,500,000 of insurance in force.
5. Paid $45,000 in dividends to policyholders one year earlier than the policy provides.
6. Made the lowest net cost record in the legal reserve life insurance field.
7. Made low lapse record for the second year of any company when more than 95 per cent of our policyholders paid their premiums.
8. Increased reserves from 1929 to 1930 approximately 500 per cent.
9. Death rate last year only 26 per cent of expected mortality with $35,500,000 of paid business in force.

Loyalty and Co-operation Did It

THIS astonishing record by a company less than three years old was made possible only by the loyalty and co-operation of the 60,000 Farm Bureau members in Illinois. No other company ever launched in this field can point to such a record. This splendid achievement is a glowing tribute to the ability of Illinois farmers to do things for themselves.

Country Life is a great co-operative enterprise. So many have contributed to its success. In less than two years the company was organized with 94 corporate county agencies and more than 1,000 general and special agents.

EVERYONE

OUT TO TOP THE LIST

GAINED IN 1931

We Can Do It With Your Support

We were 47th out of 338 companies in 1930 for actual millions of life insurance gained.

With your help we can be first by the end of 1931.

WE want to win. We want to make a new record. We can do it if you will help. We have a great opportunity. Country Life is in an enviable position because it is young, sound, and growing rapidly.

Other companies are suffering great loss through the cashing out of policies. This is not true of Country Life because our policies are only one and two years old and as yet have little cash value. Thus, there is little incentive for policyholders to cash out.

Country Life is adding new business every week. We have been fortunate in suffering comparatively little lapse, in securing a high percentage of premium payments.

How You Can Help

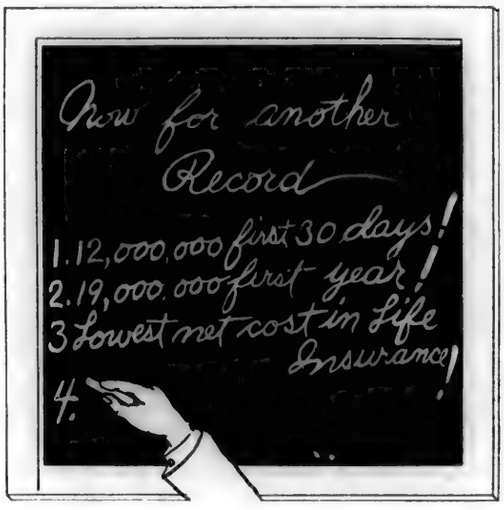
Now we must continue our forward march, blazing new trails. Here's how you can help:

1. Keep your policy in force.
2. If you have lapsed get your insurance reinstated at once.
3. Tell your neighbor about Country Life's low net cost insurance.
4. Place your spare money in more life insurance where it will be safe.
5. Call your local agent and let him tell you how life insurance can solve your protection and savings problem.

Country Life's future gains in volume of insurance in force will be reflected in lower net cost. The company's success will be each policyholder's success. Maximum dividend payments consistent with safety is Country Life's goal. A steady increase in volume will send your company on to greater heights in the life insurance field.

CAN HELP

HELP COUNTRY LIFE MAKE THIS RECORD



WE can top the list of companies in millions gained in 1931 only with your support. You will buy life insurance some time. You might as well do it now. Volume means low net cost. Help us set the pace and by so doing help yourself.

Country Life policies offer you everything that is desirable in life insurance. In Country Life you get:

1. Security—it is a legal reserve company.
2. Lower net cost.
3. A choice of a number of popular policies.
4. Money for old-age income.
5. Money to pay off the mortgage.
6. Cash for the education of your children.
7. Security for your family, home, and estate.
8. A safe depository for your savings.



EDWARD A. O'NEAL, president, American Farm Bureau Federation, says:

"Country Life Insurance Company is an outstanding example of a successful co-operative farm enterprise. Its achievements within a period of less than three years stands forth as a shining light of encouragement to the Farm Bureau movement throughout America."



EARL C. SMITH, president, Illinois Agricultural Association, says:

"The record of Country Life Insurance Company in making legal reserve life insurance available to farmers at low net cost speaks for itself. We have every reason to believe that our company will continue its fine record of progress and accomplishment. Now is the time for farmers to present a solid front in all their co-operative endeavors. Support Country Life in its efforts to achieve greater accomplishments."



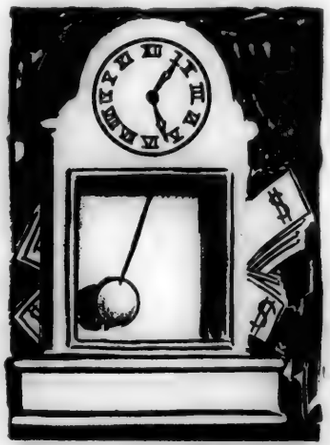
LAWRENCE A. WILLIAMS, manager, Country Life Insurance Company, says:

"After 20 years' experience in the old-line life insurance field I can say that Farm Bureau members of Illinois have surprised the life insurance world with their remarkable achievement in organizing and developing this company to its present place in so short a time. What has been done in Illinois has never been equalled before anywhere in the world. The high ideals, vision and energy which prompted the launching and development of this company had much to do with its success. Let's all work together and make this new record."

ONE PLACE YOUR MONEY IS SAFE!

Buy Country Life Insurance Now Because:

COUNTRY LIFE is a safe place to put your money. It is an old-line legal reserve company operating under the insurance laws of Illinois. While millions of dollars were squandered on bad investments by the American public, their money invested in life insurance is safe and secure ready to help them meet any emergency.





Foolish people put their money behind the clock or perhaps in an old tin can and bury it. Wise people invest a substantial part of their savings in old-line life insurance like Country Life.

Life insurance is one of the safest forms of investment known.

During periods of panic and depression legal reserve life insurance companies have stood like a rock, secure and strong. Life insurance is the one protection and investment salvaged by many families out of financial wreckage.

Help Country Life take the lead in millions of business gained in 1931. We have a great opportunity. We can do it with your help.

You are going to increase your insurance some time. DO IT NOW!

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

Tune in on Country Life's half-hour Jubilee radio program Saturday night, 8:00 to 8:30 p. m., December 12, from Station WMAQ, Chicago.

Fill out and mail this coupon today

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO., 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois.
I want to help Country Life make this new record. I am interested in an

☐ Ordinary Life ☐ 20-Pay Life
☐ 20-Year Endowment ☐ Old-Age Income Policy

My name is .....

Address ..... County .....

Co-Op. Buying Should Be Recognized by Gov't.

E. D. Lawrence Discusses Distribution, and Oil Company Policies At State Meeting

GOVERNMENT encouragement of co-operative buying associations as well as selling organizations, and amendment of the federal farm loan and the Agricultural Marketing Acts to recognize co-operative buying were recommended by E. D. Lawrence, president of the Illinois Farm Supply Company at the company's annual meeting at Bloominngton, October 14. Mr. Lawrence lauded the member companies on their fine achievements and pointed out that Illinois farmers would no longer accept the doctrine that co-operative organizations should confine themselves to selling alone.



E. D. Lawrence

"No small part of our difficulties," he added, "are due to the high cost of distribution. Our problem is one of getting nearer the wholesaler as well as of getting nearer to the consumer."

Dr. Warren Says

Quoting Dr. George F. Warren of Cornell University, he said: "Most manufacturers buy at wholesale prices, which are low, and sell at wholesale prices, which are also low. But in general agriculture buys at retail prices, which are high, and sells at wholesale prices which are low."

Again quoting from the same authority: "If the government wishes to encourage co-operatives, it should encourage buying associations as well as selling associations. The intermediate credit bank and Farm Board acts should be amended so as to clearly recognize co-operative buying."

Lawrence pointed out that the year closed with 11 new companies compared with 17 the year before; that the period of rapid expansion is approaching an end. Of the 95 counties of the state having Farm Bureaus, 75 are now providing their members with Illinois Farm Supply Company products.

Credit a Problem

Referring to the fact that the absorbing problem for all companies is the matter of credit, he said, "Credit extension costs money, and is by no means a legitimate cost item in our business, since we are selling goods at cost. This is not a new and heartless doctrine. It simply says that he who has no money cannot buy. This is a fundamental rule of business from which it will be unwise, if not disastrous, for us to depart. There are established institutions whose business it is to loan money. Ours is buying and selling. Let us confine ourselves as closely as possible to this field.

"Our next move should be to establish more firmly and to bind together more securely our widespread group of member companies. We have made progress in establishing uniform selling prices. We all recognize that each company has its own problems and under stress of sharp competition the company may feel impelled to cut loose from the prevailing price structure and meet the cut prices of competitors. Such a practice we have strongly urged against.

Cut Price Policy

"Our selling prices are on a par with those of the most conservative companies doing business in our territory. These prices usually provide a safe margin for operating expenses, and a patronage refund, also allowing for reasonable fluctuations in costs. Therefore any narrowing of this operating margin is done at great risk to future welfare.

"The practical-minded farmer-member can be shown that in any event he will get his products at cost and that any initial saving effected may be at the risk of jeopardizing the future standing of his company. A cut price policy invariably will be reflected in reduced dividends at the close of the year.

"Competition between ourselves is unthinkable, yet it has actually existed in a few instances during the past summer. The solution of this problem largely rests with the manager and board of directors, but ultimately a more positive solution must be found which will prevent recurrence of such instances.

Strength in Unity

"The achievements of the Illinois Farm Supply Company should offer reassurance to those who are doubtful of this type of co-operative organization. So far as our own is concerned, most of that doubt has vanished as time has demonstrated the good faith of those vested with authority. However, that there still linger traces of this feeling is evidenced by the fact that some of the older member companies have never taken steps to bring about a corporate relationship with the State Company through the issuance of a special class of stock, in spite of broad limitations placed upon the power to be exercised under that stock. We think that this action indicates a reservation with respect to a complete co-operative relationship which in the long run is detrimental to the best interests of such member company. I advocate no blind surrender of all rights and prerogatives, but when close analysis reveals that certain prerogatives possess little value in themselves while jealously guarded, yet when surrendered contribute in important measure to insuring the continuation of the ideal of service, then their withholding is most unfortunate.

More Perfect Union

"When this nation emerged from the Revolutionary War as thirteen states, these states had recently been joined together by the Articles of Confederation; and it had required the entire duration of the war to induce all the thirteen colonies to yield to a central government for the sake of better management in large affairs which affected them all. But, no sooner were the Articles of Confederation placed in operation than the best statesmen realized that no enduring nation could be built on such a foundation. There was no president. Congress had no real authority of its own. It was only an adviser to the states. Each state became again supreme in its own authority, and commercial warfare between them was disastrous.

"To end this state of affairs, a constitutional convention was called to see what could be done, with the stated purpose of forming 'a more perfect union,' and under that Union we live today. So, let us build our co-operatives for stability and lasting strength, bound together in 'a more perfect union,' confident that in making a contribution to the welfare of the whole, we can best insure the perpetuation of its integral parts."

From 21 to 47

During Mr. Lawrence's administration as president, the member companies increased from 21 to 47 and the volume of business more than doubled. Lawrence was reared on a farm near Hudson, in McLean county, and graduated from the University of Illinois in the class of 1914. He has been active in Farm Bureau work in McLean county where he displayed much ability as secretary of the Farm Bureau and chairman of the committee that established the McLean County Service company which he served as first president. He has been a director in the State Farm Supply Company for five years, two of which he served as president.

Uncle Ab says the wise man will wait until he can afford to gamble; and then he won't need to!

How to Cut Costs of Rural Electrification

Commerce Commission Engineer Believes Lines Can Be Built for $600 a Mile

ADJUSTING construction costs to make possible rural electrification without over-large investments of farmers is one of the major problems now being studied by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

It is the opinion of L. J. Quasey, director of transportation, that worthwhile reductions might be effected in at least three ways: first, the construction of lighter lines; second, elimination of the detailed surveys made by highly paid engineers; third, use of farm labor as far as possible on rural lines.



Howard Mathews

"Many lines are substantially heavier than is reasonably required for rural service," he declared. "Rural electrification should be considered primarily as a pioneering enterprise and whatever reductions can be made in the cost of bringing service to the farm will greatly expedite the extension of rural service.

Overhead Too High

"We observe that the engineering and overhead expense comprise about 17 per cent of the total estimated cost of rural lines. Some of this is undoubtedly necessary, but the type of line required for distribution in rural districts has been quite well standardized and we think it possible to appreciably reduce the engineering expense.

"Construction costs might also be reduced by making the proper allowance for work that could be done on the lines by the farmers themselves. In our judgment this would be practicable in many cases."

J. Howard Mathews, chief engineer, Illinois Commerce Commission, in a recent address to utility leaders stated that studies made by state engineers indicate rural lines adequate in every respect to handle rural service can be built for $600 a mile, and still offer a factor of safety well beyond minimum requirements. He pointed out that companies that once spent $1,500 to $2,000 a mile for rural lines are now building them for $900, which is still too high.

Why So Much?

"We have analyzed some of these costs," he said, "and from a study of the figures it is apparent why there is still such a wide variation in rural line costs. Material costs alone vary from $365 to $1,000 apparently without any particular reason. Labor costs range from $100 to $450, again with no apparent reason.

"The final costs, where low, seem to be explained by good judgment in the selection of material, low overhead and an efficient use of labor. It goes without saying that construction costs should be kept as low as possible because these costs have an important bearing upon rates, as depreciation and interest on the investment are figured in the charges."

Low Cost Best Salesman

"What is needed to increase rural use of electricity on Illinois farms," said Mr. Mathews, "is further modifications in the construction standards and in the rates, which would encourage the extension of lines and permit the transmission of energy at a lower cost.

"From a study of the experience of about 3,000,000 gas and electric customers in Illinois," he said, "I am convinced that while a number of things influence the extent to which an individual will use gas or electricity, there is one outstanding influence which predominates and that is the amount paid per unit of service. There is so salesman like low cost."

Note: This is the first of a series of articles on the subject of rural electrification.

Buy Corn in Iowa Pay 60 Cents a Bushel

A Des Moines, Iowa, dispatch of October 31 stated that a state-wide corn purchasing campaign, resembling the war-time liberty loan campaigns, intended to put from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 in the hands of Iowa farmers, was started on October 30.

The plan calls for the sale of a million bushels of Iowa corn at 60 cents a bushel, the campaign to start early in November. Every Iowa business man and salaried person receiving $2,400 or more annually will be asked to buy at least one unit of 10 bushels.

On Serum Board

A. B. Schofield, director from the 17th dstrict, was selected by the I. A. A. Board of Directors to serve on the board of the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association in the coming year.

Circuit Judge Advocates Acreage Regulation

Advises Farmers to Organize to Secure Fair Prices

GOVERNMENT regulation of acreage planting of the principal farm crops, cotton, wheat, and corn, is recommended by Circuit Judge Louis Bernreuter of Nashville, Illinois, as a solution to the agricultural problem.

"If the Farm Board notices any of these crops running into surplus production, then let it issue an order that the acreage of such crops be decreased a certain percentage at the next planting. If after such reduction a shortage occurs for one year, little harm will be done," according to Judge Bernreuter.

Buy the Surplus

"If with these adjustments of the acreage a small surplus happens to occur, the government should buy it at a fair price on the open market and carry it over to the next year, when it might be needed to cover a shortage. If this plan had been adopted a few years ago," he says, "we would not now have the ruinious surpluses of these crops to contend with. We have enough cotton on hand to last us two years. At the same time an enormous new crop is now standing in southern fields ready to be picked.



Louis Bernreuter

"My plan deals only with the maximum acreage to be allowed each farm. If a farmer sees fit he may put in a lower acreage or none at all. The plan is not to apply to farms below a certain size. Each county is to have its own records and a supervisor. The plan could be gradually extended to other farm products.

Only Sound Solution

"I believe government regulation in all lines is the only sound solution to our own problems. If one of the old political parties were to advocate this idea it would sweep the country in 1932.

"The government must step in and regulate the production of the machine so that the burden of the laborer is lightened. The laborer should not become jobless on account of inventions."

Judge Bernreuter delivered his farm relief ideas before a recent session of the Farmers' Institute at Hamel in Madison county.

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 2)

Co-Op. Oil Companies Distribute Dividends

Farm Bureau Members Only Share In Cash Returns on Patronage Basis

PATRONAGE refunds returned to Farm Bureau members by the county service companies are especially welcome this fall, reports L. R. Marchant, manager of the Illinois Farm Supply Co.

Whiteside Service Company of Morrison began operations April 1, 1931, and after six months' operation paid the 7% preferred stock dividend, a 10% patronage refund to Farm Bureau member customers, and set aside an equal amount to surplus. Two hundred and sixty-seven customers of the company are not Farm Bureau members. Patronage refund checks were distributed at the annual meeting, October 28.

The earnings of Stephenson Service Company of Freeport during its first six months of operation were sufficient to justify the directors declaring a 12% patronage dividend after setting aside a reserve for the payment of preferred stock dividends and funds to surplus equal to more than 30% of its paid-in capital stock. A 7% patronage was paid at the annual meeting, October 27, and 5% will be paid later. The company has 323 non-member customers.

Adams Service Company of Quincy closed its second fiscal period August 31, 1931, with 1,812 customers. The non-members patronizing the company numbered 1,057. A 20% patronage refund was declared, 10% payable October 24, 1931, and 10% April 1, 1932. Another 10% of the earnings was set aside to surplus.

Rich-Law Service Company of Lawrenceville, operating in Lawrence, Richland and Crawford counties, closed its fiscal year September 30 after eleven months' business. A 15% patronage refund was declared, 10% payable immediately and 5% later, with a good balance to surplus. One Farm Bureau member will receive a patronage refund check of over $220.

Logan Farm Supply Company closed its fourth fiscal year September 30 and at the annual meeting held November 3, the directors announced a 10% patronage refund on gasoline, kerosene, and grease, a 15% patronage on lubricating oil, and 5% on distillate and competitive gasoline. This company placed almost an equal amount to surplus.

Marshall-Putnam Oil Company, one of the pioneer companies of the state, and a charter member of Illinois Farm Supply Company, closed its sixth fiscal year August 31. This company, with a surplus equal to its paid-in capital stock, declared a 24% patronage from the profits of the business for the past year. Eight per cent was paid at the end of the first six months, 8% at the end of the period, and 8% will be paid later.

NOTICE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ELECTION OF DELEGATES

NOTICE is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the month of December, 1931, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the by-laws of the Association.

During December annual meetings will be held in Brown, Bureau, Clark, Coles, Crawford, Saline, DeWitt, DuPage, Rock Island, Vermilion, Morgan, Edgar, Edwards, Effingham, Henry, Iroquois, Jersey, Johnson, Kane, Stephenson, Wabash, Jackson, Kendall, LaSalle, Lee, Livingston, McLean, Piatt, Randolph, Richland, Union, Champaign and Grundy counties.

Signed,
G. E. METZGER, *Secretary.*
November 15, 1931.

More Cattle on Feed This Year Than Last

Shipments of feeder cattle into Illinois between July and September this year show a considerable increase over the same period in 1930. Many feeders had cattle on hand early in October, but not yet on the feedlot, according to the State Dept. of Agriculture. A considerable number of feeding cattle have been shipped to local points in Illinois where they are held for sale.

With plenty of cheap feed on hand, farmers will feed more cattle this year than last where finances are available. Lighter weight cattle and calves will predominate this year.

Lambs on feed in Illinois October 1 were somewhat less in number than a year ago. Shipments into the state late in the summer indicated an increased interest in sheep, and it is now apparent that feeders plan more feeding than they did earlier.

The amount of feeding that will be done this winter, however, is still uncertain because of the credit situation and the doubt about the number of sheep to be fed on contract.

70 Farm Families' Living Averages $2,489

The value of the living of 70 selected Illinois farm families averaged $2,489 a year during the period 1929-1930, a study made by the State College of Agriculture revealed. "The average expenditure of 18 small families was $3,662 a year," the University report stated. "These averages probably are much higher than those for the state in general in view of the fact that the studies were made with a selected group of thrifty families," it was pointed out.

"Of the $2,489 value for the living of the farm families, $932 was furnished by the farm. Twelve per cent of the total was spent for life insurance and investments. The town families spent 28 per cent of their living expenditures for life insurance and investments.

"Cash spent by the 70 farm families did not necessarily represent the income from the farms on which they lived. Of the $2,489, $1,657 represented the average cash income per family, $420 the average value of raised products used in the home or given away, and $412 the average yearly rental value of the house."

All 88 of the families were American born, and the most usual size of the family was four. Nearly half of the 70 farm families owned the land on which their homes were located, and more than half owned between 160 and 320 acres.

Unorganized Dairymen Disrupt New York Market

Milk being forced into the fluid markets of New York City by small dealers is blamed by the Dairymen's League Co-Operative Association for its reduction of 37 cents per hundred pounds of Class I milk effective November 1.

"It has long been the practice," says the statement issued by the League, "of independent, unorganized producers, and small dealers handling their milk, to dump surplus on fluid markets at any price. This is done rather than manufacture it into by-products. Many of these small dealers have no facilities for handling surplus by manufactured by-products. As a result of their activities the average retail price of loose milk in New York City is nine cents a quart, whereas it should be eleven cents, and much of it sells for even less than nine cents."

"The Dairymen's League Co-Operative Association, and its buyers, have had their choice of either withdrawing from the wholesale market or meeting this kind of competition."

Newspaper Publishes Retraction of Statement

Propagandists Continue Spreading Malicious Untruths About Country Life Insurance Co.

SOME time ago there appeared an article in the Montgomery News, Hillsboro, containing a number of erroneous statements about the Country Life Insurance Company. The information came to the editor apparently from a disgruntled competitive life insurance agent who is finding Country Life's low net cost insurance stiff competition.

The article asserted that a distribution of some $20,000 of dividends was made to the officers of the company; that the Country Life Insurance Co. is a private enterprise and is not owned and controlled by the Farm Bureau in Illinois.

When given a detailed statement of the company's set-up in distribution of dividends, the fair-minded editor of the Montgomery News under date of October 8, 1931, published a retraction as follows:

"Concerning the Country Life Insurance Company:

"On August 27th there appeared in this paper an article concerning the Country Life Insurance Company. At that time the statements contained in the article were believed to have come from an authentic source. We have since learned that the information was erroneous and we are glad to make correction, as it has always been our policy to co-operate with the farmers in their efforts to help themselves.

"Since printing the above mentioned article we have procured information founded upon facts that we are glad to give to our readers:

"The Illinois Agricultural Holding Company was organized as a legal necessity to guarantee perpetual control of the Country Life Insurance Company within the Farm Bureau movement of the state. It has $50,000 of authorized and issued First Preferred Capital Stock, all of which is held by Farm Bureau members and Farm Bureaus in Illinois; $60,000 of Second Preferred, which is all owned by the Illinois Agricultural Association, whose total membership is constituted by all the County Farm Bureau members of the state. The Illinois Agricultural Association also holds all of the Common Stock, namely, 3,000 shares of no par value and which carries the control of the company. None of this common stock can be sold, except by authorization of the Board of Delegates of the Association assembled in an annual or special meeting called for that purpose.

"The total dividends paid by the Country Life Insurance Company to the Illinois Agricultural Holding Company, which owns all of the stock of the Insurance Company, amounts to $20,000, payable: $5,000, February 14, 1930; $15,000, on November 14, 1930. From this amount, a 7 per cent cash dividend, or $3,500, was paid to the First Preferred stockholders as of record February 15, 1930, and $3,500, or another 7 per cent dividend, was declared to holders of record on December 1, 1930, completing the 7 per cent per annum obligations to the stockholders; 14 per cent on the Second Preferred, and 70 cents a share on the Common Stock was declared and paid to holders of record on December 1, 1930, also completing its obligations on this outstanding stock. Practically all of the income of the Holding Company has been paid to the stockholders of the Holding Company and its total operating expense for the year was $270.13, the balance being in the treasury of the Holding Company.

"Before the close of the second year of the Life Insurance Company the Board of Directors declared a dividend to be paid to policyholders upon the payment of their third premium, which was one year in advance of any obligation contained in the policy.

"The manner in which the funds of the Country Life Insurance Company have been conserved is best described in the 1931 Best Life Rating Chart, which shows that the cost of administration per $1,000 of insurance is among the lowest, if not actually the lowest of all the legal reserve life insurance companies covered by their report. This report is supposed to cover all legal reserve companies operating in the United States."

In the meantime energetic enemy propogandists have been giving wide circulation to the original erroneous statement while ignoring the retraction presented above. Members are invited to send in the names of such workers found spreading libelous statements.

CIRCUIT JUDGE ADVOCATES

(*Continued from Page 15*)

In another recent address at Edwardsville, the judge advised farmers to organize as an ultimate solution to their problem. "If you farmers want to improve your condition you must keep on organizing," he said. "You can get permanent relief in this machine age only by organization and limitation of production, and thus be put in a position where you will have some voice in setting the prices of your products."

Accident Prevention Work Gets Results

A decrease in the number of automobile accidents per hundred policies in force in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company during September, 1930 and 1931, in comparison with September, 1928 and 1929, is shown by a recent survey.

Manager A. E. Richardson gives the accident prevention campaigns of the I. A. A. and Farm Bureaus credit for the drop in accidents.

Accidents in September this year were 72 less than they would have been if the accident rate of September, 1928, had continued. They were 89 less than they would have been on the basis of the 1929 rate.

"If we are to assume that each accident costs the company approximately $40," said Richardson, "we find an actual saving of approximately $2,880 on the basis of accidents in 1928 or $3,500 on the 1929 accident rate.

"We find that in 1928 we had 10,082 policies in force and that 2.142 per cent of the policy-holders had accidents during September. In 1929 we had 17,575 policies in force and 2.179 per cent of them had accidents in the corresponding period.

"The first accident prevention campaign was carried on in 1929, but it was not well organized and did not show very great results. In 1930 results were more satisfactory. This year an active campaign was again initiated and at this writing is still in progress. In September only 1.905 per cent of the 30,294 policy-holders had accidents."

The campaigns were held in September because that is the peak month for accidents. December is second high in mishaps according to the company's records.

Waterfowl Show at Quincy

The second water fowl exposition to be held in Illinois will take place at Quincy January 6-10 in connection with the Illinois State Poultry Show, according to the Illinois State Waterfowl Breeders' Association.

Competition in all classes of ducks and geese is open to everyone, states Ruth M. Adams of Alexander, secretary of the organization.

"I saved $96 on limestone, enough to pay my dues for more than six years, because of the services of the Farm Bureau," writes Harvey Stanley, member of the Clay County Farm Bureau.

Country Life Jubilee Saturday Night, Dec. 12

Farm Bureau Safety Club Movement Grows

MEMBERSHIP of the Illinois Farm Bureau Safety Club, which to date has units in more than 70 counties, is now 5,537, according to V. Vaniman. The total is expected to reach 15,000 before the campaign closes January 1. Farm Bureaus are now distributing the 35,000 emblems sent out by the I. A. A. and signing up members.

Cook county has worked out a unique plan for its campaign. Men have been selected in every township and each given 25 emblems and a card on which there is room for 25 names. When the card is filled and sent in, showing that the emblems have been placed on windshields, the appointee's job is completed.

Edwards county worked out a plan in which the insurance men and oil truck drivers engaged in a contest to see who could secure the most members for the club. Mercer county is using the same idea.

Champaign county showed safety films, conducted poster contests among school children, and has arranged to have local units work out their own plans for signing up members. Pulaski-Alexander counties expect to take up the matter in a series of community meetings the latter part of November. Jersey county has already discussed the campaign in community meetings.

Hancock county is considering the installation of brake and mechanical testing equipment. Group meetings are also planned to take up the subject.

Practically every county is putting the idea before Farm Bureau members through the medium of letters and the Farm Bureau publications.

All that is required to become a member is that the car owner have the emblem of the safety club on his car. Only those eligible for auto insurance in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company are eligible for membership. The I. A. A. will give a silver loving cup to the county conducting the best campaign.

Vermilion's Record

The Vermilion County Livestock Marketing Association recently closed its first year of business with a record of $400,000 in sales covering 24,000 head of livestock weighing 6,000,000 pounds.

Livestock is shipped on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Stock went to six terminal markets and 14 packers.



The Martinsville (Clark county) vocational agricultural class made its fifth annual trip to the Indianapolis Stock Yards on October 20 under the leadership of W. G. Baysinger, instructor.

The 14 boys left Martinsville for a cool ride at 3 A. M. on the top deck of a truck owned by Ralph Jeffers, manager of the Martinsville Shipping Association.

The boys inspected the stock yards, went through the packing plant of Kingan & Company, and were entertained at dinner by the Producers Commission Association.

New Directors Chosen By Farm Supply Co.

A new plan of district representation on the board of directors of the Illinois Farm Supply Company was adopted at the annual meeting in Bloomington on October 14. Under the new plan the state is divided into nine districts as follows: northeast, northwest, east, central, west, west central, southeast, southwest, and south.

After an amendment to the articles of incorporation approving this change was unanimously adopted by the stockholders, the directors whose terms of office had not expired tendered their resignations to become effective immediately. These were as follows: A. R. Wright, Geo. F. Tullock, Harry C. Gehring, Grant Broster, W. A. Dennis, and E. E. Stevenson.

The terms of office of the other two directors, E. D. Lawrence and Samuel Sorrells, had expired.

This action enabled the delegates in each district to caucus and nominate a director. The directors elected for the ensuing year were: northeast, T. J. Penman; northwest, G. F. Tullock; east, J. M. Iman; central, E. E. Stevenson; west, F. E. Herndon; west central, F. J. Flynn; southeast, H. R. Neal; southwest, Samuel Sorrells; and south, Grant Broster.

The state championship boys dairy judging team from JoDaviess county placed seventh among 24 at the National Dairy Show last month.

To Select County Queens Seek New World Record

ILLINOIS Farm Bureaus are looking forward to the Dividend Celebration Jubilee on Saturday night, December 12, when county-wide receptions and programs will be held all over the state, announces Manager L. A. Williams of Country Life Insurance Co.

In addition to entertainment by local talent, arrangements have been made for a 30-minute inspirational radio program to be broadcast over station WMAQ, Chicago, beginning at 8:00 p. m.

One of the features of county programs will be beauty contests to select Country Life Queens for the respective counties. Last year 12 counties selected Country Life Queens in similar meetings.

V. Vaniman, director of insurance service for the I. A. A., expects at least 65 counties to hold beauty contests December 12. Winners of county contests will be eligible for the state contest which is expected to be held at the State Fair in 1932. Miss Frances Johnston of Lawrence county is the present Country Life Queen, having been chosen last August in the state contest.

Judges in these contests will consider poise, grace, dignity, style, intelligence, and personality. Since the selection of the Country Life Queen of Illinois at the State Fair, a new meaning of a "beauty contest" has taken hold of Farm Bureau people, Vaniman said.

The Country Life Insurance Company has just announced a campaign to be carried on between now and the end of the year to top the list of companies in millions of business gained in 1931. The company already has several world's records to its credit.

Farm Land Policy to Be Discussed in Chicago

Agricultural land utilization will be discussed in a three-day conference called by Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde for November 19 to 21 at Chicago. Representatives of agricultural organizations and land grant colleges will consider the development of a national policy on land utilization.

Sub-marginal land, tax delinquency, farm abandonment, mortgage indebtedness, foreclosed farm lands and other immediate problems will be discussed, Secretary Hyde announced.

"This Will Pay My Dues for Ten Years"

Bond County Member Appreciates I. A. A. Claim Service

TALMAGE DEFREES, president of the Bond County Farm Bureau, recently received a check for $150 in settlement of a claim filed last winter when a car of apples was damaged in transit from Griggsville to Smithboro.

After months of persistent correspondence this settlement was obtained by the transportation department of the Illinois Agricultural Association, although the railroad at first denied responsibility for the damage.

The basis for the claim was as follows: Mr. Defrees ordered a car of apples through the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange to be shipped standard ventilation. The car was more than four days traveling a distance of 140 miles. It arrived with vents closed and the apples damaged by heating and jolting, to the extent of $160.

At first the railroad denied the claim altogether, asserting that "the loss claimed does not appear to represent a carrier's liability and the claim therefore will necessarily have to be disallowed." An offer of $125 was finally made. This was refused. Later an offer of $150 was accepted by the shipper as a satisfactory settlement.

"The railroad was clearly at fault," said Mr. Defrees in a letter to the I. A. A., "and yet I doubt if individually I could have recovered a cent. This will pay my Farm Bureau dues for 10 years. Talk about service! And think of the men who can't see it!"

The I. A. A. has collected a total of more than $225,000 in loss and damage claims for members since 1920. Last year the association collected 1,000 claims totaling $25,000.

Ogle Gains in Members

Eighty-one new members were added to the Ogle County Farm Bureau in a membership drive in October, placing the total between 990 and 1,000 members. This is a gain of approximately 9 per cent over 1930. Membership is expected to pass 1,000 by the time the sign-up is completed.

Buys Milk in Christian Co.

The Producers Dairy Company of Springfield is now buying whole milk and cream from Christian county dairymen, giving Farm Bureau members an outlet for their dairy products through co-operative channels. The Producers Dairy Company is a subsidiary of the Sangamon County Farm Bureau.



No. 2 of a series of advertisements on I. A. A.--Farm Bureau Services





More than 60,000 voluntary memberships are backing the chain of I. A. A.--Farm Bureau services, each one an important link toward farm equality.

ILLINOIS I.A.A. SERVICE FARM BUREAUS

Organization Can Foster Helpful Legislation

and PROTECT against ill-planned laws

Introduced into our State Legislature each biennium are hundreds of bills, most of which directly or indirectly affect every farm home in Illinois. Some are necessary. Others are likely to harm more persons than they could benefit.

To guard against the passage of legislation harmful to agricultural interests requires constant watchfulness. An aggressive organization with the power of numbers is necessary to maintain this vigilance.

Farmers' Influence Growing

The Illinois farmer no longer stands alone. Representatives of his organization speak with the powerful voice of the 60,000 tax-paying members engaged in farming.

The strength of these 60,000 is great. Yet the combined strength of all the Illinois farmers behind the I. A. A. program would double the effectiveness of every Farm Bureau representative.

Some Needs of Illinois Agriculture

We farmers of Illinois need many things from our lawmaking bodies.

We need a new taxing system based on *ability to pay;*

We need further tariff revision to protect our products against foreign competition;

We need a proper understanding of our cause by the State Legislature to prevent the passage of injurious bills and to obtain measures that will benefit the farming industry;

We need revised transportation costs;

We need favorable credit legislation and better credit facilities.

Every new member adds to the value of the chain of I. A. A.-Farm Bureau Services, and lends support to the fair demands of agriculture. For a better business—a fuller home life—a more secure future—*and a voice in the government that can be* HEARD we must have organization —one man can do nothing alone.

The 60,000 members of the Illinois Agricultural Association have accomplished much. With your help they can do more. Call Farm Bureau headquarters today. Say: "I'm joining!"

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—and—

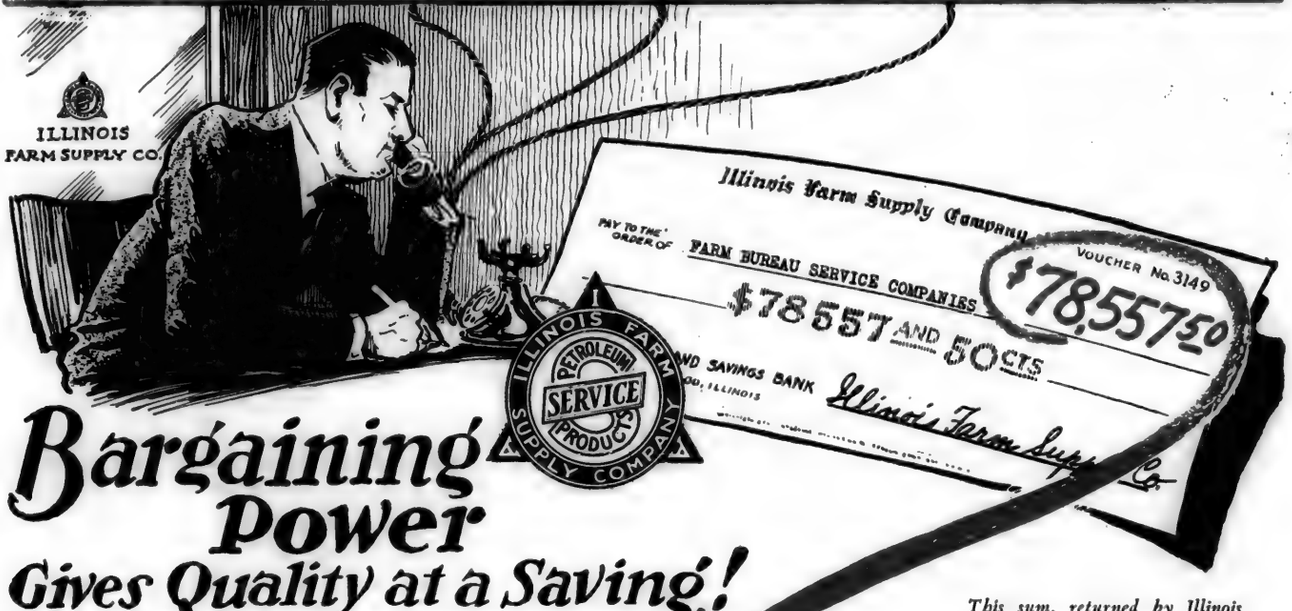
Ninety-Five Affiliated County Farm Bureaus

608 So. Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois

IN THIS ORGANIZED WORLD ONE MAN CAN DO NOTHING ALONE

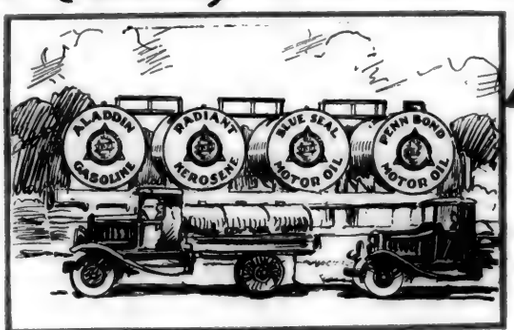


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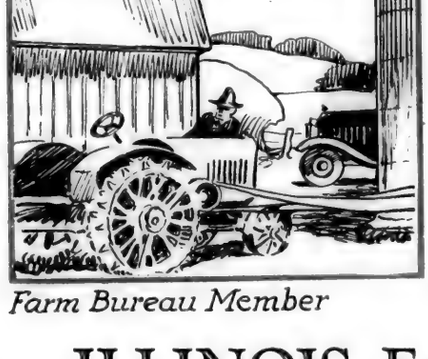
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SPECIAL PRICES are now offered on motor oil orders for Spring deliveries. Penn Bond (100% Pure Pennsylvania) and Blue Seal (100% Paraffine Base) oils stand up under extreme conditions.

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608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Number 12 | DECEMBER, 1931 | Volume 9

Corn Credit Corp. Now Making Loans

Manager Laird Cautions Applicants To File Properly and Avoid Delays

APPLICATIONS for loans totaling more than $20,000 on cribbed corn in Illinois were received by the National Corn Credit Corporation at Chicago November 30, reports Harry Laird, manager.

This represents receipts over the week-end and is, therefore, heavier than the average daily run, he explained. Forty-eight applications had been received, and about one-fourth of these had been paid up to December 1, Mr. Laird said.

The first loan was made to a LaSalle county farmer on November 25. Among other counties, which have sent in applications, are Champaign, Shelby, Kendall, McLean, Henry, and DeKalb.

Mr. Laird explained that faulty applications were causing a great deal of delay on loans.

Common Errors

The most common errors, he said, were the omission of crib measurements by the sealers in filling out the warehouse certificates, and the failure of the applicant to assign the certificate to the National Corn Credit Corporation. One or two applicants have applied for amounts in excess of the maximum, which is 20 cents a bushel. In these cases it has been necessary to have new applications prepared.

The loans continue to be confined to Illinois. Iowa, the only other state possessing a warehouse storage law as required by the Corn Credit Corporation, now has its machinery in working order, Mr. Laird said. He expects to receive Iowa applications within the next few days.

Insurance Available

The applicant will not be required to insure sealed grain as was required at the outset, it was decided by officials of

(*Continued on page 5 col. 3*)

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION will be held at the Faust Hotel, in Rockford, Ill., on the 28th day of January, 1932, at 9:00 o'clock a. m., for the following purposes:

For the consideration and vote upon approval and ratification of the reports of the president, secretary and treasurer of the Association, and the acts of the board of directors and officers in furtherance of the matters therein set forth, since the last annual meeting of the members of the Association.

To approve, ratify and confirm the several purchases heretofore made by this Association of stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture or the interests of those engaged therein.

To secure consent and authorization to acquire on behalf of this Association, by purchase, certain stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture or the interests of those engaged therein.

To elect seven members to the board of directors for two-year terms.

To elect a president and vice-president.

To consider any proposed amendment of the articles of association or of the by-laws of the Illinois Agricultural Association as may be properly submitted.

For the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

GEO. E. METZGER,
Secretary.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 1, 1931.

Outline Plans For 17th I. A. A. Convention

Meeting Goes To Rockford In Northern Illinois For First Time In History

THE 17th annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association will be held January 28-29 at Rockford—the first time in history the convention has been held in extreme northern Illinois. Rockford is the home of George F. Tullock, I. A. A. director, chairman of the Financial Service Committee, and for more than a quarter of a century prominent in farm organization work.



Geo. F. Tullock

Heretofore annual conventions have been held in Peoria, Springfield, Chicago, Rock Island, Galesburg, Danville, and Urbana.

The various associated companies, as in former years, will hold their annual meetings on Wednesday, January 27, the day before the opening of the I. A. A. meeting.

The Chicago Producers Commission Association will hold its annual meeting on Tuesday, January 26 at Rockford, the first time the annual meeting has been held outside of Chicago, to give the directors and delegates an opportunity to attend the I. A. A. convention.

Faust Is Headquarters

The Faust Hotel, Rockford's newest 285-room hostelry, will be convention headquarters. Hotel rates at the Faust will range from $1.75 to $3.50 per day per person where there are two or more in a room. The next largest hotel is the Nelson with 160 rooms four blocks away where rates are from $1.75 to $3.50 each daily. Other hotels are the LaFayette with 48 rooms, rates $1.75

(*Continued on next page*)

to $3 each and $1.25 for additional cots; Park hotel, 40 rooms (no bath) $1; Hayes hotel, 15 rooms (no bath) $1 each; Illinois hotel, 34 rooms, rates $1 to $1.50 per person daily, cots $1; Chandler hotel, 16 rooms (with bath) $1.75 each, cots $1.25—44 rooms (without bath) $1.25, cots $1. The majority are within four to five blocks of the Faust.

Tentative Program

The tentative program of the convention provides for officer's reports Thursday morning, January 28, and for sectional conferences that afternoon. The sectional conferences are arranged primarily to give the delegates and members a chance to express themselves. Most of the time will be available for impromptu discussion.

A list of able and prominent speakers to discuss such current questions as revenue legislation, co-operative marketing, stabilization of money, and other economic problems is being considered.

District caucuses to select directors from the 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 22nd, and 24th districts will be nominated.

The tentative program provides for the annual banquet on Thursday evening and a luncheon Friday noon where speakers of nation-wide prominence are expected to appear.

Number of Delegates

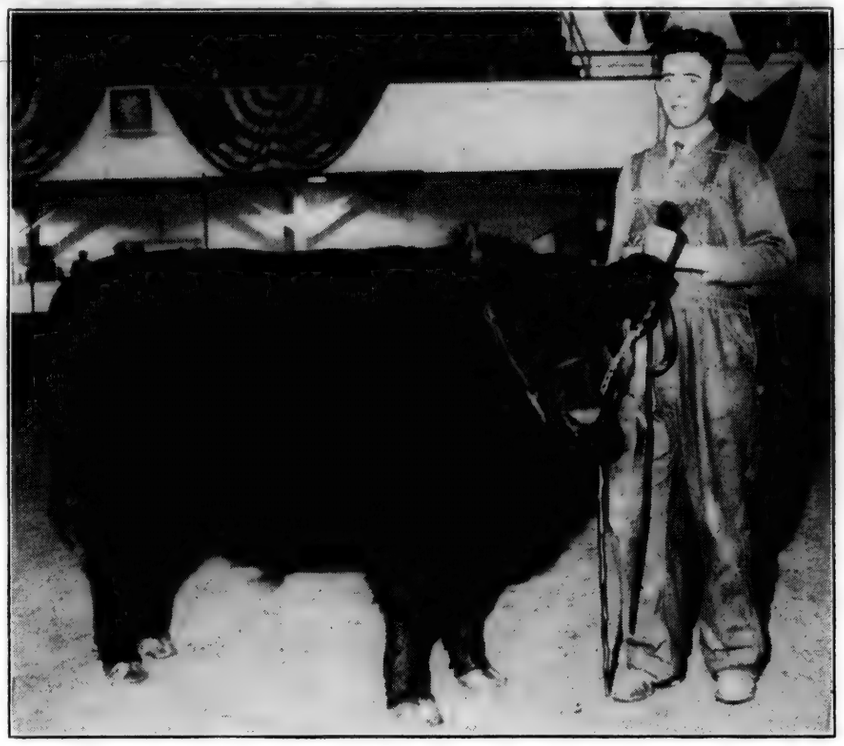
The number of delegates from each county will be based on the paid membership on the last day of December, 1931. One delegate is allowed for the first 500 of paid memberships or fraction thereof, and one additional delegate for each additional 500 members or major fraction thereof.

Speakers are being scheduled for the annual meetings of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League, Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association, Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, and Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association. Country Life Insurance Company and Illinois Farm Supply Company plan to sponsor conferences and meetings of agents, managers, and salesmen.

Master Farmers Are Chosen

Six Illinois farmers, all Farm Bureau members, were honored by Prairie Farmer and awarded the gold Master Farmer medal on Sunday afternoon, November 29, in the WLS broadcasting studios.

Illinois men who received the honor were: E. E. Houghtby, DeKalb county; C. E. James, Piatt county; Henry Brinkman, Livingston county; W. Frank Reid, Winnebago county; A. L. Doubet, Knox county; and M. S. McCollister, Greene county.



WENDELL MORGAN OF MERCER COUNTY AND HIS PRIZE ANGUS STEER

Illinois Wins In Junior Feeding at Stock Show

Attendance Lower But Exhibits Are Up To Standard

THE International Live Stock Exposition, America's most colorful pageant, agriculture's greatest sporting event, is again a matter of history.

Into the huge oval of Chicago's famous stock yard arena during the week swept a constant procession of the continent's best livestock, while judges selected champions. The attendance was smaller than in former years.

The central figure of the 12,000 animals was a stocky, jet black, little Aberdeen Angus steer, Briar Cliff Thickset, from Duchess county, New York. He won the highest honor a beef animal can obtain when he was named grand champion steer of the world by Judge Walter Biggar of Scotland.

Briar Cliff Thickset, owned by Briar Cliff Farm, Pine Plains, N. Y., is the first steer from an eastern farm to win this honor in 31 years. Illini Major, a Shorthorn steer, exhibited by the University of Illinois, was chosen as reserve champion.

The Corn Belt shared honors with Canada and the Rocky Mountain area in the grain and hay show.

Edward N. Lux, Shelby county, Indiana, is corn king. He comes from a family of championship corn growers. A Canadian won the wheat crown with an exhibit of Durum wheat. To Colorado goes the laurels for sending the finest oats, produced by Dr. J. F. Meinzer of La Jara.

It was in the junior feeding contest that Illinois came to the front. The championship fight in the junior fat steer show turned out to be a contest between two Angus yearlings shown by Wendell Morgan and Lawrence Morgan, brothers, from Aledo, Mercer county, Illinois.

"Coalie," Wendell's entry, was declared champion. "Coalie" already had the distinction of being champion in his class and grand champion at the Mercer County Fair, Illinois State Fair, and the Mississippi Valley Fair, Davenport. Wendell is 16 years old, Lawrence 10.

Mercer county also won the honor of having the best group of three steers shown. Illinois won first on the best group of ten junior steers. Twenty-three Illinois counties entered club steers.

Against a field of 14 pens of fat barrows, Raus Brown, 14, also of Aledo, took first place with his purebred Duroc Jerseys. Second place went to John Ash of Ashkum, Ill. Edwin and Harold Brown, Aledo club members, placed fourth and fifth.

A load of Herefords, shown by John D. Moeller, Schleswig, Iowa, copped the prize for car lots of fat cattle after a close contest with the car of Angus yearlings, entered by E. P. Hall, veteran

(Continued on page 1 col. 2)

David Lawrence Talks About Government Aid

Enumerates Ways Groups and Industries Are Subsidized

GOVERNMENT aid to agriculture under the Agricultural Marketing Act has been, in proportion to size, no greater than aid to a number of other industries, declared David Lawrence, Washington's premier press correspondent and publisher of the United States Daily, Washington, D. C., in a radio address over the NBC chain November 15.

His statement has special significance since enemies of co-operative marketing are at present attacking the Marketing Act on the pretense of "getting the government out of private business." Many of the men who are fighting this measure have been enjoying government subsidy for years, Mr. Lawrence shows.

"The truth is, government for generations has been the spokesman of national desire in the expenditure of public funds," he said. "And by national desire is meant the deliberate judgment of the national legislature after weighing the merits of every special plea in terms of the general welfare.

Federal Aid to Many

"Thus, today federal aid is granted to shipping and the American merchant marine can borrow money more cheaply from the federal government for new ships or the purchase of ships previously owned by the government than it can in the money markets of private capital.

"Federal aid is given the airplane industry through the air mail contracts, which again encourage a transportation industry.

"Federal aid was given the railroads originally in grants of land and rights-of-way worth many hundreds of millions of dollars, which wealth belonged to the American people.

"Federal aid is given every day to the publishing industry through the grant of second class mail privileges, while the average citizen pays higher postage for his mail.

"Federal aid has been given, and is being given, to the automobile industry through the billions of dollars spent in public roads, without which the development of the automobile industry would have been seriously retarded.

The Protective Tariff

"Federal aid is given to every industry that obtains a protective tariff because it cannot compete with cheaply made goods abroad. This aid is intended, not merely for the manufacturers, but for the workingmen whose purchasing power is maintained through the wage levels thus preserved.

"So when we enumerate all these federal aids and subsidies, we cannot overlook the concerted attack that has recently been made on the tendency of government to aid the farmer. Agriculture is a twelve billion dollar industry, basic in America's scheme of things, yet a net expenditure of $100,000,000 a year for co-operative marketing spread over two or three years is pointed at as wasteful. Overnight we granted foreign peoples an indefinite postponement of $250,000,000 due our federal treasury, because our rightly paternalistic government wanted to protect our banks whose foreign credits were endangered."

International

(*Continued from page 4*)

showman of Sangamon county, Ill.

A car of Angus steer calves, owned by Dean N. Funk of McLean county, Ill., took the championship in car lots of feeder cattle. They were sold at auction Dec. 2 by the Chicago Producers for the top price of $13.50.

Chester Whites, for the first time in 29 years, won in the swine car lot division. The prize load was exhibited by the Sauk Livestock Shipping Association of Sauk City, Wis. Alva Rexroat, Jacksonville, Ill., furnished the greatest competition with a load of fifty-five 185-pound Hampshires, which were first in the light weight class.

Tyron Rosbrook, of Dixon, Lee county, Ill., was named champion in 4-H club meat judging, winning over 18 competitors from seven states. The contest included the identification of 25 cuts of beef, pork and lamb. Iowa won the college livestock judging contest, Oklahoma second.

National 4-H health champions chosen during the 4-H Club Congress, held in conjunction with the International, are Gertrude Heikes, 15, Dakota City, Nebraska, and William Sanders, 16, Franklin, Ind.

Who Is Entitled to Farm Bureau Service?

At its last meeting on November 13, the board of directors of the I. A. A. voted that "only holders of individual memberships in the Farm Bureau and Illinois Agricultural Association shall be entitled to the services, based upon membership in good standing, and rendered either by the Farm Bureau or associated companies, except only those members of the Farm Bureau member's immediate family who are under age and wholly dependent. Where services carry a dividend or money return, such dividend or money return shall be limited to the member signing the membership agreement."

Make Reservations Early For Annual Convention

Reservations for rooms and accommodations at the annual conventions of the Illinois Agricultural Association and associated companies, Rockford, January 27-28-29, should be made without delay with Charles H. Keltner, farm adviser, Rockford. The local committee in charge of accommodations will use its best judgment in distributing the delegates and visitors among the various hotels.

Rockford is located on the Chicago and Northwestern and Illinois Central Railroads about 80 miles northwest of Chicago. It is also on branch lines of the Burlington and C. M. and St. P. It is accessible by paved roads from all sections of the state, being situated on Illinois route No. 5 east and west, and on routes Nos. 2 and 70 north and south.

Rail travellers from Southern and Central Illinois will go to Rockford by way of Chicago. Members and delegates should ask for reduced rates at time of purchasing tickets. Return the same way you go to get the reduced rate.

Corn Credit Corp.

(*Continued from page 3 col. 1*)

the organization November 30. However, farmers are urged for their own protection to insure corn used as security regardless of this ruling, as they will be liable for the full amount of the loan if the grain is destroyed.

The borrower can get insurance through the state department of agriculture or through the credit corporation. The latter will carry fire and wind insurance for him at 50 cents per $100 of his loan.

The exact cost of obtaining a loan through the Corn Credit Corporation is computed as follows:

On 2,000 bushels of corn the maximum loan is $400, figured on a maximum of 20 cents a bushel. The rate of interest is 6½ per cent per year to July 15, or until he pays the loan. He must pay the sealer ¼ cent per bushel, or $5 on 2,000 bushels. The maximum charge per loan for sealer fees is $7.50. He must also pay the abstractor for reviewing the records on the corn for liens and indebtedness if any. This fee is about $1.

The I. A. A. contributed $50 to help defray the expenses of the state championship vocational agricultural livestock judging team to the national contest held in connection with the American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City.

Metropolitan Taxes

Maywood, Ill., Nov. 10.—Why does *The Tribune* in its editorials, its cartoons, and in its news dispatches from Washington and Springfield have such an obsession for picturing Illinois as being "tax bled" for the benefit of the rest of the country and Chicago as being similarly bled for the benefit of downstate? Is that an attitude worthy of a great metropolitan daily that advertises itself as the "World's Greatest Newspaper" and if such should be correspondingly broadminded?

I do not notice any of the papers of the great city of New York indulging in whines about being bled for the benefit of the rest of the country or of upstate New York bleeding the city. They have been metropolitan so long they have outgrown that narrow viewpoint, I presume. They are broadminded enough to see that the immense wealth concentrated by virtue of advantageous location in metropolitan centers does not really belong to that district alone for its exclusive use, either for commerical or for tax use purposes. It represents wealth derived from the exploitation of the natural resources and industries of the adjacent region for hundreds of miles—in the case of New York and to a lesser extent Chicago, country-wide. So it is only right that some of the taxes on this immense concentrated wealth should be spent on the regions of its real origin.

If any one has the least doubt that New York's or Chicago's wealth is mainly country derived, just think what would happen if by some freak of fate either or both of these cities were completely isolated from the rest of the nation. Inside of a few years these cities would be down to a mere shadow of their former selves in wealth and power, while the rest of the nation would have suffered comparatively little inconvenience, save that of having to build up new centers of trade. Witness what happened to Vienna when deprived of most of her tributary territory.

O. Quirk in the Chicago Tribune.

Wild Game Film

Quail, grouse, wild ducks, wild turkeys, moose, elk, deer, bears and the elusive trout and bass in their native habitats, are featured in the new one-reel motion picture, "Forest Fires—or Game?" just released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This film may be borrowed free from the Office of Motion Pictures, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Washington, D. C.

The Oregon State Supreme Court recently declared the emergency clause of a bill imposing a tax on butter substitutes valid.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU BASEBALL LEAGUE

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League will be held on Wednesday, the 27th day of January, 1932, at the hour of 9:30 a. m., at the Faust Hotel, Rockford, Ill., to elect officers and directors, receive, and, if approved, confirm the reports of the officers and executive committee of the League for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1931, and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the League; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 1, 1931.

E. G. THIEM,
Secretary.

Farm Values Decline, Improvements Increase

FROM 1920 to 1930 the value of all farm property, land, buildings, implements and livestock, declined from $77,000,000,000 to $57,000,000,000, reports the U. S. Bureau of Census. The ratio of debt to total value increased from 29 per cent in 1920 to 39 per cent in 1930.

Commenting upon this fact the Bloomington (Illinois) Pantagraph states that "At the same time farmers were encountering this deflation of value and increase of the debt burden, they proved good spenders. Automobiles on farms increased from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000. Motor trucks increased from 139,000 to 900,000 in round figures. Tractors increased from 248,000 to 920,000. Farm homes equipped with water pipes increased from 643,000 to 994,000. In 1920 there were 454,000 homes equipped with either gas or electric lights, while in 1930 there were 841,000 with electric lights.

"With all this increase in use of factory products in the face of declining farm incomes," continues the Pantagraph, "one wonders what farmers would do were the situation reversed and their purchasing power increased. There are more than 6,000,000 farms in America, yet only 4,000,000 reported automobiles, only 841,000 reported electric lights, only 994,000 reported running water in the homes. To give agriculture greater buying power would open up a wonderful market for all manner of industrial products."

Consolidation of Taxing Districts Needed: Watson

Tells How Taxes Can Be Cut and Inefficiency in Government Reduced

Consolidation of taxing districts to eliminate inefficiency and lighten tax burdens was urged by John C. Watson, director of taxation for the I. A. A., before farm leaders attending the national land utilization conference at Chicago, November 20.

The main forces holding these adjustments back in the past, he pointed out, were centered around the opposition of petty office holders, the unwillingness of towns to lose the seat of government, which is regarded as a business asset, and the almost universal idea that there is always some advantage in maintaining so-called autonomy.

"Many counties are so small and have such small values in taxable property that the cost of county government is excessive," he continued. "Consolidation would dispense with one set of officers. It would also reduce the cost of maintaining unnecessary court houses and jails. With properly controlled and supervised county government, county assessors, and larger units for highway maintenance, townships could well be abolished.

"Belief in the advantage of local autonomy is most strongly entrenched in the smaller taxing districts, and nowhere more strongly than in the townships. The impossibility of securing uniform assessments throughout a county through locally elected assessors has been so often pointed out as to require no comment.

"Advocates of local autonomy will doubtless point out that the suggested change will in some cases mean no reduction in expenditures. That is true, but increased efficiency for the same expenditure is one form of economy. The most costly element of government is inefficiency.

"If the people of the local taxing districts clearly understood that local autonomy too often means inefficiency, there is little doubt but that their views would change. Good schools and good roads are too important to justify neglect on the part of the state. Good fiscal administrative methods, helpful supervision and advice, and an equitable taxing system are the only ways by which economy in local expenditures can be secured and maintained."



The farm radio program of the Illinois Agricultural Association is broadcast daily except Saturday and Sunday over station WJJD, Chicago (1,130 kilocycles), between 12:30 and 12:45 noon.

The program consists of live agricultural news, including late market information and developments in current farm problems. The Chicago livestock market is reviewed daily by members of the I. A. A. staff, and a weekly summary is given on Fridays by the Chicago Producers.

THE new rule in business is that co-operation and not competition is the life of trade, commented E. W. "Farmer" Rusk on his radio college of co-operative marketing, from station WMAQ recently.

"We are taught, many of us, from our youth on, that competition is essential to the health and progress of the race—the obvious truth is that co-operation is good and competition bad, and that society flourishes by the mutual aid of human beings," he continued.

"By virtue of their natural isolation farmers have seemed slow in realizing their efforts through co-operation. Coupled with the natural barriers to co-operation among farmers themselves has been the retarding influence of certain individuals and groups who profit themselves because of lack of group action on the part of the farmers. Propaganda unfavorable to organization and co-operation of various sources has tended to make the progress slow. But it is gratifying to note the attitude of friendly, helpful interest being shown on every hand by the public generally. As evidence of friendly interest I refer to a recent editorial in the Daily News in which the following statement is made:

" 'There has been of late a gratifying growth in the strength and efficiency of farm co-operatives in the face of determined opposition by competing marketing agencies. It is not unreasonable to expect steady acceleration of that growth as the co-operatives develop greater efficiency.' "

Importation of dairy products into the United States have declined sharply during 1931, on account of increased tariffs and because of greater declines in domestic than in foreign prices of dairy products. Cream and milk imports have practically ceased.

NOTICE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ELECTION OF DELEGATES

NOTICE is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of December, 1931, and January, 1932, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the by-laws of the Association.

During December annual meetings will be held in Brown, Bureau, Clark, Coles, Crawford, Saline, DeWitt, DuPage, Rock Island, Vermilion, Morgan, Edgar, Edwards, Effingham, Henry, Iroquois, Jersey, Johnson, Kane, Stephenson, Wabash, Jackson, Kendall, LaSalle, Lee, Livingston, McLean, Platt, Randolph, Richland, Union, Champaign and Grundy counties.

During January annual meetings will be held in Carroll, Cook, Douglas, Fulton, Franklin, Greene, Knox, Lake, McHenry, Macon, Mercer, Peoria, Sangamon, Tazewell, Whiteside, and Woodford counties.

Dec. 1, 1931.
Signed,
G. E. METZGER, Secretary.

Farmers' Elevator Men Meet at Bloomington

More than 60 directors and managers of twelve farmers' elevators met at Bloomington, November 24, with officials of the Illinois Grain Corporation and the Farmers National Grain Corporation. During the meeting the attacks being made against co-operative marketing by organized middlemen were discussed.

Among those who took part in the discussion were Harrison Fahrnkopf, director of grain marketing for the I. A. A. and secretary of the Illinois Grain Corporation; Charles Cummings, vice-president and sales manager of the Illinois Grain Corporation; G. C. Johnstone, president of the Illinois Grain Corporation; John Benson and D. H. Moore, of the Peoria office of the Farmers National; John Schmidt of Beason, Logan county, a director of the Illinois Grain Corporation; E. E. Stevenson, of the Ransom farmers' elevator in LaSalle county, and Floyd Thomas, chairman of the grain marketing committee and vice-president of the McLean County Farm Bureau.

It was generally agreed by those present that the private handlers of farm products engaged in spreading anti-Farm Board propaganda are not so much concerned about the government getting in business as they are about farmers getting in business to sell their own products more direct to the consumer.

15th District Meeting At Cambridge Nov. 24

THE National Corn Credit Corporation, the income tax bill now before the state legislature, freight rates, rural electrification and pipe line right-of-way problems were among the topics discussed at the 15th District Farm Bureau meeting at Cambridge, Henry county, November 24.

C. L. Bates, director of the I. A. A from the 15th District, acting as chairman, explained the purpose of the corn credit corporation and told how it operates.



C. L. Bates

L. J. Quasey, director of transportation, reviewed the report of the Governor's Tax Conference of which President Earl C. Smith was a member. He explained that the purpose of the proposed income tax bill and the tobacco tax bill is to give relief to real property owners.

He also reported on the work the I. A. A. is doing to get fair electric rates, and freight rates for farmers. He stated that he was getting excellent co-operation both from pipe line companies and from farmers in settling right-of-way damage claims, drawing up contracts, etc.

Victoria Elevator Holds Annual Meeting

Harrison Fahrnkopf spoke at the annual meeting of the Victoria Farmers' Elevator at Victoria, Knox county, November 14. He outlined the progress made by the Illinois Grain Corporation during the past year and explained the set-up of the National Corn Credit Corporation recently organized to make loans on corn stored on the farm.

The report of the secretary of the elevator showed a very successful year. The following officers and directors were elected: J. R. Diehl, president; U. J Craig, vice-president; E. J. Ericson, secretary; L. A. Sherman, treasurer; H. F. McClure, and H. R. Cain.

Approximately one-third of the families in the United States now have radio receiving sets, announces the bureau of census.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*
MAX HARRELSON, *Assistant Editor*

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Finance	R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing	A. B. Leeper
Grain Marketing	Harrison Fahrnkopf
Information	George Thiem
Insurance Service	V. Vaniman
Legal Counsel	Donald Kirkpatrick
Limestone-Phosphate	J. R. Bent
Live Stock Marketing	Ray E. Miller
Office	C. E. Johnston
Organization	G. E. Metzger
Produce Marketing	F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics	J. C. Watson
Transportation	L. J. Quasey

ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Country Life Insurance Co.	L. A. Williams, Mgr.
Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co.	J. H. Kelker, Mgr.
Illinois Agricultural Auditing Ass'n	F. E. Ringham, Mgr.
Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co.	A. E. Richardson, Mgr.
Illinois Farm Supply Co.	L. R. Marchant, Mgr.
Illinois Grain Corp.	Chas. P. Cummings, Vice-Pres. and Sales Mgr.
Illinois Livestock Marketing Ass'n	R. W. Grieser, Sales Mgr.
Illinois Produce Marketing Ass'n	F. A. Gougler, Mgr.
Soybean Marketing Ass'n	W. H. Coultas, Mgr.

How the Proposed State Income Tax Will Lower Property Taxes

MISUNDERSTANDING about the replacement feature of the state income tax is indicated in editorial comment appearing in downstate newspapers.

This arises because the income tax measure itself, House bill 17, does not and cannot under the law provide for a new tax and at the same time repeal or lower other taxes. But the replacement tax feature is provided for in the companion measures which include House bills 23, 24, 25 and 26.

The editor of a Lawrence county newspaper recently wrote: "There is no provision in the income tax bill to lower the state tax rate, and until such a bill is presented it will be folly for taxpayers to expect an income tax to relieve them of property taxes. An income tax bill would mean just one thing: added burden for the taxpayers."

In a letter to the Lawrence County Farm Bureau, President Earl C. Smith in reply to this and other criticisms pointed out that the Constitution of Illinois provides no way for limiting the state tax rate. "The state tax rate is determined in two ways," continues Mr. Smith's statement. "First, by the appropriations made by the General Assembly; and, secondly, after such appropriations are provided, the State Levying Board, composed of the governor, the state auditor, and the state treasurer, determine what rate must be levied against Illinois property to provide the necessary revenue to meet appropriations.

"At the present time, public school moneys are provided in two ways: First, by a levy made by the local school board upon the property of the school district; secondly, by an appropriation of $10,500,000 made by the General Assembly and levied upon the property of the state by the State Levying Board, the $10,500,000 to be distributed to the various school districts of Illinois. This appropriation is commonly known as the State Distributive School Fund. You will note that all revenue for the support of schools is levied upon property by either local or state levy.

"To properly understand the proposed permanent tax relief program recommended by the Governor's Tax Conference, one should read Senate bills 20 to 29 or House Bills 17 to 26, inclusive. In effect, they provide for approximately $50,000,000 of revenue from three new sources, the most important one of which is the income tax bill. All this revenue is to be placed in the Public School Fund. They provide for repeal of authority by the General Assembly to appropriate for and the State Levying Board to levy upon property of the state for any amount of money for the State Distributive School Fund.

"This immediately takes nearly one-third of all levies by the state from property, or in other words, relieves property of approximately one-third of state taxation.

"Instead of having a maximum local tax rate for school purposes of $1 and an additional 50 cents, if authorized by referendum of the people of the district, the maximum local tax rate becomes the average annual amount expended by each school district during the past four years.

"The measures provide that each school district is to receive from the Public School Fund, newly created, its just proportion of the estimated $50,000,000 provided from the proposed new sources. It becomes mandatory upon the county clerk of each county in the extension of taxes levied by the district to reduce the amount

(Continued on page 9)

of certified levy by the local school board in an amount equal to the district's participation from the Public School Fund.

"Let me state it in another way. At the present time and during recent years, the school districts have been levying upon property approximately $82,000,000 per year for the educational fund of the public school. The State of Illinois has been levying an additional $10,000,000 and more recently $10,500,000, making a total of $92,500,000 property is now paying for the support of the public schools.

"Under the new plan suggested, if the proposed measures raise $50,000,000 of revenue from new sources, it would all go toward defraying public school costs and must be used to reduce this previously levied $92,500,000, which would leave $42,500,000 upon property.

"In a period of reasonable prosperity, these proposed new sources would raise much more than $50,000,000, possibly $75,000,000, and it would be used in like manner.

"While it is rather difficult to explain in a letter the many features entering into this series of bills, yet I have tried to give you the practical effect, if this proposed legislation is enacted into law. I do not hesitate to go on record most definitely that, if this proposal is enacted into law, the property of Illinois will be relieved of substantially more than one-half of taxes now levied for the educational fund of the public schools."

Income Tax Measure Aids Property Taxpayers

AS WE go to press, we learn that the Income Tax Bill now pending before the Special Session of the Illinois General Assembly and which carries the support of the Governor's Revenue Commission has passed second reading (the amendment stage) in the Senate, and a special order for its final consideration or final vote was arranged for next Wednesday afternoon.

"This bill embodies every principle which the Illinois Agricultural Association has been urging in recent years before the General Assembly of Illinois," said President Earl C. Smith in commenting on the measure.

"In many respects, its provisions are strengthened and if enacted into law assures the property taxpayers of every school district in the State, substantial relief from taxes they are now paying for the support of the public schools.

"Opponents of the bill are making every effort to confuse the public mind and detract attention and support from the bill," he continued, "by insisting it is an added tax and does not guarantee relief to property taxpayers.

"The Illinois Agricultural Association, and particularly its Tax Department, has been in very close touch with the preparation of this legislation. The series of bills having to do with the subject matter again offers the only opportunity pending before the General Assembly to bring permanent relief to property.

"These measures are entitled to the support of every thinking citizen of the State who believes that the assessed property of Illinois has been bearing a very unjust portion of the total tax burden.

"EVERYONE MUST DO HIS PART. IF YOU WANT RELIEF FROM THE TAXES YOU ARE NOW PAYING ON YOUR PROPERTY AND IF YOU ARE NOT NOW PAYING, BUT BELIEVE PROPERTY TAXPAYERS ARE ENTITLED TO SUBSTANTIAL RELIEF, YOU CAN DISCHARGE YOUR DUTY AND RESPONSIBILITY AS A CITIZEN BY LETTING YOUR SENATOR AND REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY KNOW WHERE YOU STAND."

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company will be held on Wednesday, the 27th day of January, 1932, at the hour of 1:00 o'clock p. m., at the Faust Hotel, Rockford, Ill., to elect directors, receive, and, if approved, confirm the report of the board of directors of the company for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1931, and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the company; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 1, 1931.

GEORGE F. TULLOCK,
Secretary.

On November 30 the Illinois Grain Corporation reported a membership of 79 farmers' elevators and co-operative grain marketing associations.

Observations

THAT the middlemen have united their forces and concentrated their attack behind a powerful national publicity campaign against co-operative marketing is indicated by press stories and editorial comment appearing in at least one Chicago newspaper and in several of the downstate dailies during the past few months. Congressman J. M. Beck of Pennsylvania, a high protectionist of the Mellon-Grundy school of thought, apparently has been engaged to lead the attack against agricultural legislation in Congress.

The middlemen backing the so-called Federation of American Business are attempting to hide their real object. "Take the government out of business" is their battle cry. They are not so much concerned about getting the government out of business as they are about keeping farmers out of the business of marketing their own products.

The government has been in business for more than a hundred years. It has come to the rescue of many infant and ailing industries time after time with legislation giving subsidies of one kind or another. Because the government has attempted to do something for agriculture—the basic industry of the land—by encouraging farmers in marketing their own products there is much talk about "Russianizing the American farm," and "government in business."

The Farm Board's attempt to stabilize wheat and cotton prices at a profitable level was an experiment, but an experiment fully provided for in the Agricultural Marketing Act. The Board merely tried to follow the instructions of the Congress. Organized farmers didn't ask for that legislation. It was a compromise offer.

The Farm Bureau asked for legislation that would make the tariff effective on farm products. It favored and still favors the equalization fee, a plan to raise domestic farm prices to artificial levels in line with the American system and charge the cost of doing so to each unit of the commodity sold. If protection and subsidy is to be our national policy, farmers are within their rights in demanding a seat at the table of privilege.—E. G. T.

The next monthly meeting of the I. A. A. directors will be held at Chicago on December 18.

Advises Women to Help Keep Records on Farm

Farm women are more and more concerned with the keeping of farm accounts, production records, and breeding records of livestock, H. E. Babock, general manager of the G. L. F. Exchange, told farm women at Cornell University recently.

"As time goes on they should know not only how to keep these records, but they should also be able to exercise good judgment in interpreting them," he says. "Since all farmers, in order to operate at all, require three outside services, namely a buying service, a credit service and a marketing service, farm women should know more about these services. Farm women should know about the structure and control of cooperative marketing organizations. They should take more interest in what the markets require, and in how farm conditions and practices affect the grades of products which are sold from the farm."

Demand for Farms by Tenants in Southwest

In spite of all the talk about hard times on the farm there is more of a demand for farms in the Southwest than can be met, according to the Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman. Tenants began to make contracts early in the summer, said the editorial. Not much moving will be done.

"The renter with an average or better farm is going to stay put unless he has a chance to rent a better one. The renter who is looking for a farm most likely was forced to move. In years gone by few renters valued the opportunity of renting a farm. If they didn't like the farm they were on or didn't like the owner they left it and looked for another. Renters are voluntarily doing more work to keep up the improvements and the soil. In many cases owners are able to insist that such things be done. As a whole they are cooperating as they never did before."

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It is said that Hickman Price, known as the Wheat King of Texas, expects to make a profit out of this year's operations notwithstanding the low market.

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Freight and Utility Rates Influence Your Farm Profits

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When the Commerce Commission sits to consider matters affecting rural interests, an Illinois Agricultural Association representative is present to protect farmers' rights.

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The I. A. A. appeared before the State Commerce Commission in more than 35 telephone cases affecting 26 counties. Rate reductions and improved service were secured in many instances.

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Saving Money on Feed and Supplies

How the Cook and Lake County Farm Bureaus Are Serving Their Members

CO-OPERATIVE purchasing of feeds and other necessary commodities through their local farm supply companies is a project Farm Bureau members in Lake and Cook counties greatly appreciate.

The Lake County Farm Supply Company, the first to handle feed in large volume, is now getting out nearly a carload a day, selling livestock feeds to approximately 1,400 farmers, according to A. D. Smith, manager. The Gardeners' Supply, Inc., in Cook county, still in its first year of business, handles about two cars of feed a month.

Feed has been sold through the Lake County Farm Supply since its organization in 1928, along with fertilizer, seed, potatoes, apples, fence posts, and other farm supplies. About 90 per cent of the Farm Bureau members are customers of the company.

Handle Variety Products

Gardeners' Supply, Inc., was set up in Cook county primarily to make it possible for truck gardeners to secure at cost insecticides recommended by the University of Illinois, not readily available locally, according to Farm Adviser O. G. Barrett. Garden seed was added later to help make the enterprise pay. Truck farmers in Cook county buy annually $150,000 to $200,000 worth of garden seed from independent seed houses, Barrett said.

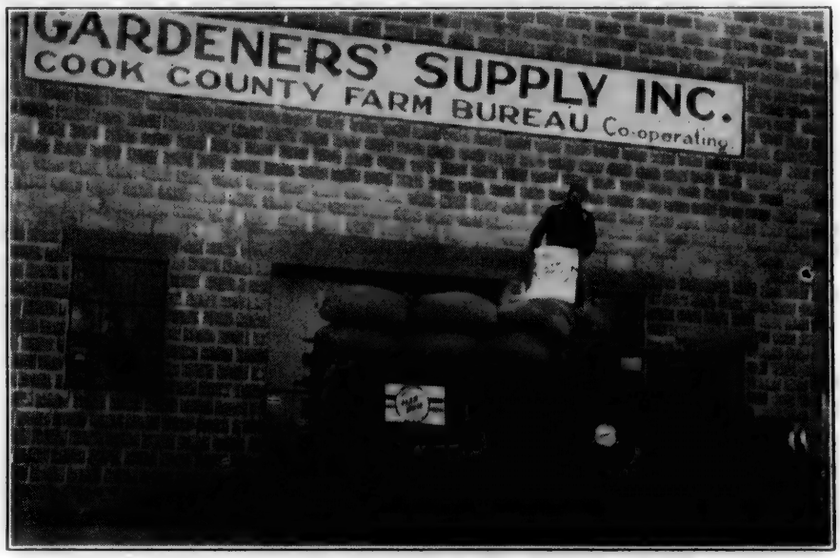
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$25,000 in 6 Months

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Farm Bureau leaders in both Lake and Cook counties believe that a real service can be rendered Illinois Farm Bureau members by large volume purchasing and mixing of feeds on a state-wide basis. In normal years when farm prices justify the feeding of mixed grains and concentrates substantial savings can be made to further reduce the farmers' cost of production.

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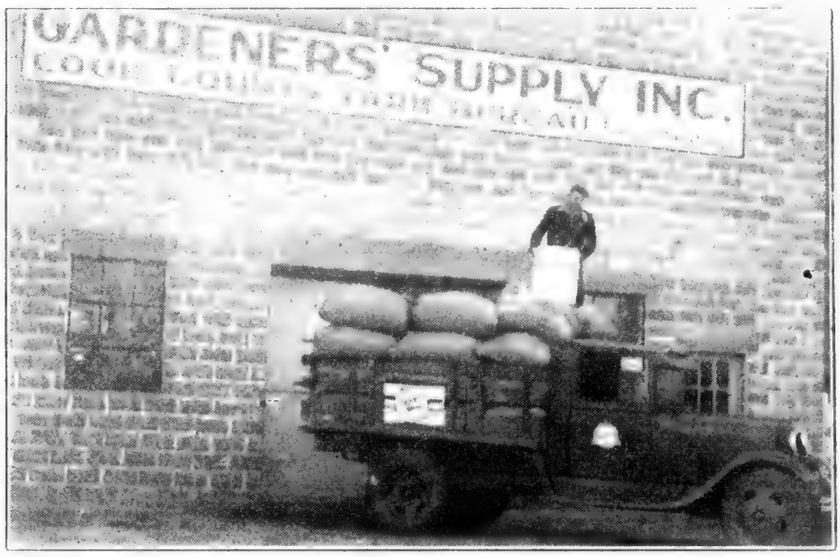
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Bank Failure Cause Goes Back to War—Roberts

Farm Mortgage Debt Rises 119 Per Cent from 1910 to 1920

SOME interesting figures are disclosed by George Roberts, economist of the National City Bank, in pointing out the cause of so many banks being forced to close.

"The fundamental cause of the widespread bank failures goes back to the war-time rise of commodity prices and wages, and to the inflation of credit made possible by the rapid increase of our bank reserves which likewise was a consequence of the war," he said.

"Prices of everything rose and a new level of values was established which as the people became accustomed to it seemed to be real and permanent. A great volume of indebtedness was erected upon the basis of these values, and when it turned out that they were inflated the position of the debtors became a most difficult one. Banks, being debtors to their depositors and subject to call for repayment upon demand on short notice, have been involved in these difficulties, particularly where their funds were employed to an imprudent extent in long-term loans or investments.

Rural Banks Hit

"The situation is well illustrated by reference to the rural banks in which the mortality has been highest. During the war and the succeeding boom period the prices of farm lands were marked up to accord with the higher values of the products grown upon them, and an abnormally active turnover of farm properties began which was financed largely upon credit.

Between 1910 and 1920 the estimated total farm mortgage debt in the United States rose from $3,600,000,000 to $7,900,000,000, or 119 per cent. Farm real estate values by March, 1920, has risen 70 per cent above the 1913 average. The rural banks became involved in loans which directly or indirectly were based on these land values; and the subsequent decline in them was the cause of a great increase in bank failures.

Decline Continued

"By the year 1928 a further rise in farm mortgage debt to $9,500,000,000 had occurred, while the decline in land values continued. Between 1928 and 1930 the total debt remained practically unchanged, but by 1930 land values averaged only 115 per cent of the 1913 base, and on March 1 of this year they had fallen to 106, or nearly 40 per cent under the peak. The decline in the prices of farm products since May, 1928,



when they averaged 148 per cent of the 1909-14 level, carried them down to 72 in September of this year, a reduction of more than one-half.

"These declines in prices and land values have left the new indebtedness without adequate support, and the figures show plainly the grave difficulties with which the banks whose business is with farming communities have had to contend."

Routing the Depressionists

The Cleveland Trust Monthly says: "In a recent speech, Prof. William T. Foster referred to the meeting of a group of leading financial statisticians —experts in business forecasting—in New York City on November 4. Professor Foster quoted eight of these experts as follows: *'The farmers will not buy much from the proceeds of this harvest; and, with the price declines in process throughout the world, there would seem to be little prospect of any extensive business revival in the near future.' 'The general prospect is for slow and irregular business for ten years.' 'I expect to see a long and slow recovery to a general level of subnormal, slow business.'* 'Prices will advance a little from present levels and then fall once more. Recovery will be slow.' 'Conditions abroad will continue to affect our business conditions here. It is a conservative estimate to say that ten years must elapse before we can see genuinely prosperous business in this country.' 'Business will come back to fair, slow operations in three years.' 'The period of readjustment will be long. It will take at least 10 years.' 'We may expect a slow return to a basis on which business can be done at a profit in about three years.' Then Professor Foster continued: 'These pessimistic forecasts were all made on the 4th of November. But it was the 4th of November of the year 1921. At that time business was actually improving, although the experts did not know it. Within four months the gain was so marked that everybody could see it. Within sixteen months business was so far above normal that experts became frightened again. Today, the major economic factors are more favorable to a rapid recovery of business than they were in 1921. It is my sober belief that, just as the depressionists of 1921 were routed, so the depressionists of 1931 are in for a rude awakening.'"

L. P. McMillen, Rock Falls Banker, Dies

L. P. McMILLEN, 50, president of the First National Bank of Rock Falls, was buried at Tampico on November 22 following a large funeral from the McMillen home in Rock Falls. Mr. McMillen was killed instantly in an automobile accident near Malta on the Lincoln Highway in DeKalb county on November 20.

While on his way to the Notre Dame-Southern California football game at South Bend the car ahead slowed up to turn off the pavement. Mr. McMillen jammed on the brakes and skidded on the wet pavement into the path of a car coming in the opposite direction. The road between DeKalb and Malta had recently been repaired, widened, and covered with an asphalt material which becomes slippery in rainy weather. McMillen was thrown against the steel framework of his car and suffered a fractured skull resulting in immediate death.

Mr. McMillen assisted in organizing the Whiteside County Farm Bureau more than 12 years ago and served as its first secretary-treasurer. He was especially active in the early history of the Whiteside County Farm Bureau in signing up new members in the southeastern part of the county. He served on the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operative Association several years ago and more recently was chosen chairman of the Crime Prevention Committee of the Illinois Bankers' Association.

Mr. McMillen's loss will be keenly felt. He made an outstanding record of service to his community.

Hogs Sell Below Value Sees Better Market Ahead

Due to the fact that hogs are coming to market earlier this year than usual and that the prospects are for lighter slaughter in the next few months, the present outlook is for considerable improvement in the hog situation, according to H. M. Conway, National Livestock Marketing Association.

He attributes the early marketing to extensive wheat feeding and cholera in the cornbelt. This condition, he says, is making for a winter hog market much the reverse of a year ago, and for extremely low prices at the beginning of the packing season.

Hogs are now selling far below their actual value, as based on consumptive demand conditions, on the general level of commodity prices, on current and prospective supplies, and on the present level of wholesale and retail prices of hog products.

Hyde Would Shut Doors Against Farm Expansion

Need Sound Policy on Agricultural Land Utilization

HOPING for the day when there will be "proper supervision of colonization schemes," when settlers can be "truthfully apprised of the economic facts," and when "Uncle Sam will refuse to deed 640 acres of sand and cactus to a man, no matter how courageous and industrious he may be," Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde asked that the nation formulate a sound national policy of agricultural land utilization. He spoke at the opening session of a conference on land utilization at Chicago, November 19-21.



Secretary Hyde

The need for this land-utilization conference, the secretary said, "lies in the vast waste of human and material resources now taking place in our rural areas. Erosion has already gashed and gullied our country sides and ruined 21,000,000 acres beyond repair. The wastage of natural resources in the East and South has already sapped the economic strength of communities and farmers and small towns. Every one of these presents problems of economic readjustment and political reorganization which might conceivably change a loss into a modest profit. Thousands of pioneer souls have listened to the siren song of the expansionists and have followed their land hunger into arid regions or onto cutover lands which Nature intended for other purposes than farms."

Vast Waste

Stop Expansion

Questioning the advisability of any sweeping purchase of submarginal lands by governmental bodies, and allaying the fears of those who expect a modern hegira from the submarginal areas, Secretary Hyde declared:

"There is probably more hope of success in slamming shut a few doors through which expansion is flowing than there is in the recapture of acreage. Most of the expansion takes place in four directions: drainage, irrigation, clearing of forests, and dry land farming. The extent of that expansion is not generally recognized. There are both dynamite and enlightenment in the statistics, taken from the census, that there were 84,000 fewer farms in 1930 than in 1925, but there were 15,000,000 more acres in crops. This in five years, and the last five years at that! There are both pathos and problems in the fact that the 366,000,000 acres planted to crops in 1930 was 55,000,000 acres more than our cultivated area in 1909, and larger than the war-time peak of 1919.

"We must start some time. No program which we can conceive will immediately cure the present emergency. A long-time land-use program cannot write an immediate answer to the present emergency, but the present emergency emphasizes the immediate need for a long-time program. If we had begun even so short a time as 20 years ago—before the expansion of our cultivated area by 55,000,000 acres—how much of tragedy and distress might have been prevented!"

See Plot to Wreck Milk Producers' Co-Ops.

Recent reductions in milk prices from twelve to seven cents per quart in Buffalo were termed the initial move "in a plot to wreck farmers' co-operative marketing organizations," by George F. Snaith of Medina, a director of the Dairymen's League Co-Operative Association, Inc.

"There is no economic reason for lower milk prices in Buffalo," said Mr. Snaith. "The only purpose being served is to give consumers cheaper milk at the expense of dairy farmers so that dealers can break the farmers' organizations and bring producers back to that state of 20 years ago when they were slaves to dealer interests.

"For two weeks we have been hearing persistent rumors alleging that a group of dealers from cities as far apart as New York and Buffalo discussed plans at a milk dealers' convention to attack farmers' organizations by breaking down milk prices.

"Lowering of prices five cents a quart in Buffalo within a week has furnished dealers of other cities a basis for demanding reductions. Compliance with such demands would be ruinous to the dairy industry, and would bankrupt thousands of farmers.

"Present activities in various milk markets indicate that a treacherous plot is being worked out to crush farmers' organizations, and force milk prices down until farmers are faced with starvation."

Limestone applied in addition to farm manure or crop residues increased the value of crops grown as much as $17.75 an acre annually on some soils, according to F. C. Bauer of the University of Illinois. This was a return of more than $7 a ton for the limestone used. The more productive, dark-colored soils did not give so great a response as the light-colored ones.

National Fruit Exchange Plan Told by Wilson

Farm Board Member Discusses Stock Set-Up and Method of Operation

IN an address before the annual meeting of the Vegetable Growers Association of America at Cincinnati, Charles S. Wilson, member of the Federal Farm Board, outlined the aims and objects together with recent developments in organizing the National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange, Inc., of which A. B. Leeper, director of fruit and vegetable marketing for the I. A. A. is president.

"While the organization has not begun to operate as yet, present indications are that sufficient tonnage will be secured so that the Exchange will be ready to start operations about January 1," said Mr. Wilson. Temporary headquarters of the Exchange have been established in the I. A. A. offices at 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Provides for Representation

"The general set-up of the Exchange provides for representation on the Board of Directors by dividing the country into districts and allowing the cooperatives which are members within their respective districts to select the director to represent them on the board of the National. The Exchange will be financed by the sale of capital stock to the member organizations. No one association may own more than 5 per cent of the capital stock of the Exchange. The amount of stock which any association will be required to purchase is determined by the average volume of shipments for the last three years. Roughly speaking, stock subscriptions are expected to be in proportion to the volume of shipments.

Producer Control

"In the case of new associations which have not operated, the directors of the National have the power to recommend the capital stock subscription which will be required. Member associations are required to pay one-fifth of the purchase price of stock in cash and the balance in four equal annual installments. The provisions governing the voting control and ownership of capital stock are such as to protect the interests of various member associations and through them that of growers at all times.

"Three types of organizations may become members of the National Exchange; namely, centralized associations, federations of locals, and local associations contracting directly with the National for marketing but having representation on the Board of Directors of

(Continued on page 14 Col. 2)

Chief of Grain Futures Favors Trading Limits

Annual Report Reveals Interesting Figures on Grain Exchange Operations.

RECOMMENDING legislation which would impose "a rational limitation upon the volume of daily purchases or sales and the total futures holdings permitted a trader for speculative purposes," in the contract grain markets of the country, J. W. T. Duvel, chief of the Grain Futures Administration, said in his annual report to Secretary Hyde that such a limitation "would inure to the direct benefit of all interests using the futures market for proper purposes."

The report of the activities of the Grain Futures Administration for the year ending June 30, 1930, covered a period of unusual activity in the contract markets. The total of transactions in grain futures for the year was nearly 25 billion bushels, a record which was exceeded only in 1925 when the transactions amounted to more than 31 billion bushels.

Transactions 20 Billion Bu.

Transactions in wheat futures alone for this period aggregated nearly 20 billion bushels and was the greatest of any year for which the Grain Futures Administration has records. The largest volume of trading in all grain futures for any one day of the year was on July 15, 1929, when sales on the Chicago Board of Trade totaled 193,479,000 bushels. Another record was set up on October 24, 1929, when sales of Chicago wheat futures alone aggregated 156,126,000 bushels, surpassing the previous record by more than 6,500,000 bushels.

Heavy trading in wheat, according to Doctor Duvel, "was not the result of any unusual speculative activity such as is most frequently associated with scarcity and advancing prices." On the declining market "buying support came largely from the so-called general public," and "the large speculators as a class operated primarily on the short side of the market."

Publication Harmless

Doctor Duvel commented that experience has demonstrated that there have been no undesirable consequences of the publication daily of the open commitments, although some grain interests had regarded this as a dangerous innovation when introduced in August, 1928. The result has been beneficial, he said. Open commitments of wheat futures at Chicago were the highest ever recorded, nearly 250,000,000 bushels, on October 16, 1929.



Doctor Duvel reviewed a report to the Senate which analyzed trading operations. He commented on efforts to relax regulations in regard to the reporting requirement, and points out that there is no basis to believe that this would encourage speculative buying and result in higher prices for wheat. "It is not known," he says, "by what magical process wheat prices could be boosted if the government were blindfolded," and suggests the same process might as reasonably be expected to depress prices. He reviews a fraud case in which the Administration was active and mentions several special investigations in which the Administration is now engaged.

Lime Returns Vary On Different Soils

Limestone, when applied with manure, fluctuated in annual acre returns from $16.22 at Ewing in southern Illinois, to six cents at Minonk in north central Illinois.

These two fields represent extremes in soil types, Ewing being an old, gray soil with impervious non-calcareous subsoil. Minonk is a very young, dark-colored soil. Both soils were on state experiment fields. In the crop residue system the limed soil increased in value from 55 cents an acre at Antioch to $11.94 at Aledo.

National Fruit Exchange

(*Continued from page* 13)

the National through an informal regional.

"It is the objective of the National to establish a co-operative sales agency which will be operated on a nation-wide basis. On terminal markets where the volume of Exchange business is sufficiently large, the Exchange will have salaried sales managers. Reliable brokerage representation will be used at other points. The plan of marketing fruits and vegetables also provides for the furnishing of shipping point sales service to member units which do not have their own sales personnel.

"All tonnage of the member units will be under contract to the Exchange. The structure and operation of the Exchange is such as to permit co-operative associations to affiliate with a minimum of readjustments in their sales policies and changes in personnel."

Coal Is Good Fertilizer German Chemist Finds

German farmers have proved they know more about chemistry than America's best scientists, says a recent dispatch from Berlin.

For generations the belief has prevailed among farmers that coal is a good fertilizer. Now a German professor has discovered that science is wrong and that the farmer who knew nothing about the chemical analysis of coal is right.

"Coal is the best fertilizer," Professor Rudolf Li ske, noted chemist, said. "When treated with a solution of ammonia it furthers the growth of plants to an astonishing degree.

"Beans, peas and cucumbers," he said, "attained a size three times as large as those left to grow without special treatment on ordinary sand soil."

Buys Soybean Oilmeal

Six cars of soybean oil meal have been bought co-operatively by Cook County Farm Bureau members, the Farm Bureau reports. Farm Adviser O. G. Barrett says that soybean oil meal, carrying 40 per cent protein, ought to give dairymen some profit when they are buying it at less than $1 a sack.

The marketing committee of the I. A. A. Board of Directors recommended at the October meeting that Farm Bureaus and Farm Bureau subsidiary organizations in feeding districts should be urged to purchase their soybean meal requirements from processors who are co-operating with the Soybean Marketing Association.

Marshall-Putnam 4-H Clubs Make Money

Record books of Marshall-Putnam 4-H Club members this year show that they made a profit of more than $3,000 from their 206 projects, according to the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau.

They own, or have sold, 87 beef calves, 154 pigs, 39 dairy cattle, 3,588 chickens, and 48 acres of corn. The total value of all crops and animals owned by members who completed their projects was $17,461. This includes $7,031 for beef calves, $2,701 for pigs, $4,577 for dairy cattle, $2,479 for poultry, and $672 for corn. The total cost of animals and crops grown was $14,050, making a net profit of $3,405.

Bureau county with 510 enrolled in 4-H Club boys' projects this year has the largest membership of any county.

Oil Company Managers Plan '32 Sales Campaign

THE forty-seven Farm Bureau service companies of the state are already laying plans for the distribution of 40,000,000 gallons of petroleum products in 1932, announces L. R. Marchant, manager of the Illinois Farm Supply Company.

More than 400 managers and salesmen representing the entire 47 companies attended three district meetings held at DeKalb, Peoria and Decatur, November 18, 19 and 20, to map out the year's campaign. The 1932 goal is 38,000,000 gallons of motor fuels, 1,500,000 gallons of lubricating oil, and 800,000 pounds of grease. These figures are approximately 20 per cent above 1931 sales.



L. R. Marchant

Marchant expects lubricating oil orders for future delivery to total 300,000 gallons by January 1. Reports were made at the district meetings on the progress already made in signing up orders for next year.

The Champaign County Service Company, under the management of Russell Stewart, was in the lead with future orders totaling 20,000 gallons. Three of his ten salesmen had a carload each to their credit.

When the contest closes January 1, the manager leading the state in the average number of gallons sold per salesman will receive a $100 Waltham watch. Second prize will be a $75 Waltham. The salesman with the largest total gallonage of future orders will receive a 22-inch genuine cowhide Gladstone bag and a ladies' overnight case to match. Runner-up will be awarded a leather traveling kit and ladies' hat box to match.

Information on motor fuels and lubrication was given by Dr. O. D. Horne, refinery technologist of Tulsa, Okla., and Henry Sagemiller, lubrication engineer of Chicago, who were the principal speakers at the meetings.

Everett Siegfried, a Hancock County Farm Bureau member, states that in checking the records for the past three years since he has been in the Dairy Herd Improvement Association, he finds he is making just as much profit now as he was three years ago. For every dollar expended for feed at present prices, $3.84 is returned to take care of labor, equipment and interest on investment.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL AUDITING ASSOCIATION

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association will be held on Wednesday, the 27th day of January, 1932, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., at the FAUST HOTEL, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS, to elect directors, receive, and, if approved, confirm the report of the Board of Directors of the Association for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1931; and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the Association; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illininois, Dec. 3, 1931.

GEORGE E. METZGER, *Secretary.*

Dairy Marketing Director On Job Following Illness

J. B. "JACK" COUNTISS, formerly in charge of the Joliet branch of the Peoria Creamery Company, reported for work as I. A. A. dairy marketing director on November 16. Mr. Countiss had been convalescing at the hospital in Galesburg for several weeks following an operation.

Countiss was born and reared at Cookeville, Tenn. After attending the local college (Tennessee Tech) for two years, he came to Illinois where he was employed as supervisor of the Knox-Warren Dairy Herd Improvement Association from 1920 to 1922. He graduated from the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois in 1925. Before and during his college work he assisted Prof. C. S. Rhode in organizing dairy herd improvement associations.



J. B. Countiss

He was employed by the Peoria Creamery Company in 1925 where he has been engaged up to the present time. He established cream stations and directed the field work of the Peoria creamery for a number of years before taking over the company's branch office at Joliet.

Vermilion Livestock Co-Op. Brings Farmer More Cash

RECORDS of the Vermilion County Livestock Marketing Association for its first year of operations show that an efficiently organized livestock concentration point working as a part of the state marketing organization can actually raise the price level in its surrounding territory.

Danville prices are now approximately 70 cents per hundredweight higher in comparison with Indianapolis prices than they were when the marketing association began operations, declared Ray E. Miller, director of livestock marketing for the I.A.A.



R. E. Miller

He points out that on the day the association opened independent firms at Danville were buying hogs at prices ranging from 25 cents to $1.75 below the Indianapolis market. Quotations at Danville are now from 10 to 40 cents under Indianapolis. Competition of the association is credited with decreasing the spread from an average of around $1.00 to approximately 30 cents, or, in other words, with returning 70 cents more per hundred to the producers.

Saves Thousands

This means a saving of thousands of dollars annually to Vermilion county farmers, according to Miller. The cooperative alone handled more than 6,000,000 pounds of livestock this year.

More than 450 members are shipping through the co-operative agency Farm Adviser Otis Kercher recently reported. During the year stock was sold through 20 outlets, including six terminal markets and 14 packers. The terminal markets were Indianapolis, Chicago, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and Cleveland.

The Vermilion county association is a member of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, which recently opened headquarters at Decatur to coordinate the movement of livestock from county and district concentration centers throughout Illinois. Work toward extending this service to sections not served at present is being carried on by the I. A. A.

The Marshall-Putnam Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Farm Bureau, paid a patronage dividend of 24 per cent on all purchases made by Farm Bureau members during the fiscal year just ending.

Red Fox Deserves Some Protection

Cornell Professor Says Reynard Does Not Merit Bad Reputation

The red fox should be given protection as are skunk, coon, mink and other fur animals, before he goes the way of the passenger pigeons and other extinct forms of wild life. His good habits far outweigh his bad traits, says W. J. Hamilton, Jr., of the zoology department at Cornell University.

Generally, he says, the fox is not so black as he is painted. In analyzing the stomachs of more than sixty foxes, Dr. Hamilton finds that the principal foods of the fox are meadow mice; ground squirrels; fruits, especially apples and berries; insects; and other small forms of animal life. In only one stomach did he find chicken feathers or bird remains. A cat, he says, puts the fox to shame as a bird killer. Without question Reynard does take a bird now and then as the occasion demands. But what of it, when he eats about 600 medow mice in a year and keeps cottontails in check?

Young Like Kittens

In late March or early April the vixin, or she-fox, bears four or five young. For their arrival she utilizes some woodchuck hole or enlarges a rabbit retreat. At the end of four or five weeks the young are large enough to come out-of-doors. They have woolly coats quite unlike those of their parents and romp and play much like kittens. The mother is never far off and at any indication of danger an alarm sends the young tumbling into their retreat.

The brood grows rapidly and is fed by both parents. Young woodchucks, meadow mice, an occasional small bird or butterfly is brought to them, often alive. The young tug and worry their victim and get an early training in hunting in this manner, he says. By the end of summer the young are grown, and the den is a mass of bones and fur, some feathers, and offal from their food. The young scatter when cold nights come in the fall and are capable of having young before they are a year old.

Deserves Keen Reputation

The sharp, shrewd looking muzzle, the quick eye and the erect ears give the fox the characteristic expression of acuteness which it does not belie. Many tales are told of the cunning and craftiness of the fox in eluding pursuit by men and dogs. Reynard has been known, when hard pressed, to jump on the back of sheep or cattle which are stampeded, so they may carry the fox some distance before he jumps off and retreats safely.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL HOLDING CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Illinois Agricultural Holding Company will be held on Wednesday, the 27th day of January, 1932, at the hour of 11:00 o'clock a. m., at the Faust Hotel, Rockford, Ill., to elect directors, receive, and, if approved, confirm the report of the board of directors of the company for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1931, and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the company; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 1, 1931.

GEORGE F. TULLOCK,
Secretary.

Proper Seed Storage Increases Corn Yield

The seed corn storage houses at Varna, Granville and Henry will be open on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons during the season for seed selection, announces the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau.

The Farm Management Department of the University of Illinois has found that corn yields may be increased two bushels per acre where the seed is properly stored and not allowed to freeze. Proper storage and testing will give an average yield of five bushels more per acre. An increase of only 1¼ bushels per acre will pay for the service of storage and testing.

Public Forests Will Pay Their Own Way: Warren

Public forests in a densely populated state will more than pay their own way, according to Dr. George F. Warren, Cornell economist. They regulate the flow of streams and protect the water supply, as well as provide for hunting, fishing, and recreation, and improve the appearance of the state. None of these uses interferes with the growth of trees for timber products.

It is unfortunate, he says, that large areas of excellent forest land, that were never well adapted to farming were ever cleared. Abandonment of these areas began about fifty years ago and it has continued at an increasing rate. Fortunately the conditions which make land undesirable for farming often make it excellent for forestry.

Build Factory at Ames To Test Use Farm Wastes

Factory-scale experiments will be conducted in a factory at Ames, Iowa, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture with a view of developing commercial utilization and finding a more profitable outlet for various farm by-products, including corn stalks, straw, oat hulls, rice hulls, cottonseed hulls, and other similar materials.

Stressing the need for this work, Dr. W. W. Skinner, who will have charge of the experiment, said, "The farmer has to raise about 1½ pounds of waste material to every pound of grain he produces. This represents a loss of fertility and brings on an immediate problem of disposal. The cost of collecting such materials as corn stalks and straw is very great and one object of the factory-scale experiment now being started is to determine whether by additional chemical treatment we can produce value in excess of this cost."

Dr. Skinner stated that the small-scale laboratory experiments of the past have offered little opportunity for the solution of the problem. The recent Congress appropriated $75,000 for this work.

Corn Price and Pen Rent

In the last issue of the RECORD there appeared a statement which implied that commission firms are responsible for present pen rent, corn prices, etc., at the stock yards; that commission firms are charging $1.30 a bushel for corn fed.

It should be understood that the stock yards company, not commission firms, fixes the cost of pen rent, corn prices, etc. The price charged on corn includes delivery to the different pens and alleys in the stock yards. The packer and stock yards administration, U. S. D. A., has authority to regulate such charges.

In 1929 the Land O'Lakes Creamery handled $52,500,000 worth of dairy products; the National Cheese Producers Federation in 1930 $11,886,102 worth of cheese. The Dairymen's League Co-operative Association of New York in 1929 handled more than $89,000,000 worth of milk and dairy products; the California Fruit Growers Exchange the same year shipped fruit valued at $104,900,000.



Whiteside county increased cooperative shipments of livestock from 160 cars in 1929 to 254 cars in 1930. The increase will be even larger in 1931 reports the Whiteside County Farm Bureau. During the first six months 194 cars were shipped in comparison with 133 cars in the first six months of 1930.

Recently buyers on the market have complained that calves are being loaded in double deck trucks without sufficient head room, the upper deck being too low. As a result calves come in bruised on their backs. This shows up badly in the dressed meat.

Truckmen are asked to lend their cooperation toward avoiding this damage and loss in transit.

TAKE time to figure the proper weight, class, and especially grade of cattle to feed for the various seasons of the year, advises H. M. Conway, director of research for the National Livestock Marketing Association. Particularly select cattle that will be best for prospective market conditions and the supply of feeds available, he said.

Too frequently top choice feeders are selected for the late winter and spring market, whereas a lower grade animal will more likely make a profitable margin. For the summer market the reverse is true.

The choice feeders normally require a rather long feeding period and a heavy grain ration, while with common steers roughage should be the principal feed with little grain.

Shrink on Hogs

On 1,252 hogs marketed by truck (average haul 26.7 miles) the average shrink from a farm feedlot to market was 1.23 per cent; on 2,084 hogs shipped by rail (average haul 128.8 miles) the average shrink from farm feedlot to market was 1.19 per cent. In other words, no significant difference.

Hogs given less than a full feed at the farm appeared to shrink less both by rail and by truck—part of the shrink occurring before the farm weights were taken. Shrinkage by truck apparently tended to increase with the distance trucked, being 1.24 per cent on 89 hogs trucked 36 miles or more, and 1.37 per cent on 69 hogs trucked 55 miles or more. This information was obtained following a survey by R. C. Ashby of the University of Illinois.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU SERUM ASSN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association will be held on Wednesday, the 27th day of January, 1932, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock a. m., at the Faust Hotel, Rockford, Ill., to elect directors, receive, and, if approved, confirm the report of the Board of Directors of the Association for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1931; and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the Association; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 2, 1931.

RAY E. MILLER,
Secretary.

Wolf Attacks Caribou; Dies on Enemy's Horns

In Alaska, where wolves have terrorized the timid reindeer and slaughtered them in great numbers, one bold wolf came to an inglorious end this summer when it tackled a bull caribou.

A report to the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture says: "Victorious in combat with the wolf but unable to free himself from the dead body of his foe, a big bull caribou was seen a few days ago on Birch Creek in the Circle country walking slowly along, bowed down under the wolf's weight. The wolf apparently had been impaled upon the caribou's horns and mortally wounded, but the caribou was unable to free himself from his burden. One of those who saw the caribou said the weight he carried was too great to permit him to run. Every time he passed a tree he would try to rub the wolf from his horns. He was accompanied by another bull, which would run ahead a few paces and then wait for his slower companion."

$2,000 Difference in Net Income Per Farm

Efficiency in livestock production is one of the most important factors accounting for the difference of $2,000 between the net income of the 41 most profitable farms and the 41 least profitable farms in the farm account project last year in the area comprising Marshall-Putnam, LaSalle and Grundy counties, reports the LaSalle County Farm Bureau.

"The operators of the more profitable farms secured $150 of livestock income from $100 worth of feed, while the least profitable had a corresponding income of $97.

"Since these farms had about the same market outlet, the difference in net returns means that the most profitable produced meat, eggs, milk, etc., at lower cost."

Farm and Home Week Slated for Jan. 11-15

Plans are already underway for the thirty-fourth annual Farm and Home Week to be held at the University of Illinois, January 11 to 15, according to an announcement received by the I. A. A.

Eugene Davenport, dean emeritus of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois; President F. D. Farrell of Kansas State Agricultural College, and Dr. George F. Warren, head of the department of agricultural economics, Cornell University, are to be headline speakers.

Last year 3,146 farm folks from 97 counties registered during the week. An equally large attendance is expected this year. Recreation, inspiration, contests and entertainment, as well as instruction, will again be featured.

High School Boys Form Co-Op. Feed Grinding Co.

Students of vocational agriculture in the Jacksonville high school under J. H. Loomis have organized a co-operative feed grinding company. Its purpose is to grind feed for local farmers, help them balance live stock rations, to foster and develop the co-operative spirit among its members, and to help finance the outside activities of the high school agricultural department.

The feed grinder is a portable outfit, a Hammer mill mounted on a two-ton truck and driven by an International truck engine. It is taken from farm to farm where the feed is ground. The Farm Mechanics high school class did all the work in putting the truck and engine in good mechanical condition.

"The price of grinding is 15 cents per cwt. to patrons not members of the company, or 5 cents less than the price others are charging for similar service," says Loomis. "The average earnings per hour is about $4, with the cost of operating around $1 per hour."

Liability Insurance Applies in Farm Building

Accidents Indicate Need for Employers Protecting Themselves

The question of whether or not the liability insurance of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company covers injury or death of employees while working on new buildings is explained as follows by V. Vaniman:

"Our insurance will protect the farmer employer against liability to employees for work done on new buildings on farms providing the size of building and time involved does not bring employees under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

"A new building built on a farm requiring over two or three weeks to build and of size to make the building of it a hazardous enterprise would not be considered farming operations. Therefore, farmers should not have employees working on jobs of this kind expecting protection under our insurance."

The ten high counties in total applications written up to November 1 are McLean, DuPage, Livingston, Henry, Cook, Tazewell, Vermilion, St. Clair, Fulton, and Kendall.

Some recent accidents are as follows:

Cass County—Employee was loading calves in truck when he was kicked by a calf and slipped on the floor of the truck. Muscles were torn at his ankle and the bone injured, making plaster cast necessary.

Menard County—Man was helping veterinary with sick mule when mule kicked him in left eye fracturing bone under eye, also cutting and bruising face.

Pike County—Employee working on hog shed when a 2 by 8 fell on his finger bruising it severely, making it necessary to be lanced several times.

Sangamon County—Hired man had legs scraped and bruised while driving wagon hauling beams. Injury caused by sudden start of team.

Cook county again led the field in the amount of automobile insurance written in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company during October. St. Clair, runner-up in September, was also second last month.

Other leading counties in October were Livingston, Ford, McLean, Henry, Logan, Marshall-Putnam, Champaign, and Sangamon.

Here are some of the accidents reported:

Crawford County — Insured was driving and smoking a cigar; turned head to spit out of window and car ran off left side of road. In turning back on his car turned over and injured lady passenger.

Jefferson County — Insured going south, about one block out of city, noticed car parked on east side of road. As he was passing car woman stepped out and was knocked to pavement, resulting in her death.

Montgomery County—Insured's car stopped on pavement during hard rain. Friend's car came along and in passing ran through water killing his engine before he could get off slab. Car following tried to pass and had head-on collision with truck. Party in car colliding with truck killed.



100% FARM BUREAU AND COUNTRY LIFE MEMBERS
Mr. and Mrs. Ray Stevens and their five children, all Country Life policyholders. Mr. Stevens is a member of the Boone County Farm Bureau.

60 Counties to Hold Jubilee Programs Dec. 12

Between 40,000 and 50,000 Illinois farmers will attend the 60 Farm Bureau jubilee programs to be held on the night of December 12 in conjunction with a radio broadcast over station WMAQ, Chicago, estimates V. Vaniman, director of insurance service.

Mr. Vaniman said most of the local programs would start shortly after 7 o'clock so that counties holding beauty contests might send in the names of winners in time to be announced over the radio. The broadcast is scheduled to occupy a half-hour between 8 and 8:30.

About two-thirds of the counties putting on programs will feature beauty contests as one of the chief attractions. Mr. Vaniman said that the term "beauty contest" had taken on a new meaning among Farm Bureau people who saw the contests last year.

He calls attention to the statement of an eminent psychologist from Johns Hopkins University that "the conservation of human beauty is the question of the hour, because physical beauty is directly associated with moral beauty, bodily well being, efficiency, and intellectual excellence."

Local program committees are already arranging their programs, said Mr. Vaniman. All the numbers except those on the half-hour broadcast will be given by local people. L. A. Williams, manager of Country Life Insurance Company, will speak on the radio program.

The "Brown County Farm Bureau News" recently made its appearance. It will replace "Farm Gist" as the Farm Bureau official organ.

Life Insurance

Country Life Insurance Company is attempting to establish a new world record by topping the list in millions of insurance gained in 1931. Country Life already holds world records for business gained in the first 30 days of operation and in the first year.

The twenty counties leading in new business in Country Life wrote almost a half-million dollars worth of insurance during the first three weeks of November.

Six agents each turned in more than $20,000 worth of new business during the three weeks ending November 21. They are E. A. Carncross, B. E. Mosier, Homer Hitchcock, Claude Hicks, J. D. Smith, and Ira Cottingham.

The ten leading counties during this period were Cook, Champaign, Livingston, Winnebago, Lake, Sangamon, Logan, Jersey, Henry, and Kendall.

Ira Cottingham sent in $20,000 in one day and L. R. Welk sent in $15,000 at once. Bernard Mosier wrote $19,000 in one week.

Country Life Declares Capital Stock Dividend

The Board of Directors of Country Life Insurance Company recently voted to declare a 9 per cent dividend ($9,000) payable to the Illinois Agricultural Holding Company, which owns all of the capital stock of Country Life. Stock in the Holding Company in turn is held entirely by Farm Bureau members, County Farm Bureaus, and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Holding Company voted to pay dividends on the 7 per cent preferred stock to stockholders as of record December 1, 1931. The preferred stock in the Holding Company is issued as of December 19, 1929.

The subject of dividends to policyholders in Country Life will be considered at the January meeting of the Board.

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Northern Illinois Farm Advisers to Boost Meeting

Seek to Get Out 5,000 Farm Bureau Members Within 60 Miles Of Rockford

A BOOSTER meeting of farm advisers and Farm Bureau presidents in northern Illinois to get out a large local attendance at the coming I. A. A. convention in Rockford, will be called in the near future, according to Farm Adviser Chas. H. Keltner, who visited the I. A. A. offices recently.

"We have plenty of accommodations for everyone at Rockford," said Keltner. "There is ample hotel room and the rates will be reasonable. We are asking that when making reservations, farm advisers specify the kind of accommodations wanted, including price of rooms, the number in a room, etc. We will try to fill every order as requested."

Hold Down Cost

Mr. Keltner states that the capacity of the banquet room on the twelfth floor of the Faust Hotel is rated at from 1,600 to 1,800 people. He is requesting that reservations be made early.

"Every effort is being made to hold down the cost of banquet and luncheon tickets below those of previous years," he said. "We have approximately 5,000 Farm Bureau members within a radius of 50 to 60 miles of Rockford, and we shall make every effort toward getting them out to the convention."

Where to Go

Delegates and members arriving in Rockford are asked to report at the hotel assigned where definite advance reservations have been made. Others must report at the registration desk in the lobby of the Faust Hotel.

The annual dinner and get-together for farm advisers, Farm Bureau presidents, I. A. A. officers and staff members will be held in the main dining room



of the Nelson Hotel on Wednesday night, January 27. The dinner is being financed by the local Chamber of Commerce.

Board of Delegates Is Governing Body I. A. A.

EVERY organized county in Illinois will be represented by one or more voting delegates at the annual meeting of the I. A. A., Rockford, January 28-29, if each takes advantage of its privilege. According to the present count there will be approximately 200 delegates from the 94 County Farm Bureaus.

The by-laws of the I. A. A. provide that "the members within a county in good standing and engaged in production of agricultural products shall be entitled to representation in the annual meeting of members, and in any special meeting, by one voting delegate, and one additional voting delegate for each 500 members in good standing engaged in production of agricultural products, or major fraction thereof."

Thus, the county with 251 members is entitled to two delegates; 751 members, three delegates; 1,251 members, four delegates; and 1,751 members, five delegates.

Who Is Eligible?

All delegates must be members in good standing (dues paid) and engaged in production of agricultural products. This classification includes both landlords and tenants, and parties who are

(*Continued on next page*)



See I. A. A. Convention as Clearing House for Ideas

One Place Where Man on Farm Gets A Chance to Tell What He Thinks About It

THE 17th annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association to be held at Rockford, January 28-29, together with meetings of associated companies on January 27, will be a clearing house for ideas and suggestions offered by real farmers from all sections of the state on what they can and should do in an organized way for the welfare of the industry.

Of course there will be speeches and addresses as in past years by men of national prominence. But there will be a time also for the most obscure member to rise up and tell what he thinks his organization should and should not do in the next year.

Five Business Conferences

The five business conferences to be held simultaneously on Thursday afternoon as in former year, were arranged expressly for this purpose. The various sessions of the delegates, particularly the closing one on the last afternoon of the convention, are open for free discussion of resolutions and policies governing the Association and its work.

The opening morning of the I. A. A. meeting on January 28 will be largely devoted to the president's address, and reports by the secretary and treasurer about the work of the organization during 1931 and its condition today.

Banquet and Luncheon

The banquet and luncheon Thursday night and Friday noon respectively will be held in the Faust Hotel dining room on the top floor. A large number of leaders representing other business and educational interests in the state, cooperative marketing officials, and men in public life are being invited to attend.

(*Continued on next page*)

President Ed. A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Sam H. Thompson, former president of the I. A. A. and A. F. B. F. and now a member of the Federal Farm Board, have accepted invitations to attend the convention. Both will appear on the program sometime during the two-day meeting.

Had Prominent Men

A survey of the field reveals that nearly every man of national prominence in agriculture has addressed either an annual meeting of the I. A. A., or some other gathering sponsored by the Association in recent years. Yet an effort is being made to maintain these former high standards in the selection of outstanding speakers for the 1932 convention.

As we go to press the programs for meetings of the associated organizations and the sectional conferences are being made up. Further details will be released to the newspapers and carried in the Illinois section of the February Bureau Farmer, which will be published about January 18.

Board of Delegates

(Continued from page 3)

farming on shares. No salaried or paid employee or agent in regular and continuing employment of the Farm Bureau—I. A. A. or any associated or subsidiary company is qualified to serve as a delegate.

The by-laws of the Association may be amended, repealed or altered in whole or in part at any regular meeting by a two-thirds affirmative vote of the regular members in good standing represented in the meeting by qualified delegates present, or by like vote at any special meeting of which due notice has been given. A quorum must be present at such meeting and amendments shall be in the hands of the secretary at least 20 days prior to the meeting of the Association. The secretary shall have mailed at least 10 days prior to such meeting a copy of the proposed amendment or amendments to the last known post office and address of each member of the I. A. A. Board of Directors and to each affiliated County Farm Bureau.

The supreme power to elect the president and vice-president and board of directors and to shape and adopt policies of the Association is vested in the board of delegates constituted in accordance with the provisions above.

Mont Fox of Oakwood and John Leemon of Hoopeston were elected official delegates of the Vermilion County Farm Bureau to the annual meeting of the I. A. A., Rockford. George Lenhart and Ralph Mills are alternates.

Consider Income Tax Bill in House Next

Breakdown of Property Tax in Cook County Leads to More Favorable Attitude Toward Measure

EARLY consideration of the state income tax bill in the House, following the reconvening of the legislature on Jan. 5, will be asked by supporters of this measure which is the only legislation so far advanced offering substantial tax relief to property.

The long-heralded breakdown of the general property tax, particularly in Cook county, is expected to result in a more favorable attitude toward an income tax by Chicago members of the House.



Sen. Lantz

The income tax, the revenue from which will go to replace taxes now levied for educational purposes on property, passed the Senate by a vote of 29 to 17 on Dec. 16.

Lantz Calls Up Bill

Sen. Simon E. Lantz of Congerville called up the bill and briefly explained its provisions emphasizing the fact that this measure and those which accompany it provide for a replacement and not an additional tax. Speeches supporting the measure were made for the first time by Cook county members. Senators Adelbert Roberts and Arthur A. Huebsch of Cook county, Charles H. Thompson of Harrisburg, N. M. Mason of Oglesby, and Andrew S. Cuthbertson of Bunker Hill. Senators Victor P. Michel of Peoria and Earl B. Searcy of Springfield spoke against the measure.

"I have changed my mind about the income tax," said Senator Roberts, one of the foremost members from Chicago. "This is a changing world and while I have previously voted against the measure, I believe the time has come for us to inaugurate a fairer system of taxation and pass the income tax."

Senator Michel spoke against the measure "on constitutional grounds." His discussion indicated he had not read the measure, nor was he informed about the provisions in the companion bills which make this a replacement tax.

Sen. Thompson Speaks

Senator Thompson of Harrisburg, an attorney, said: "I disagree with Senator Michel. I believe this bill is constitutional. This is sound legislation because it is based on ability to pay. My only interest is that the exemptions be made high enough to spare the little fellow."

Senator Huebsch of Brookfield supported the constitutionality of the bill in which he pointed out that the State of Arkansas, which has an income tax, has a uniformity clause in the revenue section of its constitution much like that of Illinois. He read the list of states now having income taxes. He said: "We can't continue to maintain our government and talk real estate tax reduction without substituting something else for it."

Searcy Evades Issue

Senator Searcy said he was friendly to the income tax in principle, but against the extension of government at this time. He was evasive regarding the question of bringing relief to overburdened farm and home owners. He failed to recognize the fact that many people of large incomes but without tangible property are now paying nothing to support government.

Senator Woods of Chicago agreed that an income tax eventually should be part of our taxing system, but held that an effort should be made first to put teeth in present laws to get personal property on the tax rolls. "There is approximately $19,000,000,000 of personal property in Cook county," he said, "yet we have only $10,000,000,000 worth of property on the tax rolls, nearly all of which is real estate."

How They Voted

The bill which provides for a graduated tax of from one to six per cent on net incomes in excess of $1,000 for a single person and $2,000 for married couples would be administered by a Department of Revenue. All the money collected from this source except a small portion for administering the act would go to the public school fund.

The vote was as follows:

FOR THE BILL—Huebsch, Roberts, Adair, Baker, Barr, Bohrer, Carlson, Cuthbertson, Dunlap, Ewing, Gunning, Hamilton, Hanna, Kessinger, Lantz, Lee, Mason, McCauley, Meents, Meyers, Miles, Mills, Paddock, Smith, Thompson, Wilson, Wright, Finn, Monroe—Total 29.

AGAINST THE BILL—Serritella, Woods, Broderick, Carroll, Gillmeister, Graham, Huckin, Kielminski, Loughran, Maypole, McDermott, Mendel, O'Grady, Ward, Michel, Searcy, Kline—Total 17.

Some people notice that the days are getting longer; others that the nights are getting shorter.

McGinty: "I've a terrible corn on the bottom of my foot."

Pat: "That's a foine place to have it. Nobody can step on it but you."

Lake Co. School Districts Seek More Taxing Power

Consideration of Higher Tax Limit Bill Deferred Until Jan. 6

AN effort to increase the property tax limit for school purposes in Illinois was made by proponents of House bill 72 before the House Committee on Education at Springfield, December 16.

This measure amends sections 189, 190 and 191 of the school law and provides that exclusive of taxes to pay the principal and interest on bonds, school districts which heretofore might levy one per cent ($1.00) for educational purposes and three-eighths of one per cent (37.5 cents) for building and purchasing grounds may levy 1¼ per cent for all expenses and upon a referendum instead of 1½ per cent ($1.50) for educational purposes, and one-half per cent (50 cents) for building purposes and purchasing of grounds, may levy not to exceed two per cent ($2.00) and districts maintaining grades 9 to 12 in addition to grades 1 to 8 which heretofore might levy an additional tax of one per cent for educational purposes and three-eighths of one per cent for building purposes and for purchasing of grounds may levy an additional tax of one and one-fourth per cent.

Would Change Limits

In districts which were heretofore authorized by referendum to levy more than one per cent but not more than one and one-half per cent for educational purposes and more than three-eighths but not more than one-half of one per cent for building purposes and purchasing of grounds, may levy a tax of not to exceed one and three-quarters per cent and upon referendum may levy not to exceed two per cent and those districts maintaining grades 9 to 12 and heretofore authorized by referendum to levy an additional tax of one per cent for educational purposes and three-eighths of one per cent for building purposes and purchasing of grounds, may levy an additional tax of not to exceed one per cent and upon referendum may levy not to exceed one and one-eighth per cent. Provides that the levy for the payment of principal and interest on the bonds shall be in addition to the levy of taxes for the expense and maintaining and conducting schools.

The legislative committee of the I. A. A. has gone over the measure with its proponents taking the position that increases in taxes for educational purposes must not be allowed without approval of the people in a popular referendum.

A representative of the Central Lake County (Ill.) Taxpayers' Association from Lake Villa appeared against the bill, declaring that farm lands in Lake county were being assessed at 38 to 44 per cent of their fair cash value, whereas in Highland Park real estate was assessed at only 16 to 20 per cent of its fair cash value.

"We are not against the present salary schedule of teachers," he said, "but it's the frills in our schools that are costing too much."

Up Again Jan. 6

Representative Bolger of McHenry county moved that amendments proposed by friends of the measure to the bill be printed and placed in the hands of the committee on education before final vote.

Representative Luckey of Vermilion county opposed the measure and advised the school board representatives from Lake county to go back home and pay their just share of the taxes, then they would have enough money to run their schools.

The committee finally voted to postpone action until January 6.

Talk Over Problems 17th District Meeting

More than 40 delegates and members from the 17th district attended the I. A. A. sectional meeting in the Y. W. C. A. Building, Bloomington, December 16. The meeting was called by A. B. Schofield, I. A. A. director, who presided.

Among the subjects discussed were hog cholera control, livestock marketing, including the producers' sales agencies, and plans for financing the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association.



A. B. Schofield

Legislation now before the General Assembly, including the proposed state income tax, entered the discussion. "It was a meeting in which we talked over our local problems," commented Mr. Schlofield. "I believe such meetings have great value because they give everyone attending an opportunity to express themselves about Farm Bureau activities and policies. Such an opportunity is lacking in the larger state-wide meetings."

Farm co-operative marketing associations in the United States number approximately 12,000 at present with a total membership of 3,000,000.

Safety First Principle In Investment Policy

Bob Cowles Tells Agents How Funds Of Companies Are Invested

THE reserve funds of the Farm Bureau insurance companies are invested in "back-log" securities, with first consideration being given to safety of investments and second consideration to returns, R. A. Cowles, treasurer of the Illinois Agricultural Association, stated in explaining the investment policy of the companies to a group of northern Illinois agents in Chicago December 21.

Following the only sound policy for any new company, Country Life Insurance Company and Illinois Agricultural Mutual have wisely sacrificed possible larger returns for safe investments, a large part of which are made up of government and municipal bonds, Mr. Cowles said. Although Country Life is a capital stock company and the automobile insurance company is a mutual, the same investment policy has been followed in both.



Robt. A. Cowles

The committee of five, which has authority to make investments for both companies, has placed the funds in three types of securities, he explained. The first type is United States government obligations, such as liberty bonds, treasury notes, and other similar issues, which are readily convertible into cash and which fluctuate very little in value. The next type includes state and municipal bonds. The third class embraces utility bonds and first mortgage bonds on railroads.

At present the committee is confining investments largely to federal government securities. The committee meets once a month and considers offers of current issues. Business is done through the oldest and most reputable investment houses in Chicago and all bonds are delivered in safe keeping to the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company, where they are kept. Coupons are clipped by employees of the bank and cashier's checks issued to the companies.

The investment committee is headed by A. R. Wright, banker-farmer of Varna, vice-president of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Other members are President Earl C. Smith, Treasurer R. A. Cowles, and Directors M. G. Lambert and C. J. Gross.

Farm Taxes Rise 166 Per Cent Since 1914

Income Taxes Should Raise Half Public Revenues, Wisconsin Professor Says

SINCE 1914 taxes on farm property have risen by 166 per cent, while the price of farm produce is now down to 68 per cent of the war level, Dr. B. H. Hibbard of the University of Wisconsin told delegates and visitors at the recent American Farm Bureau Federation convention.

"While the discrepancy between the prices paid by farmers for goods bought and the prices received by them for produce sold may be the crux of the farmers' troubles," said Mr. Hibbard, "the fact remains that one of the large items of his outgo consists of the taxes he pays. It is demonstrable that these taxes are higher than they should be as compared with the general tax burden resting on people in general. It is true that the taxes on real estate are about equally high in city and country, and in state after state.

Real Estate Pays Taxes

"Real estate is taxed somewhere from 20 to 40 per cent of its annual rental value. In several states it was found that the taxation of both city and country real estate amounted to from one-fourth to one-third of the annual income **Before the present depression it was estimated that approximately 30 per cent, nearly one-third, of the net income on cash-rented farms was absorbed in taxes. No businesses other than those yielding profits can stand taxation as heavy as this.**

"The main hope of real, permanent tax relief for the farmer is in the prospect of a change from property to income as the main reliance in raising revenue," continued Dr. Hibbard. We have been timid and halting in this reform, although the need for a change and the justice of the income tax principles have long been accepted. Income is not based primarily on property. **Hence the folly of trying to reach the main sources of ability to pay merely by enumerating and assessing property. We should not rest content until half the public revenues are raised by income taxes. Not until such a reform is brought to pass is there hope of a genuine, adequate relief from the overload of taxes now resting on the farm.**

Taxes Cause Bankruptcies

Dr. Hibbard pointed out that the taxes paid by farmers have been a large contributing cause to bankruptcies and foreclosures. He said that the tax is often one-third or one-half as great as the interest payment required on mortgaged land, and it is reasonable to believe that the cause of financial wrecks among farmers has been attributable to taxes as well as to heavy mortgages, and in the proportion that taxes bear to interest charges. With farm income falling and promising to remain low for some time, taxes loom like a spectre over the farmers' horizon, he said.

An Illinois Editor On the Farm Bureau

"The history of the Vermilion County Farm Bureau illustrates the value of organization and co-operation of farmers," declared the Danville Commercial-News in a recent editorial. "The individual farmer stands alone. He accepts what the stock buyer and the grain dealer choose to give him for his surplus stock and grain. He is at their mercy. Likewise he is at the mercy of those from whom he buys his supplies. His trade is not worth dickering over.

"Acting in a body, the members of the Farm Bureau command the attention of the big dealers, the wholesalers and the heavy buyers, and procure the best terms on the markets. This is true in buying fertilizer, farm machinery, seed grain and other supplies that every progressive farmer must have. Likewise it is true in selling farm products.

"And a highly important work of organized agriculture is the influence it may wield in the matter of procuring favorable legislation, both state and national. Members of congress and state legislatures, even the president and his cabinet, listen attentively to the appeals of farm organizations and enact legislation designed to meet their demands. Organized agriculture is a power to be reckoned with by legislative bodies and administrative officers."

Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel for the I. A. A., was the principal speaker at the thirteenth annual meeting of the Edwards County Farm Bureau at Albion, December 16. Other speakers were F. E. Longmire and Mary Louise Chase, University of Illinois.

Correction

The monthly meeting of the board of directors, not the annual meeting of the Chicago Producers Commission Association will be held at Rockford on Tuesday, January 26, just prior to the annual meeting of the I. A. A.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Producers will be held in March in Chicago as in previous years rather than at Rockford.

Organization in Selling And Buying, Farm Need

Farmers Forced to Buy Co-Operatively to Cut Their Costs of Production

COMMENTING upon recent developments in co-operative purchasing of farm supplies before the Vermilion County Farm Bureau December 10, George E. Metzger, secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association, declared that farmers were being forced into business in self defense.

"No business can succeed by purchasing everything at retail and selling everything at wholesale, which is virtually what the American farmer is doing and has been doing for a considerable period of years," he said.



Geo. E. Metzger

"A careful study of the commercial and semi-commercial projects of the Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association will disclose that they are being set up on the chain principle. Co-operation in agriculture had its beginning with the local co-operatives. They succeeded in cutting assembling expenses, but they cannot reach far enough into the markets to bring to the producer his fair share of the consumer's dollar.

"It takes wider organization than the local co-operative, and the solution is the merging of local co-operatives into state-wide and national sales and purchasing organizations. The farmer cannot be blamed for taking this step. He has learned it from business interests. Business has found co-operation and organization to be advantageous and so will the American farmer find it so."

Regarding the extent to which the movement might develop, Mr. Metzger said, "The question is often asked, 'Where is this movement going to stop?' Our answer is that whenever we find the margin made by distributors so wide as to work a hardship on producers of farm products you will undoubtedly find the farmer getting into that line of business."

The Farmers National Grain Corporation is now getting from three-eighths to one-half of all the grain coming to the Peoria market, reports John Benson, manager of the Peoria office. There are about twenty firms buying grain on this market.

Social Justice Group Upholds Producers

Commisssion's Report Declares Contract of Pevely Dairy Co. "Indefensible," States Issues of Controversy

THE Social Justice Commission of St. Louis in response to an appeal from a religious leader, many of whose parishioners are members of the Sanitary Milk Producers Association who formerly supplied milk to the Pevely Dairy Company, arranged conferences between representatives of the Pevely Dairy Company and the Sanitary Milk Producers Association.

At these conferences it became evident to all members of the Commission that all of the issues which precipitated the conflict could and should be arbitrated. The Sanitary Milk Producers Association agreed to arbitrate. The Pevely Company refused to arbitrate. The Social Justice Commission did not propose that it would serve as an arbitration commission, but suggested some impartial group on which both sides could agree.

As a result of these conferences, and as a result of research in the entire field of co-operative marketing of dairy products, the Commission issues this statement:

States Issues

I. **That organizations similar to the Sanitary Milk Producers Association exist in many cities and function satisfactorily.**

II. **That such organizations are sanctioned by acts of congress and laws of Missouri and Illinois and are subject to legal control.**

III. **That in communities where such organizations function, the price of milk is not higher than in communities where they do not exist. Differences in price are generally due to local conditions.**

IV. **That the issues of the controversy are as follows:**

(A) A new contract issued by the Pevely Dairy Company on September 1, 1931, to members of the Sanitary Milk Producers Association, from whom it had been buying milk, precipitated the present "strike." This contract bound the farmer to supply his milk to the Pevely Company at a price **which the company assumed power to fix. The farmer had no power even to cancel his contract. This contract seems to us to be ethically indefensible.** Mr. Kerckhoff (president, Pevely Dairy Co.) has admitted that it was an error and he has given the farmer the privilege of cancellation, but the Pevely Company retains the power under the contract to set the price. Were it not for the protest of the farmers' organization, even the privilege of cancellation might not have been extended.

Request Is Just

(B) The Pevely Company also refused to permit representatives of the Sanitary Milk Producers Association to check the butterfat content of milk sold to it by members of the Association. The price of milk depends upon its butterfat content, which is determined in the first instance by the company at its plant in the city. The Pevely Company is willing to permit each farmer to make his own check, but this is impractical for thousands of farmers. The request of the Sanitary Milk Producers is just and equitable, and the Pevely Company has conceded as much in writing.

(C) The Sanitary Milk Producers Association has as its purpose collective bargaining on behalf of its members with the several distributors of milk in St. Louis. Such collective bargaining has been carried on for more than a year with the other distributors, and the desire of the association to bring the Pevely Company into the plan presents a fundamental, though not the most immediate, issue in the controversy. The existing plan in no sense "draws a ring around St. Louis." It permits the distributors to purchase as much milk as they please from any source, at any price not higher than that paid to members of the association. Moreover, the presence of consumers' representatives at the price conferences, which is an integral part of the plan, is an important assurance to the public against extortion. **We of the Social Justice Commission believe that the right to bargain collectively is an inalienable right of farmers as well as of workers and employers.** That principle has been widely approved. Among the religious bodies which have publicly approved it are: The Roman Catholic Church, through encyclicals or other official pronouncements by every Pope beginning with Leo XIII, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ of America, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and others.

Pevely Is Wrong

(D) Under the plan which is followed in the collective bargaining arrangement, a base price for a portion of the milk applied by each farmer is fixed by agreement, and the price for the remainder depends upon the Chicago butter market. The Pevely Company insists that a price which varies with the Chicago butter market is the only price to pay for all milk sold. This price is subject to short-time fluctuations and gives the farmer no assurance of stability such as prevails in the retail price of milk. The Sanitary Milk Producers have agreed to arbitrate the whole matter of price basis. **It is not true that the price established by collective bargaining is independent of market forces, because necessarily it must be adjustd from time to time according to costs of production and market conditions.** Similar plans are in effect in numerous of the larger cities of the country, in which the present retail price of milk varies from nine cents to fourteen cents per quart. The price paid by the dealers to farmers has been decreased twice under the collective bargaining plan in St. Louis.

Does Not Approve Tax

(E) Collection of dues in the association by the dealers through withholding them from the purchase price of milk, together with payment of a correspondingly reduced price for milk purchased from non-members, is objected to by the Pevely Company. This practice has much to recommend it. The money appears to have been used for proper purposes. The Social Justice Commission, however, does not approve of a virtual tax upon non-members of the association. We believe the producers association should yield this point, and they have already expressed willingness to arbitrate.

(F) It has been charged that the Sanitary Milk Producers Association are engaged in racketeering. Violence against trucks and farmers supplying the Pevely Company has taken place. This violence is deplored by all parties to the controversy. We believe that the basic cause is a sense of social injustice which provokes some of its victims to reprehensible acts.

Starkloff's Moratorium

V. That we regard the "moratorium" issued by Dr. Starkloff, which suspended one of the city's sanitary milk regulations only for the Pevely Company, as unjustified, although it was declared in good faith. The Pevely Company was threatened with a shortage because of the "strike." The city was threatened with a disturbance of not over one-fourth of its milk supply. There was a sufficient total quantity of milk with adequate means for distributing it, after some readjustment. Although the actual quality of milk sold appears to have been safeguarded, this suspension was used and is being used against the farmers' organization.

It seems to be the intention of the Pevely Company to set up a new group of milk producers to replace members of the Sanitary Milk Producers Association with whom it formerly dealt. **This is unjust to those who have expended large sums, partly at the urging of the Pevely Company itself, in order to be able to supply the city with milk.** Not only is it bad social practice which ought to be unhesitatingly condemned but it leaves hundreds of families impoverished and socially embittered. The public must know that the milk producer in many localities, although to a decreasing extent because of improvements in transportation, must sell his fluid to the distributor who has a receiving station in his zone. He is more or less at the mercy of that company. Unless he organizes with others, he must remain in the company's power, because his investments are on land in the company's territory. To deny him the right to bargain collectively is to force him to remain in this position. Against such a condition American farmers have the right to protest, and their protest should be heard with sympathy.

Entitled to Justice

The Social Justice Commission has sought in fairness to all and in behalf of the consumer, producer and distributor to bring about arbitration. It has sought to eliminate friction and emotional resentment. In that it has failed. The Pevely Company insists that there is nothing to arbitrate, that its present producers are satisfied. We are still concerned about the principle in the controversy and about the fate of the hundreds of producers and their dependent families who now have lost their market for fluid milk. They are entitled to justice. This statement is our summary of the issues as they appear to us.

The report is signed by Professors FRANK J. BRUNO, PERCIVAL CHUBB, RALPH C. FLETCHER, RALPH FUCHS, CHAS. L. HODGE, JOSEPH KLAMON; by the following clergymen: DR. GEORGE A. CAMPBELL, D. R. CLARKE, DR. J. E. CROWTHER, FATHER RALPH GALLAGER, DR. GEORGE M. GIBSON, JR., DR. IVAN LEE HOLT, FATHER JOSEPH HUSSLEIN, RABBI FERDINAND M. ISSERMAN, DR. M. ASHBY JONES, BISHOP WILLIAM SCARLETT, FATHER THURBER M. SMITH, DR. JAY T. STOCKING, RABBI SAMUEL THURMAN, DR. WOFFORD C. TIMMONS, FATHER RUSSELL WILBUR; and by Deans G. W. STEPHENS, SIDNEY E. SWEET.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*
MAX HARRELSON, *Assistant Editor*

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Prediction Come True

THE fact that 50,000 Illinois farmers turned out in spite of rain and muddy roads to attend some 60 County Farm Bureau Jubilee meetings the night of December 10 is convincing evidence that good cheer, confidence, and capacity to enjoy wholesome entertainment still abound on the farm.

Although more than 150 rural banks in this state have closed their doors, hunger and want are almost unknown in farm communities. Money is tight, buying of almost everything except necessities has about dried up, but of such essentials as food, clothing, and shelter farmers are comparatively well supplied. They are in a much better position to weather the economic storm than the majority of their 7,000,000 unemployed brethren now stalking the streets of the cities.

With 40 per cent of the buying power of the country represented by rural communities virtually out of the market, the farmer is using his most effective weapon in bringing down non-agricultural prices and distribution costs. There are signs that the gap between agricultural and other prices is gradually narrowing.

When liquidation and readjustment has run its course farmers may be in a stronger economic position than at any time in the past decade. Perhaps the country now believes that it cannot maintain for any length of time business and industrial prosperity in the face of an unprosperous agriculture. At least farmers are getting some degree of satisfaction in seeing their predictions of former years come true.

Who Is Crying "Wolf"?

"THE grain gamblers and their allies, who are fighting to ditch the Farm Board and the Agricultural Marketing Act, and any other law intended to help the farmer," said Senator Capper, of Kansas, in a recent broadcast, "cry, 'Take the Government out of business.' That is simply the old cry of 'Wolf'! The fact is they don't want to take the Government out of business, except to take its support away from the farm business. They still want to keep the Government in the banking business through the Federal Reserve Bank. They want to keep it in the railroad business through the guarantee of profits in the Esch-Cummins act. They want to keep it in the shipping business through the shipping act; they want above all, to keep it in industrial business through the tariff law. They want the protecting wing of the Government thrown around all of the business they are engaged in. But they don't want it thrown around agriculture or oil—the two big industries of the West."

Ten Years Ago and Now

MEMBERSHIP returns from counties which have held regular or supplementary sign-up campaigns are very encouraging in view of the present level of farm prices. While deflation has gone farther than during the post-war depression of 1921-1922 which followed a period of unprecedented prosperity, greater confidence in the Farm Bureau is being manifested today than in the less trying times of a decade ago.

This is as it should be. The Farm Bureau in Illinois has developed during the intervening period a broad service program of co-operative activities reflected in substantial money savings to members. There never was a time when the member received so many benefits for his annual dues as today.

Ten years ago the I. A. A. was only fairly launched on its work. Membership then was sold largely on promises and things hoped for. While it is too much to say that every dream of the founders of the organization has been realized, yet the organization has demonstrated its usefulness, and today can be and is being sold on its accomplishments.

Thinking farmers know that there is still more to be done than has yet been achieved, particularly in the marketing field. The opportunity for achievement in that field alone will justify the united support of every farmer in Illinois behind the Farm Bureau.

Observations

CERTAIN members of the grain exchanges who are violently opposed to farmers organizing to market their own products have from time to time blamed the Farm Board and the Grain Stabilization Corporation for low prices of grain "because they have driven the speculator out of the market."

Let's take a look at this assertion. Speculation in grain is more politely known as future trading. It is true that future trading has declined during the past year. The report of the Grain Futures Administration for the year ended June 30, 1931, reveals that future trading in grain on all of the contract markets combined aggregated 17,034,-201,000 bu. during the last fiscal year. This is the smallest volume since 1924, a striking decline from the 24,999,650,-000 bu. aggregate of 1929-1930.

The greatest decline in the volume of trading occurred in wheat futures with total sales of 10,063,139,000 bu. This is nearly 50 per cent less than the speculation in this grain for the year previous, but exceeds the low record of 1923-24 (when the Farm Board and stabilization were out of the picture) by about 38 per cent. "The decrease in volume of trading in wheat," reports Mr. Duvel, chief of the Grain Futures Administration, "was due in part to increased speculative interest in corn as a result of much closer adjustment between supply and demand for corn than for wheat. Stocks of wheat were abundant and burdensome, whereas the supply of corn was abnormally short."

In spite of the substantial drop in futures trading, however, it was less than the decline of trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Speculation in grain dropped 32 per cent, while trading in stocks declined 38 per cent. Incidentally, listed stocks dropped far more in price than grain. The middlemen would have us believe the Farm Board and stabilization in wheat and cotton were responsible for that, too.

Two stories were given wide publicity during the past year by agents of farmer enemies in the grain trade to undermine farmers' confidence in co-operative marketing. Both of them are revealed as false by the Grain Futures Administration report. One which broke on September 23, 1930, concerns a telegram transmitted from Winnipeg to Chicago contained utterly false information relative to the alleged financial difficulties of the Canadian Wheat Pool.



Tre Bell System Booth where messages from the I. A. A. offices were received.

Delegates attending the American Farm Bureau convention in Chicago December 7, 8 and 9 were supplied with the latest market news by daily teletypewriter direct from the I. A. A. offices in the Transportation Building to the Sherman Hotel. The news flashes were posted on bulletin boards as fast as they were received. A private line between the Department of Information and the A. T. & T. booth in the Sherman House was in use eight hours a day throughout the convention.

Investigation disclosed, continues Mr. Duvel's report, that the telegram was filed by telephone with the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Co. in Winnipeg and dispatched to two futures commission houses in Chicago, and to the Liverpool Corn Exchange. The spurious message, purported to bear the signature of a prominent Winnipeg grain firm, and its contents were disseminated widely over the private telegraph wires of many Chicago commission houses before its spurious character became known. Although the authenticity of the telegram was denied before the opening of the market, buying confidence was greatly weakened and the dominant wheat future declined 2½ cents for the day. A reward of $1,000 was offered for the identification of the person who filed the false telegram by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Our readers will remember that such papers as the Chicago Tribune and Chicago Journal of Commerce played up this false information as a blow to co-operative marketing. On another occasion the anti-farmer propagandists gave much publicity to the fact that Arthur Cutten, prominent grain trader of Chicago, and other bull speculators were joining the Winnipeg Grain Exchange "because of government interference with future trading in the United States." On this point it is interesting to note the finding of the Royal Commission on Trading in Grain Futures headed by Sir Josiah Stamp, noted British economist.

Said the commission:

"In some cases at least these new members had already been trading through the Winnipeg exchange, and membership entitled them to receive the benefit of the preferential rates on commission accorded between members in their dealings on the exchange when acting on behalf of one another. The idea that it might be to escape regulation was inspired merely by inference from the fact that the list contained the name of a well-known speculaor. It transpired during the conversations that his motives in joining the Winnipeg Exchange were solely for the purpose of entitling him to the lower rates referred to."

All of which indicates that enemies of farmer co-operation will not stop at spreading lies to weaken farmers' faith in their own co-operative institutions. Such opponents have a selfish purpose. They fear that farmers will succeed in doing the job of marketing their own products better and at less cost than under the old system.—E. G. T.

Milk Producers Discuss St. Louis Market Situation

Approximately 30 to 40 representatives of milk bargaining associations in Illinois met at Bloomington Wednesday, December 16, to discuss their mutual problems. J. B. Countiss, dairy marketing director, represented the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Among the managers present were Forrest Fairchild of the McLean County Milk Producers; Wilfred Shaw, Illinois Milk Producers Association, Peoria; and N. E. Armstrong of the Champaign County Milk Producers Association. Harry Blotts represented Decatur Milk Producers; G. E. Dickson, Pure Milk Association, Chicago; Archie McFederan, president, and C. Neureuther, the LaSalle-Peru Milk Producers.

After hearing reports on the various markets, the group discussed the St. Louis situation and the controversy between the Sanitary Milk Producers and the Pevely Dairy Company. It was generally agreed that the bargaining associations and the I. A. A. should render every assistance possible to the organized dairymen of St. Louis in their effort to establish a sound milk marketing plan giving the producer as well as the consumers and distributors a voice in the St. Louis market.

Getting Electricity to Tenant Farmer, Is Aim

Engineer Would Have Utilities Be Real Public Service Institutions

ELECTRIC service will have to be put on a basis which takes into consideration the tenant farmer before rural electrification can be developed to its fullest extent, according to L. J. Quasey, director of transportation for the I. A. A.

At present, he said, the electrification programs consider only the wealthier farm owner, who is able to pay the construction cost of lines or a high minimum charge. He pointed out that approximately 43 per cent of the farms in the state are operated by tenants, many of whom cannot afford electric service under the present system.

He showed that 15 to 60 per cent of urban consumers are minimum users, but the utility companies connect them without complaining. The practice has been to spend 100 to 200 times the monthly revenue to take on small users in town, but to take on a farmer the utilities as a rule will not spend more than 50 times the monthly revenue.

Make More Business

J. Howard Mathews, chief engineer for the Illinois Commerce Commission, has suggested that when lines run past a tenant's house he be given an opportunity to have the service even though he cannot afford to pay the same rates charged his neighbors.

"Such payments as he could make would be pure 'velvet' to the company," Mathews told utility leaders recently. "This would help make the line pay even though the customer paid only a few dollars a month. Even if he does not bear his full share of the fixed costs, so long as the revenue from him exceeds the operating costs, the rest of the farmers will profit by his being on the line.

"As far back as I can remember the Commission has taken the position that as long as the whole is not a losing proposition and the utility is enjoying certain monopolistic privileges in the community, services should be rendered, although the immediate return from the specific extension does not pay its own way."

Mr. Quasey commends this plan and urges independent farmers to co-operate in extending electric service to tenants in their communities. Farmers who hold out against giving their tenant neighbors a lower rate are forcing themselves to pay more. The more business there is on a line, the more beneficial it is to everyone, he declared. Farmers should also consider that electric service is likely to get better tenants, thus giving them better neighbors and improving the community.

Farm Mortgage Situation

WHEN the full effects of the wheat and cotton situation commence to be realized foreclosures will doubtless increase and therewith will come increasing pressure to avoid them, writes George E. Anderson on "Delinquencies in Farm Mortgage Loans" in Barron's.

"What the effect of any such action would be on the $1,717,347,740 in Land Bank bonds now in the hands of investors need not be discussed, since both the Farm Loan Board and a safe majority in the two houses of congress will doubtless prevent any interference with the orderly operation of the Land Bank System.

"That the farm-mortgage-foreclosure situation may become serious before the year is out, however, is apparent from the increasing delinquencies in the repayment of loans, increased real estate holdings by the banks, and other evidences of forced liquidation of loans in the several varieties of Land Banks.

"The total delinquencies are but a small proportion of the loans placed by the banks, and cannot be taken as impairing in any similar degree the safety of the bonds of the Federal Land Banks or of those Joint Stock Land Banks which have been well managed and have been safely weathering the storm raging about them for the past five years."

Use Cotton Cloth for Letterheads in South

Numerous ideas have been suggested for developing new uses for cotton since the slump in prices, but the most practical appears to be its use for business and advertising letterheads. First introduced as a novelty, cotton cloth letterheads have become popular in the East and South and in a short time have accounted for the use of more than 3,000,000 yards of cotton cloth. A 500-pound bale of cotton will produce about 40,000 letterheads of ordinary size. Cotton menu cards have been adopted by southern railways.

Great Britain Abandons Free Trade for Tariffs

A bill authorizing the imposition of a 100 per cent tariff on manufactured goods from all foreign countries for the next six months was passed recently by the House of Commons. British farmers will seek early legislation to protect them with substantial tariffs against imported farm products.

National Fruit and Vegetable Exch. Growing

Rio Grande Vegetable Assn. and Florida Truck Growers Contract for Sales Service

THE Rio Grande Vegetable Co-operative Association of Westlaco, Texas, is the latest producers' organization to join the National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange. The new organization will receive full sales service, which includes shipping point as well as terminal service from the national body. A. B. Leeper, president of the National, announced that a salesman will be kept at Westlaco throughout the vegetable shipping season which lasts for approximately six months. The Florida Truck Growers' Exchange has contracted for sales service at the terminals only.



A. B. Leeper

The National Exchange recently established its headquarters on the 12th floor of the Transportation building, Chicago, in the space formerly occupied by the Mid-West Grain Corporation. The latter was bought out by the Farmers National Grain Corporation September 1.

Officers and directors of the National Exchange are: A. B. Leeper, president (general manager, Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange, Centralia); H. L. Robinson, vice-president (general manager, Hastings Potato Growers' Association, Hastings, Fla.); F. P. Hibst, secretary-treasurer (general manager, Michigan Potato Exchange, Cadillac, Mich.); T. W. Bennett, director (general manager, South Carolina Produce Association, Macon, S. C.); Walter W. Maule, director (secretary, Mushroom Growers' Co-operative Association of Pennsylvania, Kennett Square, Pa.); C. L. Hunter, director (president, Rio Grande Vegetable Co-operative Association, Westlaco, Texas); Dudley Bagley, director (North Carolina Fruit and Vegetable Exchange, Moyock, N. C.); C. V. Cochran, director (Kaw Valley Potato Growers' Association, Topeka, Kan.); Lee M. Lampson, director (manager, Three Rivers Growers' Association, Kennewick, Wash.).

Mr. Leeper, who is now spending about half his time on business of the National Exchange, reports that approximately 60 per cent of the perishables marketed east of the Mississippi River are now sold through chain stores.

Job of Rural Pastor to Co-operate with Farmer

Father Nell of Effingham County Sees Need of Arousing Farmer To Action

CO-OPERATION between the parish and the Farm Bureau is a practical parish activity and will in no way detract from the religious leadership of the pastor, declared Rev. George M. Nell, director of parish activities service, Effingham, Illinois, at the second National Farm Women's Conference in Chicago December 4.

He said that the big job in improving the condition of the farmer today is to arouse him to action, and it is here that the thousand rural parishes scattered throughout the country have an opportunity to furnish much of the needed equipment, power and leadership.



Father Nell

"It is a wonderful opportunity," Father Nell said, "and we will be hurting ourselves and our cause, as well as holding back the farmers' progress, if the rural churches fail to act."

Pointing to the Farm Bureau as the strongest and most widespread of the farm organizations, he said: "It is the farmer's own organization, organized into county units which the farmer can locally control and dominate. These county units are in turn organized into state agricultural associations, controlled by County Farm Bureau delegates. These state units are organized into the American Farm Bureau Federation, controlled by state delegates.

Father Nell is emphatic in his belief that religion will not suffer through this type of parish activity. "The people will follow the religious leadership of their pastor all the closer for enthusiastically following him in outside matters," he explained. "Furthermore, the pastor's religious leadership will be improved through the practice he gets in these non-religious affairs. Besides, his viewpoint will be broadened, and he will understand his people better as they understand him better."

An increase in butter production in Canada, virtual cessation of Canadian exports of cream and milk to the United States, and the higher Canadian tariff on butter are the latest developments in the dairy world, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Postoffice Salaries

Editor, I. A. A. RECORD:

For many years the postal employees as well as many other public officials and employees have been paid unnecessarily high salaries at the expense of needy and oppressed people. Now that the depression is on it seems that these salaries should be greatly reduced, as living costs also have been cut.

But we are told now by the postmaster-general that we have a huge deficit and recommends that the postal rates be raised to take care of this and keep others from occurring.

Now if these postal employees were being properly paid there never would have been a deficit. Why not reduce these salaries to the proper level and let a surplus instead of a deficit exist? Both political parties have been to blame for this waste of money and both should now unite in this salary reduction and keep down any further rate increases and let this be a government of, for and by the people. I believe that all farm organizations and farm papers should get busy and demand this reform.

F. J. McNAIR.

Hamilton County, Ill.

Farmer Must Educate City People: Dr. Holt

Secret of Prosperity Is to Keep Farmer Able to Buy Goods

THE problem of the farmer today is that of educating city people to the needs and rights of agriculture in the affairs of the nation, declared Dr. A. E. Holt of the Chicago Theological Seminary at the National Farm Women's Conference in Chicago, December 4.

"It may be that the inability of the American farmer to buy will reveal to the city man that the formula for his prosperity is to keep the farmer able to buy his goods," he suggested, "and that prosperity comes when men get rich together and not off of each other."

Organization activities along the lines advocated by the Farm Bureau should be developed, Dr. Holt declared. "These organized rural communities, thoroughly democratic, completely co-operative and possessed with the spirit of common welfare, should be given every encouragement," he said.

Dr. Holt insisted that the farmer's right to market his goods should parallel the laborer's right to dispose of labor, a true self-determination being accorded to both. It is their right to market surplus labor and surplus farm products in an orderly manner.

"No attempt at industrialized farming which does not conserve all the human value of agriculture along with the more efficient production of crops, should be favored," he said.

Dr. Holt summarized the problem before American Agriculture today as first of all the development of a planned program, and second, such a vigorous education of public opinion that the nation will accept it.

How to Improve Farm Home and Community

Chief Subject Discussed at National Farm Women's Conference, Chicago

A SURVEY of the American farm home, its surrounding community and how to improve them was the general subject considered at the two-day National Farm Women's Conference held in connection with the American Farm Bureau Federation convention in Chicago December 4 and 5.

In addition to the long list of Farm Bureau officials who appeared on the program, talks covering various angles of the subject were made by C. A. Cobb, editor of the Progressive Farmer, Atlanta; Dr. Arthur E. Holt, Chicago Theological Seminary; Reverend Father George Nell of Effingham, Illinois; John Callahan, superintendent of education, Wisconsin; Ella Gardner, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor; Mrs. John E. Gardner of the Frontier Nursing Service; Mrs. C. V. Biddle, Knoxville, Tennessee; Mrs. Spencer Ewing, Bloomington, and others.

Mrs. Biddle, who is active in musical work in her home state and an accomplished singer and song leader, spoke on the subject, "Community Chorus Work in Tennessee." She is a sister of President Earl C. Smith. Mrs. Biddle led community singing during the women's conference, served as one of the judges of the quartette contest, and sang several solos during the A. F. B. F. convention the following week.

Secretary George E. Metzger of the I. A. A. appeared on the women's conference program Saturday morning to discuss how improvements in the rural community can be brought about through organization. George Thiem, director of publicity, told how advertising and publicity might be used more effectively to gain the desired ends.

The women's conference was organized by Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, director of home and community work for the A. F. B. F. It was well attended by both men and women.

A committee representing the Adams County Shippers' Association recently visited the livestock marketing concentration points at Danville, Champaign and Decatur to get a view of the new marketing system in operation. Several counties are considering the reorganization of their marketing machinery on the concentration point plan. At present there are ten counties in the state organized or being organized on this basis.

Milk Prices

(For December, based on 3.5% milk unless otherwise specified.)

Baltimore—Maryland State Dairymen's Association announces Class I basic $2.84 per cwt., f. o. b. city. Retail 12c. November Class II price was 19c per gallon, 4% milk, f. o. b. city.

Milwaukee—Milwaukee Co-Operative Milk Producers announces Class I basic $2.20. Retail 9c. Cash and carry 6c. Price of fluid milk reduced from $2.50 to $2.20 effective Dec. 1, 1931.

Pittsburgh—The Dairymen's Co-Operative Sales Co. announces Class I basic $1.70 del'd, $1.10 country pt. Class II manufactured $1.44 del'd, $1.05 country pt. Retail 9c. Cash and carry 7c.

DeKalb—Milk Consumers Association announces Class I basic $2.32 del'd. Class III butter 92 Chicago score market. Retail 11½c. Cash and carry 10½c. All customers subject to a 10% discount if accounts are paid on or before the 27th of each month.

Quincy—Quincy Co-Operative Milk Producers Association announces Class I basic $1.95. Retail 10c. Cash and carry 8c.

Rock Island and Davenport—Quality Milk Association announces Class I basic approximately $1.85.

Chicago—Pure Milk Association announces Class I basic $2.32 country pt. Retail 13c. Cash and carry 8c.

NOVEMBER PRICES

Philadelphia—Inter-State Milk Producers' Association announces Class I basic $2.96. Class II, all milk in excess of basic, $1.78. Retail 11c.

Peoria—Illinois Milk Producers Association announces Class I basic $2.13 f. o. b. Peoria. Class II manufactured $1.46. Class III surplus $1.04. Retail 9 and 10c. Cash and carry 10c. Producers received the following net prices after deducting Illinois Milk Producers Association dues for 3.5% milk in November: Basic $2.08—surplus $1.21.

Bloomington—McLean County Milk Producers Association announces Class I basic $1.70 del'd. Class II manufactured $1.56. Class III surplus $1.48. Class IIa $1.67. Retail 9¾c.

Pontiac—Pontiac Milk Producers Association announces Class I basic $1.92½. Class II manufactured $1.26. Retail 10c. Cash and carry 8c.

Decatur—Decatur Milk Association announces Class I basic $1.86 del'd. Class II manufactured $1.49. Class III surplus 92c del'd. Retail 10c. Cash and carry 8c.

Champaign and Urbana—Champaign County Milk Producers announces Class I basic $2.18 f. o. b. city. Class II manufactured $1.68. Class III $1.44. Class IV butter mfg. $1.05. Retail and cash and carry 11c.

Chicago—Pure Milk Association announces November Class II $1.26. Class III $1.04.

Milwaukee—Milwaukee Co-Operative Milk Producers announces $1.14 for all surplus Class II manufactured.

New York—Dairymen's League Co-Operative Association, Inc., announces a basic net pool price of $1.71 per 100 lbs. for 3.5 milk at the 201-210 mile zone.

Farm Bureau Membership Holding Up Well: Metzger

INCREASED Farm Bureau membership in many Illinois counties during 1931, in spite of low farm prices, was reported by Secretary George E. Metzger, following a recent state-wide check-up. Approximately 50 counties held membership campaigns during the year.

The LaSalle County Farm Bureau recently signed up 923 members within a few days through the efforts of 200 volunteer solicitors. Mr. Metzger estimated that membership in the county would surpass last year's total when the campaign is completed.

Farm Adviser S. G. Turner reported that a supplemental membership drive in Livingston county had brought in 120 new members. In Montgomery a similar campaign resulted in a 110 per cent increase in one township and 100 per cent increases in several others, H. H. Walker, district organization manager, reported. More than 60 members were added in Edgar county. In Whiteside county early returns showed 554 members signed with 12 townships still incompletely canvassed.

Seventy-three of the 94 County Farm Bureaus in Illinois are now on the continuing membership plan. Under this plan membership in the organization continues indefinitely until the member cancels by giving notice in writing during the last 60 days of the year.

"The broad service program of the Farm Bureau in Illinois is being appreciated more and more each year," said Mr. Metzger. "The development of co-operative activities has been such that members not only receive the indirect benefits which come from having a strong and vigorous organization to fight for their rights, but also the many direct savings and cash returns which more than equal the small annual membership fee."

Railroads Want More Cash for Livestock Haul

I. A. A. Will Oppose Increase When Case Comes Before State Commerce Commission

PROPOSED increases in rail rates on livestock in 30 western and northern Illinois counties would place an additional freight burden estimated at more than half a million dollars on livestock producers annually in that territory.

"This proposal is entirely out of line with current livestock prices and will be opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association when it comes before the Illinois Commerce Commission for a hearing," said L. J. Quasey, director of transportation.



L. J. Quasey

"Present freight rates which have remained unchanged while livestock prices have declined 50 per cent or more since 1929, are equivalent to an increase in rates. Where, in 1929, the farmer paid a little over two per cent of the sales price for freight, the proposed increase coupled with the present price level would take between six and seven per cent of his receipts."

The counties affected by the proposed increase are north and west of the line from Chicago to Pekin, from Pekin to Ferris, and from Ferris to Burlington. This includes many of the leading livestock producing counties in the state and would cost some counties as much as $25,000.

"It is doubtful if the railroads would benefit from the increase even if the state commerce commission should approve their petition," said Mr. Quasey. "A large amount of livestock is already being trucked out of this area. We are of the opinion that any addition to rates would tend to increase trucking rather than increase the revenue of the railroads."

Following are figures from five representative shipping points showing proposed increased charges per carload of livestock shipped to Chicago: from Aledo, Mercer county, an increase of $15.40 per car on cattle, $10.73 on hogs, and $3.60 on sheep; from Galesburg, Knox county, $14.30 on cattle, $10.73 on hogs, and $3.00 on sheep; from Stronghurst, Henderson county, $16.50 on cattle, $12.38 on hogs, and $5.40 on sheep; from Annawan, Henry county, $14.30 on cattle, $9.08 on hogs, and $1.80 on shep; from Monmouth, Warren county, $15.40 on cattle, $10.73 on hogs, and $3.60 on sheep.

Too Much Spread in Live And Dressed Meat Price

The high cost of distribution which represents the many charges between the livestock market and the retail counter where the consumer buys the finished product, is an important factor in the present unduly low prices of cattle, hogs and sheep, according to H. M. Conway, statistician for the National Livestock Marketing Association.

"The tendency for packers and retailers to maintain past charges makes it necessary for them to take a much greater proportion of the consumer's dollar, thus making the present spread between the producer and consumer the widest on record," said Conway. "With free competition between foods, the consumer will pay only so much for the supply of meat available, with the result that the producer is now carrying the increased burden in the form of lower livestock prices.

"A similar change took place in 1920 and continued during the past 10 years. The further widening that is now taking place means continued agricultural depression with greater intensity."

Henry County Members Split a $13,386 Melon

THE third fiscal year of Henry County Supply Company closed September 30. The sales for the period exceed those of the preceding year by a good margin and total $98,314.24. The gain in sales of the different products ranges from 25% to 35%, according to a report given to the stockholders of the company on December 5 by R. T. Ferguson, manager.

A 7% preferred stock dividend and a 15% patronage refund, totaling some $13,386.49, have been paid to the Farm Bureau members of Henry county. George F. Hayes is president of the company.

Drive 10,000 Miles and Save Farm Bureau Dues

From figures compiled by several service companies in the state, it is shown that the average Farm Bureau member who has a tractor and an automobile, or who has no tractor but drives an automobile as much as 10,000 miles a year, received more from 1931 patronage refunds on petroleum products than his Farm Bureau dues cost him.

The Shelby-Effingham Service Company reports that the average patron this year made purchases amounting to $192.50. Some of the service companies refunded as much as 24 per cent of the total receipts from Farm Bureau members.

NOTICE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ELECTION OF DELEGATES

NOTICE is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of January and February, 1932, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the by-laws of the Association.

During January annual meetings will be held in Carroll, Cook, Douglas, Fulton, Franklin, Greene, Knox, Lake, McHenry, Macon, Mercer, Peoria, Sangamon, Tazewell, Whiteside, and Woodford counties.

During February annual meetings will be held in Mason, Will and DeKalb counties.

Jan. 1, 1932.

Signed,
G. E. METZGER, Secretary.

Farm Crop Values Drop 49 Per Cent in Two Years

Based on December 1 prices, the total value of the crops produced in the United States in 1931 was estimated on December 16 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at $4,122,850,000 compared with $5,818,820,000 in 1930.

The decline in crop values compared with two years ago is nearly $4,000,000,000, or 49 per cent.

The decrease is shared by practically all crops. About $1,043,000,000 of the decrease is in corn, $854,000,000 in cotton and cottonseed, $446,000,000 in wheat, $386,000,000 in hay, $263,000,000 in potatoes, $220,000,000 in oats and $130,000,000 in tobacco.

Move to Unite Counties

There is a movement in Minnesota to unite some of the smaller counties to reduce the expense of local government. This movement is also gaining a following in Illinois.

Commenting on the proposal an editorial in Commercial West says in part: "The idea is commendable. There are a number of areas in Minnesota where adjoining counties could well be united and the saving would be of large extent if the movement grows to proportions. Unwieldy counties, of course, should not be created, but where the counties are small the plan should work out satisfactorily to all concerned."

Uncle Ab says that most of us think that a man who is different must be wrong.

I. A. Auditing Association Makes 360 Reports in '31

Complete 20 Per Cent More Audits This Year Than Last

THE yearly growth of the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association indicates that Illinois farmers are operating their co-operatives and county Farm Bureaus more and more on a sound financial basis made possible by regular and thorough audits.

An average of one account a day, or approximately 360 accounts, were audited by the Association during 1931, compared with 303 for the year before. This is an increase of 20 per cent. The Auditing Association serves only organizations with an agricultural connection, such as farmers' grain elevators, farmers' oil companies, marketing associations, and general farm organizations. It operates on a cost basis.



F. E. Ringham

The fact that the auditing and business service was the first subsidiary organized by the I. A. A. indicates the importance attached to the use of standard business methods in farmers' organizations from the very beginning. Even before the Association was formed in 1924, the I. A. A. offered auditing services to Farm Bureaus.

The Association now acts as purchasing agent for accounting supplies desired by member companies, and offers an advisory service on problems of accounting.

"Our big problem, like that of other auditing companies, is to get a proper distribution of accounts throughout the year," said F. E. Ringham, manager. "We have busy months and light months, making it difficult to maintain a full staff all the year. However, we have been working toward the point when we can get the fiscal closings of our member companies distributed evenly over the year."

The number of accounts audited by months during 1931 shows the variation: January, 67; February, 34; March, 25; April, 19; May, 17; June, 22; July, 25; August, 27; September, 21; October, 35; November, 27, and December, 41 (estimated).

The time to sell the unprofitable cow is when she is found to be unprofitable; and she should be sold to the butcher.









More than 60,000 voluntary memberships are backing the chain of I. A. A.--Farm Bureau services, each one an important link toward farm equality.

ILLINOIS I.A.A. SERVICE FARM BUREAUS

Buy Life Insurance From Your Own Company

I. A. A.–Farm Bureau Service provides thru Country Life Insurance Company low cost insurance giving you every safeguard. A Country Life policy offers an exclusive advantage of insurance rates so low that no longer need any farm family be without the protection it affords.

Among other advantages, a Country Life policy offers you:

Money for old age income;

Money to cover doctor bills, hospital and funeral expenses;

Money to cover debt emergency;

Money to create an estate, to educate your children, to take care of your family in time of trouble.

You Gain Because 60,000 Are Working Together

THROUGH the strength of cooperation, life insurance cost is kept down to the lowest possible point. Remember too—the premiums you pay for your Country Life policy are not expense. Month by month, year by year, they accumulate to your credit, with a constantly growing cash or loan value. Profits in Country Life are returned to policy holders in the form of dividends —an additional help toward lowering your insurance protection.

In Country Life Insurance Co.:—

1. **Your rates can never be increased.**
2. **Your claim is always sure to be paid at death.**
3. **At maturity your cash is certain to be paid to you.**
4. **Legal reserve life insurance is the one outstanding safe place to put your money.**

See your local Country Life agent or write for the clear and simple explanation of this modern insurance investment.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—and—

Ninety-Five Affiliated County Farm Bureaus

608 So. Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois

IN THIS ORGANIZED WORLD
ONE MAN CAN DO NOTHING ALONE

Court Upholds Hyde in St. Louis Livestock Case

A decision of a special court filed in East St. Louis the middle of December upheld the order of Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde suspending 43 old-line livestock commission firms at the National Stock Yards, accused of boycotting two co-operative organizations.

The commission firms had appealed to the Federal Court after Secretary Hyde directed that their trading licenses be suspended for ninety days. The court at Danville rejected each contention of the dealers and upheld the constitutionality of both Packers and Stock Yards Act of 1921 and the Agricultural Marketing Act under which the Federal Farm Board was created.

It ruled the proceedings upon which Secretary Hyde's order was based were not irregular; that they did not violate the dealers' constitutional rights; and that the order was neither unreasonable, discriminatory, nor confiscatory.

John Miller Tells About St. Louis Milk War on WLS

JOHN E. MILLER, president of the Madison County Farm Bureau, told about the dairymen's fight for a square deal in the St. Louis milk shed, on radio station WLS, December 8, during the noon hour.

He discussed the constructive program of the Sanitary Milk Producers and the fact that all interests except one dealer, the Pevely Dairy Company, are co-operating to give the St. Louis consumer high-quality milk at a moderate price.

Comparing the organized farmers' effort to gain a fair price for his product to an army fighting for political justice, he said: "A deplorable condition we must admit does exist. All armies have traitors. There are men who have joined the ranks and then turned their backs on their own organization—on their own people who are trying so hard to gain for them the right to market their products co-operatively.

"These are the men who joined the organization and are now selling milk to the Pevely Dairy Company. It is unthinkable that some of our farmers today do not have any more co-operative spirit than to leave the rank and file of their own organization and work against everything the rest of us are fighting so hard to gain."

The Schuyler County Farm Bureau distributed more than twice as much anti-hog cholera serum and virus to members in 1931 than in any previous year.

I. A. A. Claims Dept. Collects $3,000 for 1 Man

ILLINOIS Farm Bureau members have received an average of $50 a day in claim settlements every day for 12 years through the claims department of the I. A. A.

Since 1920 when this service was inaugurated as a part of the transportation department, a total of $238,233.61 has been collected in claims and returned to members. Up to December 1 $19,420.82 had been collected for members in 1931. These claims include loss and damage, and overcharge. Claims are handled for members of the Chicago Producers, as well as Farm Bureau members.

A. E. Adams, assistant manager of the Sycamore Sheep Feeding Yards, in a recent letter to the I. A. A. wrote:

"We wish to express our appreciation of the service rendered us by your transportation department both through the Chicago Producers and the I. A. A.

"During the past three or four years this department has repeatedly collected claims from the railroads for us that would have been a complete loss. We have kept no track of the amounts, but feel certain they will run over $3,000. One thousand of this was collected recently on some sheep billings from the West.

"We believe that this service to your members should receive its just due and be continued, as it certainly is a valuable part of your service."

Cream Pools in White Co. Make Members Money

THE White County Produce Association through its two units at Norris City and Enfield handled more than 152,000 pounds of butterfat during the year ending December 1, reports F. A. Gougler, director of produce marketing for the I. A. A. The combined patronage refunds of the two units since they were organized totals more than $6,400.

The Norris City unit has just completed two and one-half years of operation. It now has 266 members, which is an increase of 23 per cent in the last year. This unit marketed a total of 92,999.9 pounds of butterfat, an increase of approximately 30 per cent over a year ago.

Since starting, the Norris City unit has made patronage refunds to its members totaling $4,481.28, or approximately $4 per cow represented. O. S. Hoskins of Norris City received a refund of $79.65 for the past four months. The operating costs are now slightly more than 2 cents a pound.

The Enfield unit is still less than two years old and has 174 members, an increase of 15 per cent over a year ago. A total of 59,048.5 pounds of butterfat went through the co-operative last year. The unit has made patronage refunds totaling $1,919.99 since it began operations. Handling costs are approximately 3 cents a pound.

Five Year Plan for Cream Marketing Urged

A five-year plan in cream marketing was urged by F. A. Gougler, director of produce marketing for the I. A. A., at the annual meeting of the Henderson County Produce Association at Stronghurst November 16.

"We must not only see to the development of our local association," he said, "but we must look forward to the development of a state sales agency which will market Illinois butterfat to net the producer a fair price."

He showed from the experience of some of the older associations that the produce marketing program has already narrowed the spread between the local buying price and the Chicago butter quotations.

Soybean Growers Get Second Advance on Crop

More than $55,000 has been distributed to Illinois soybean growers as a second advance on the 1931 crop handled by the Soybean Marketing Association.

An initial advance of 20 cents per bushel was made to member growers for No. 2 beans upon delivery to the contracting elevators. The second advance brought the total up to 24 cents per bushel. The Association's volume of soybeans for the 1931 crop has already exceeded the amount handled in 1930. Membership this year is more than 4,000.

The entire volume of beans handled by the co-operative during the year was marketed on a profit-sharing basis with one of the leading processors. Under this arrangement members participate in the earnings from the merchandising of soybean oil and soybean oil meal throughout the normal movement period of these products. Thus, they are benefited by any increase in prices on these products.

Christian county leads Illinois in soybean products with Champaign county second. More than half of the state's estimated production of 6,000,000 bushels for 1931 will be used for seed and feed. The remainder will be processed.

Sam Thompson Tells What Marketing Needs

SUFFICIENT volume, adequate credit and proper adjustment of production are the three things most essential for the complete realization of the co-operative marketing program, declared Sam H. Thompson, member of the Federal Farm Board, at the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago, December 8.

Notwithstanding adverse conditions, co-operative marketing has grown rapidly during the past two years, he said.

"This showing has been made during a period when raw material prices throughout the world fell to levels representing the lowest buying price ever recorded for industrial products," continued Mr. Thompson.

"By availing themselves of the facilities provided in the Agricultural Marketing Act, farm groups are being brought into step with large-scale business, and consequently are able to support business management and exchange the products of their members on a strictly service basis, gradually but surely attaining marketing advantages that farmers have fought for for half a century.

"It is an advantage to both buyers and sellers to have organizations capable of delivering any amount, grade or quality at any time or place. Such sales service provides broader outlets and develops larger markets.

"Six active sales agencies, grain, cotton, livestock, wool and mohair, pecans, fruits and vegetables, have been developed by co-operatives as well as regional and state associations. The achievements of these national sales agencies make a record of which the farmers of the nation may well be proud, showing that farmers can successfully carry on business in a large way when properly supported."

New Stock Yards to Be Erected at Macomb

The McDonough Livestock Marketing Association is planning to erect modern stockyards at Macomb with a capacity for about eight double-deck carloads of livestock. The yards will be modern in every respect, with cement floors, running water, and electric lights. The greatest part of the yards will be covered.

Uncle Ab says a lot of folks work like blazes to get where they won't have to work—and never arrive.

65 Counties Join in Farm Bureau Frolics

50,000 Illinois Farm Folks Turn Out For Jubilee, Drive Through Rain and Mud

A ROLLICKING good time by an estimated 50,000 Illinois farm folks featured the 65 County Farm Bureau jubilee meetings held on the night of December 12.

Muddy roads and freezing rain over most of the state had no appreciable effect on the attendance, according to reports. Practically every meeting had a capacity crowd.

Champaign county reports that 1,000 people drove through the rain from all parts of the county to take part in the frolic. All seats and aisles at the Livingston county jubilee were filled before 7:30. DeKalb county had 2,500 present and turned many away because the building was too small. Lee county had 1,500; McHenry, 1,500; Peoria, 1,200; Stark, 1,200; and the others ranged from 250 up. Gallatin county prepared for an attendance of 200 and had a turn-out of more than 1,200.

36 Counties Contest

The outstanding event of the evening at many gatherings was the contest staged by 36 counties to choose local "Country Life Queens" for 1932. More than 600 farm girls entered the competition. Other features were story telling contests, liars' contests, old fashioned style shows, one-act plays, pageants, and dances. Refreshments were served at most of the meetings.

A half-hour radio program presented by Country Life Insurance Company over station WMAQ, Chicago, between 8 and 8:30 p. m. linked the county meetings, during which winners of the "Country Life Queen" contests and insurance returns by counties were announced. L. A. Williams, manager of Country Life, and V. Vaniman, director of insurance service for the I. A. A., made short talks. A musical program by the studio orchestra proved popular.

Doughnuts to Dunk

The following telegram from President Albert C. Kolmer of the Monroe County Farm Bureau in the St. Louis territory was typical of many:

FULL HOUSE IN MONROE COUNTY LISTENING. SORRY THE REST OF YOU CAN'T HEAR OUR FARM BUREAU GERMAN BAND. THERE ARE A DOZEN BEAUTY QUEENS HERE TO DANCE WITH AND A BARREL OF DOUGHNUTS TO DUNK. PLEASE SEND DIRECTIONS.

Mark Foster, general agent in Mercer county, writes that 14 girls entered the "Country Life Queen" contest at Aledo. Every township was represented. "Some folks drove nearly 25 miles over roads that were anything but good to be with us that evening," he said. "I know that folks were there who have never before attended a county-wide Farm Bureau meeting." Louise Langhead was chosen as "Country Life Queen."



THEY WERE ENTRANTS IN LAKE COUNTY'S "COUNTRY LIFE QUEEN" CONTEST.
Standing (left to right): Erlene Barron, Frances Dougwilo, Ella Grevel, Grace Umbdenstock, Leona Bloom (winner), Alice Wasko, Rose Henkel, Martha Tekampe, Margaret Van Zandt.
Seated (left to right): Vivian Davis, Mildred Elsbury, Hazel Dillon, Marie Duba, Ruth Thies, Alma Read.

Three hundred and eighty-five attended the Lake County meeting at Gurnee. Leona Anne Bloom won the title of "Miss Lake County" over 15 competitors.

1,500 in McHenry

McHenry county had 19 entrants in the "Country Life Queen" contest, which was won by Ruth Andreas. More than 1,500 gathered at St. Mary's gymnasium for the event. Among the other features on the program were an old time fiddlers' contest, an old time square dance, and modern dancing. Refreshments of cider, milk and doughnuts were furnished by the insurance department of the Farm Bureau and served by a committee of the Home Bureau.

About 350 attended the jubilee in Edwards county. Robilee Coad was winner of the beauty contest over nine entrants. A story telling contest was one of the most enjoyable events of the evening, according to Delbert Saxe, general agent.

29 "Queens" Here

Livingston county reports 29 entrants in the beauty contest, in which Mildred Fischer was named "Country Life Queen." The Roeschley Brothers quartette of Flanagan was featured in several selections.

John D. Bryant, general agent in DeKalb county, writes that nineteen girls entered the DeKalb beauty contest, representing every township. Marian McConaghie was winner. "The contest was enthusiastically received and will have to be held in a place twice as large next year," he said. An old fashioned style show, as the closing act of the evening, was a great drawing card.

St. Clair county had nine entrants in the contest, with Bernell Emmerich named as winner. The attendance was about 300. Community singing, a husbands' alibi contest, vocal numbers, and other features by local talent made up the remainder of the program.

The Winners

Winners of the "Country Life Queen" contest in other counties heard from are as follows: Bond county, 13 entrants, Rowena Stevenson winner; Champaign county, 15 entrants, Bernita Kurzweg winner; Effingham county, Evelyn Lloyd winner; Henderson county, 15 entrants, Angeline Painter winner; Henry county, 11 entrants, Evelyn McNeal winner; Johnson county, Thelma Reeder winner; Knox county, 17 entrants, Dorothy Woolsey winner; Marion county, Nora Michel winner; Montgomery county, Ruth Whitlock winner; Piatt county, Martha Hawthorne winner; Pike county, Virginia Riley winner; Pope county, Dorothy Layman winner; Rock Island county, 15 entrants, Ernestine Gifford winner; Shelby county, 6 entrants, Ruth Whitaker winner; Washington county, 6 entrants, Rose Pero winner; Wayne county, 11 entrants, Clara Clark winner; White county, 10 entrants, Mary Ridenour winner; Woodford county, Mary Park winner; Cook county, 62 entrants, Laura Schoenbeck winner.

Champaign Service Co. Aids Membership Drive

TRUCK salesmen of the Champaign County Service Company are credited with securing 25 new members for the Champaign County Farm Bureau this fall.

R. G. Stewart, manager of the company, believes that the employes of Farm Bureau subsidiaries should pull for the organization. When he drew up plans for a contest among his salesmen he allowed a number of points for each new Farm Bureau membership obtained.

The fact that more than 90 per cent of the 1,346 Farm Bureau members in the county are customers of the Service Company indicates that it has the whole-hearted support of the membership.

In addition to the new Farm Bureau members, 293 new customers were secured during the contest, and future orders were signed for lubricating oils, totaling approximately 25,000 gallons. Some 1,235 patrons of the company are non-members.

The annual meeting was held at Urbana December 16, at which time a 7 per cent dividend was paid on preferred stock and a 10 per cent patronage dividend to Farm Bureau members. Another 5 per cent patronage refund has been declared for payment later. The 10 per cent patronage refund, going to 725 members, totaled $8,231.44.

DeWitt Service Co. Pays 15% Dividends

Walker H. Thorpe, manager of the DeWitt County Service Company, reports that the Company, voted a 15 per cent patronage refund for the fiscal year which closed recently. Ten per cent was paid in December and the remainder will be paid early in 1932. A 7 per cent dividend was declared on all preferred stock. During the year the company handled $57,753.18 worth of petroleum products, weed killer, machinery, and automobile tires. About 75 per cent of the total was sold to Farm Bureau members.

Thirty-one service companies in the state have purchased 1151 Brunswick tires and 999 inner tubes during the last four months through the Illinois Farm Supply Company.

The 1931 corn crop was estimated on December 1 at 2,674,369,000 bushels as compared with 2,093,552,000 bushels produced last year. The five-year average, 1925-1929, was 2,760,753,000.



This bulk storage plant at Paloma is one of the three owned by the Adams Service Company.

Fulton County Members Profit by Co-Operation

FULTON Service Company closed its second fiscal year October 31 with a very substantial increase in business for the period. At the annual meeting of the company, held in Canton on December 4, Manager R. A. Garber reported an average monthly gain of 109% in gasoline sales, 78% in kerosene, 116% in lubricating oils, and 110% in grease in comparison to the corresponding months of the previous year.

Harry L. Leeper, president of the company, announced that a total of $9,572.36 in dividends and patronage refunds will be paid. This will include 7% on preferred stock and a 15% patronage refund to Farm Bureau members in good standing. In addition the patrons got higher quality petroleum products than they could buy at comparable prices elsewhere.

Thirteen Farm Bureau members received over $50 each, some eighty others more than $25 each, and approximately 100 members received refunds exceeding $15. Six hundred Farm Bureau members participated in the distribution of earnings. The customers of the company number 1,159.

Kane County Service Co. Pays $10,000 Dividends

THE patronage refund paid to Farm Bureau members by Kane County Service Company during its first eighteen months' business has averaged approximately $800 per month. At the annual meeting of the company, held in St. Charles on December 10, Fred H. Wilson, president, announced that the patronage refund for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1931, would exceed the amount of the membership fund of the Kane County Farm Bureau for the calendar year.

Manager G. C. Warne stated that the company has 781 customers, and patronage refund checks were written to 474 Farm Bureau member patrons.

The regular 7% preferred stock dividend and a 10% patronage refund have been declared, payable at a later date. These dividends will total over $10,000.

Rich-Law Service Co. Pays Cash Dividends

THE substantial dividend declared recently by the Rich-Law Service Company, operating in Richland and Lawrence counties, has served to give farmers in those counties more confidence in their ability to handle their own business co-operatively, according to Farm Adviser H. C. Wheeler of Lawrence county.

The company paid 7 per cent on preferred stock and a patronage refund of 10 per cent, and declared another 5 per cent patronage for payment later.

"The members were not expecting much of a refund," says Wheeler. "Everywhere I go I meet the expression: 'I was surprised we could make a refund at all due to conditions we have had during the past year and this being our first year of business.'

"There is another effect noticeable. It increases confidence in the ability of farmers to handle their own business. Some members are saying, 'If the oil company did so well I see no reason why certain lines of produce marketing handled by a good board of directors might not succeed.'

"I only regret that a larger number of Farm Bureau members did not avail themselves of Service Company purchasing."

Life Insurance

By L. A. Williams

IN a moment of strength or weakness, as you wish, you applied for a life insurance policy. The job was done, and your life was insured. No credit to the insurance man, for you were going to do it anyway. Just hadn't got around to it. Anyhow, you are and have been insured and have paid premiums, and for several years since had that feeling of security, which is of course the greatest of all reasons for carrying insurance. You know that feeling, "Well, if I go suddenly, honey, you'll get my life insurance."

Then, the year of D. P. 1931 came along, and you stopped just thumbing the bills over, and stopped saying "Pay 'em" until you did some tall calculating, and then some of them were thrown aside. Second notices appeared, and then some final notices before you said "Pay it."

No man intentionally, or at least thinkingly, deliberately lets his life insurance lapse until he has exhausted his last resources. He may postpone, he may forget, he may neglect, but not deliberately let it go by the boards. Little as you may think of the importance of that feeling of security that allowed you to say to your wife, "Well, if anything happens you'll get my life insurance," still, it is so big a part of your man's-protection role that you want it and want to keep it.

Savings? No, I don't think it is just the fact that you have some money salted away in legal reserve protection that appeals to you from a selfish angle. Nor do I believe it is the satisfaction of knowing that you would leave a lot of money at death. I think the manly man's part of a responsibility met and taken care of just as a decent citizen votes, or just as one educates his children or pays his bills, is more the thing that prompts you to want to keep that insurance in force even though the third notice comes before you pay it.

Regardless of why you bought it, or why you continue to pay it, this much is true, the insurance company is the insistent friend that keeps sending notices until it is paid. Friend! you say, and I repeat **Friend.** Life insurance is an exact science based upon premiums paid in advance on policies issued on selected numbers of lives. Some die each year. Who they are, matters little, technically speaking, because so many claims must be paid according to experience tables. Premiums must be collected so that policies are kept in force to as near the fullest extent possible. Claims can be paid if policies are in force, but a lapsed policy means no claim in case of death. The company's business is paying claims just as truly as it is selling policies and collecting premiums, but the collecting of premiums and selecting of good risks is of as much importance as the paying of claims.

It is friendly to send a second and a third notice, and a danger notice to you, if you know an added fact. That fact is, that the company does not lose money if you lapse the policy. It loses your future patronage, but that is all it loses. It can lose many policies by lapsation and never decrease its surplus to any extent. In fact, there would be an increase in surplus if the policies were not too old.

But, the act of insisting that you pay your premium on the policy you have carried is friendly again, when you realize that the day after your 30 days of grace expire may be the day you slip physically and are never again insurable. It may be the day, indeed, that you didn't look to the left as an oncoming car thought you would, and the end may be written in marble, and that date posted in Hope Cemetery.

If you have lapsed your policy, you can reinstate at any time by furnishing proof of good health and paying back premiums with interest regardless of how long ago you lapsed.

Ohio Farmers Tell How to Bring About Farm Relief

Lower taxes, better prices, and more co-operation among farmers!

These three things can do more than anything else to bring about farm relief, according to the opinions of Ohio farmers as revealed in a survey of 45 counties made by the Ohio agricultural extension service.

The largest number offering suggestions as to how to get out of the present depression in agriculture suggested co-operative marketing, purchasing supplies through farm organizations, and greater co-operation in all community activities. A program for the reduction of farm taxes was suggested by a large number. Others expressed the opinion that interest rates are too high, that farm machinery costs too much, and that farmers should solve their problems by more efficient production and by emphasis on quality of products.

Country Life Radio Party Routs Old Man Depression

Total Business Written for Year Exceeds $15,000,000

NEARLY a million and three-quarters dollars in life insurance written in the first twelve days of December brought Country Life Insurance Company's total written business for 1931 to more than $15,000,000.

"The $1,717,000 of reported business on 'Radio Night,' December 12, was enough to make Old Man Depression hide in his hole for quite some time," said L. A. Williams, manager of Country Life. "This gives a picture of what 100 organized counties can do when they focus on a given point."



Wm. E. Hedgcock

William E. Hedgcock of McLean county was first in amount of business reported for the 12-day period. He turned in $101,000 of life insurance. E. A. Carncross of Cook county was second with $87,000. Other outstanding records were: $65,000 from Effingham county; $61,000 from DeKalb county, and $60,000 from Livingston county.

"Every county in the state has produced some business during the year with the exception of three," said Williams. "We congratulate Farm Bureau members, Country Life policyholders, and agents on completing a marvelous year of production, which is more outstanding by comparison with the larger life insurance companies. Just where our position will be among the 338 companies cannot be given at this time, but it is certain to be in the top 10 per cent for millions gained."

Sen. Capper Would Pay Farm Debt with Life Ins.

The farm mortgage debt in the U. S., which has more than doubled since 1920, can be paid off within a generation by means of life insurance, says Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas.

He believes the plan to be both feasible and practical. "So much of the farm mortgage debt could be protected in this way that mortgages would no longer be a menace to agriculture and the future of the soil," he said.

"Business men now make a practice of covering their indebtedness with life insurance. It would be possible to provide for the farm mortgage debt in the same way. The farmer's mortgage could be cancelled with the maturity of the policy."

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I. A. A. Closes Year with Gain in Membership

Many Farmers Not Affiliated Heretofore Awakened to Advantages of Organization

THE Illinois Agricultural Association closed the year with a gain in membership in spite of unfavorable economic conditions which confronted membership work during the period, according to George E. Metzger, director of organization.

There are many farmers who believe in the organization and would like to become members, he said, but have not been able to see their way clear to obligate themselves for the amount of the membership dues. On the other hand there is a new group of farmers interested in membership who have heretofore thought themselves independent and self-sufficient. Many of the latter have experienced an awakening and now see an advantage in organization which had not impressed them before. A good part of the 1931 increase came from this class of farmers.

"An increase in membership is an unprecedented accomplishment in the first year of the normal three-year membership period, when fifty counties are required to put on membership campaigns," Mr. Metzger said.

Continuing Membership

The continuing type of membership contract is now in effect in 74 counties. A new type of contract, known as "a one-year continuing contract," has been approved and is recommended for use in counties which have heretofore signed on the three-year continuing agreement, when the latter contract has expired. The new one-year continuing type of contract has been used in a number of counties in the campaigns during the year.

The district plan of organization is in its fourth year of operation. During 1931 membership was maintained on a higher level than in any similar time in the last three-year period and at approximately 25 per cent less cost, Mr. Metzger said.



Earl C. Smith

Assistance was given by the organization department in the organization of oil companies, milk marketing associations, the Illinois Grain Corporation, the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, the Auditing Association, and in a number of other projects.

During the year O. D. Brissenden assumed managership duties in District II, Clare Bradford in District I, L. B. Hornbeek in District VI, and H. H. Walker in District VII. L. F. Brissenden is manager in District VIII, A. B. Culp in District V, John C. Moore in District IV, and R. J. Hamilton in District III.

The Illinois Livestock Marketing Association will hold its annual convention at Bloomington February 17. C. B. Denman, member of the Federal Farm Board, will be the principal speaker.

More Thorough Organization Will Speed Solutions—Smith

Unorganized Farmer Pays in Decreased Revenues and Increased Costs for Failure to Co-operate

I HAVE previously stated and yet believe that unorganized farmers constitute the greatest obstacle operating to delay proper solutions to many of our difficulties, President Earl C. Smith declared in his address before the 17th Annual I. A. A. Convention at Rockford on January 28.

"If I am right in my conclusions," he continued, "organization, further organization and complete organization of farmers should be the keynote of the convention.

"The membership of the Farm Bureau of Illinois yet fails to include a majority of the farmers in most of the counties of the state. A minority of our rural people, which have included nearly all of the natural community leaders of the state have shouldered the responsibility and thus far maintained our organization. They could have accomplished much more if there had been included two or three times as many of our rural people with a unified spirit, information and purpose.

Influence with Members

"An adequately organized agriculture could have wielded far greater influence in the councils of both state and nation. Illinois and American farmers could not have been forced into a 12-year period of deflation with such an organization. Fast increasing and unjust portions of the cost of government could not have been shouldered upon agriculture. Their combined influence could and can operate to greatly reduce costs of government, particularly within the counties where most of our tax money remains.

"The increased purchasing power of agriculture resulting from such an organization would have lessened the severity of the present depression. The unorganized farmer or farm owner is

grievously mistaken if he thinks he has not been paying, and is not still paying for his failure to co-operate.

Pays Many Times

"He is paying in decreased revenues and increased costs. He pays many times as much every year as it would cost him to support an adequate organization able to cope on better terms with the most powerful organizations of other industries, capital and labor.

"Farm people should view with concern and become fully informed before lending support to new movements springing up under the guise of offering various forms of relief to farmers' difficulties. Some of these movements are known to be connected with and supported by men and organizations who, throughout the years, have benefited because of division among farmers.

New Movements

"The existing depression and resulting state of unrest seems to offer an opportunity for the stimulation of new movements which have for their purpose the retarding of the fast development of co-operative marketing. Solutions to farmers' problems will be hastened by the strengthening of present forces rather than by the development of new organizations.

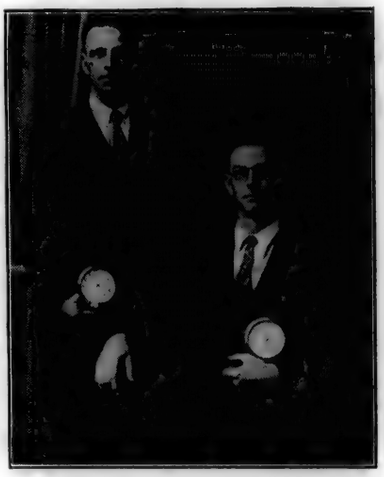
"It was largely through farmers and rural people that the American republic was established. As thinking farmers, let us measure up to the responsibility which is ours, in maintaining a stable government, in resisting unhealthy radicalism which never builds but always destroys. The farmers of America have the reputation of being the most stable of any large group in our national life in periods of distress; and in this crisis, let us carry on and work for those high ideals, Equality of Opportunity and Government by the People, conceived and established long ago by the founders of this nation."

Reviews Achievements

Mr. Smith reviewed briefly the achievements of the associated companies during the year, discussed the legislative program of the association during 1931, and on the subject of the proposed state income tax said:

"I am inclined to think most of the opposition to the income tax is prompted and concerned by the fact it would cause them to commence doing something they have never before done—pay taxes. Farmers can expect a reduction of $7,500,000 in their tax bill if the income tax is enacted into law.

"Opponents of farmers' organized efforts sometimes refer to the cost of maintaining a militant organization. The income tax bill alone, if passed



James G. Gridley (standing) and Ellery Jones, Ustick Township, with the clocks they won for signing the most members in Whiteside County's organization drive.

by the General Assembly will save the farmers of Illinois an amount of money annually, equal to thirty times the annual cost of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Stated in another way, this bill alone will every year save the farmers of Illinois an amount of money sufficient to pay the total cost of the Illinois Agricultural Association for thirty years. Again may I ask, is this not conclusive evidence of the need for and opportunity of a constructive farm organization?

Reduce Cost Government

"By and through organization, farmers must insist upon a substantial reduction in the cost of all governmental units which can be realized by the discontinuance of extravagance and waste, and through improved or increased efficiency.

"Although the association carried a much heavier legislative program before the 57th General Assembly than at any previous session, a program covering a very wide range of subject matter; yet its percentage of success was much greater than ever before. Its influence on matters of public policy will continue to expand just to the extent its program is sound and well-merited, and is directed in such manner as will best serve the agricultural interests of Illinois."

Mr. Smith later drew an economic picture of the farm industry revealing the terrific deflation in farm values and income, the rapid rise in farm taxes, and the continuing efforts of organized farmers to secure the adoption of a national policy for agriculture.

The Missing Link

"The American people finally made a decision," he said, "and the Congress of 1929 adopted the first national policy for agriculture. That policy embodies many of the demands previously made by farm organizations, but left out the golden or missing link that was necessary to enable it to fully function.

"Although disappointed, the farmers of Illinois agreed to give their support in the development of this policy and to assist those charged with the responsibility of administering the act in every possible way. In promising this support, reservations were made, however, wherein and whereby should the act fail to meet certain of the essential needs of agriculture, our organization would seek to correct such weaknesses or limitations, should experience disclose the need therefor.

The Warning Unheeded

"Throughout this struggle, farmers insisted, when appealing to other industries for support, that unless agriculture was assisted in getting on a proper, sound and permanent basis, that sooner or later, the ill effects of such failure would be felt throughout all phases of our American economic life. Little attention was paid to this warning, but today I stand before this convention keenly recognizing, as does every thinking citizen, that we are in the throes of difficulty and distress, wherein there are no exceptions."



Whiteside County Organization Teams from Montmorency, Coloma, Hume and Hahnaman townships, who put their membership over the top in two days: Left to right—at back—Henry Olds, Ralph Bollman. Second row—N. H. Hand, Glenn Schutt, C. A. Gaulrapp, Jake Hine, Alfons Lippens, Lester Devine, Thomas Cooney, Peter J. Dietz, John Dirks. Front row—Edward Larson, Harry Butler, George Thome, Will Plauts, Frank Plauts, Frank Ufkin, Frank G. Plauts.

Kelly Plan Delays Vote on Income Tax

AS WE go to press the proposed state tax bill being sponsored by Representative Tice is expected to come up on third reading in the House on February 2 when the General Assembly reconvenes.

Although scheduled for consideration following the vote on the so-called Kelly plan bill on January 20, proponents of the measure decided to delay consideration because of the lateness of the hour. Debate on the Kelly bill for revising the taxing machinery of Cook county began at 10:00 in the morning and lasted until 8:30 that night. As a result the members were worn out and in no mind to take up the consideration of an important measure such as the state income tax.



Rep. Tice

Friends of the revenue bill believe it has an excellent chance of passage. The fact that the property tax has broken down in Cook county, and that property owners in many other counties of the state are unable to pay their taxes has led to more favorable consideration of this legislation which is based on ability to pay.

Chattel Mortgage Bill Passes House and Senate

H. B. No. 4 introduced at the request of the Illinois Agricultural Association by Representative Tice passed the Senate on Wednesday, January 20, after it previously had been passed in the House.

This bill requires all notes secured by chattel mortgages to so state upon their face. Such notes and the mortgage are negotiable, the mortgage being only an incident to the indebtedness which it secures.

When signed by the governor and so enacted into law this bill will make it possible for banks to rediscount mortgages on livestock through the Federal Reserve banks and so make available to Illinois farmers millions of dollars worth of additional credit.

Because of an antiquated act (1895) on the Illinois statutes, Illinois banks have been unable to rediscount such paper through the Federal Reserve banks. This situation has worked a hardship on the credit machinery of the state. When the matter was brought to the attention of the I. A. A. it immediately took steps to modify the law.

Illinois soybean growers will meet at Decatur March 10 for the second annual convention of the Soybean Marketing Association. The meeting will be held at the Orlando Hotel.

Three Kinds of Bosses

Employees know a good deal about efficiency which they never tell the boss because they are never asked. For years they have been subjected to all sorts of efficiency tests so that the boss may have a line on their habits and abilities An employee writing in *Nations Business turns* the tables and suggests an efficiency test for bosses.

He says there are three types of bosses: First, those who don't like to delegate authority; second, the one who delegates as much as he can, recklessly and indiscriminately; third the boss who knows how much to delegate and how to check results.

The first takes his loaded portfolio home at night and is tired and snappish the next day. An employee of this type of boss who makes a decision of his own risks his very job every time his mind works independently.

At the other extreme is the boss who shoves all responsibility on his help. He generally pretends to know everything but in reality scarcely knows his own job. This charlatan-boob type never admits an error and probably does not know that his employees are laughing at his bluff.

All employees know the third type. He is calm when the office has nerves. When he doesn't know he admits it—and it doesn't hurt his dignity a bit.

You do not feel frightened when you ask him for a salary raise which you think you deserve, nor shamed if he refuses it. When talking to you about your own job, he talks as an equal.

His working rule is to find the right man for the job and then leave him alone. He delegates responsibility for the work, but he retains responsibility for the workers. He is—and feels—answerable for the work done in his office because it was he who put the workers there. He is proud of them; he does not hire workers whom he expects to be ashamed of. He will instinctively go to the mat for his subordinates when his superior, or an outsider, criticizes them.

And when he is sure that all through the office the right man is in the right place, he is likely to play golf.

Carl F. Frey of Gilman was recently elected president of the Iroquois County Farm Bureau. Henry K. Johnston of Buckley was chosen as vice-president, and A. J. Gillfillan, secretary-treasurer.

Milk Prices

(For January, based on 3.5% milk unless otherwise specified.)

PHILADELPHIA—Inter-State Milk Producers announces Class I basic $2.71 del'd. Retail 11c.

PITTSBURGH — Dairymen's Co-operative Sales Co. announces Class I basic $1.70 del'd, $1.10 country pt. Class I manufactured $1.44 del'd, $1.05 country pt. Class III Chicago 92 extra average. Retail 9c. Cash and carry 7c—no bottle charge.

BALTIMORE — Maryland State Dairymen's Assn. announces Class I basic $2.84 f. o. b. city. Retail 12c.

ST. LOUIS—Sanitary Milk Producers announces Class I basic $1.90 country pt. Retail 11c. Cash and carry 10-11c. Prices are net, that is, the association 3c checkoff has been previously deducted.

CHICAGO—Pure Milk Assn. announces Class I basic $2.01 country pt. Class II 92 score butter x 3½ country pt. Retail 12c. Price drop effective Jan. 1. Class II dropped and all milk over 90% base figure at butter x 3c for 3.5 milk.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Producers Dairy Co. announces Class I basic $1.70 city del'd. Class III butterfat plus 5c per lb. Retail 9 1-11c. Wholesale 8c.

ROCK ISLAND and DAVENPORT—Quality Milk Association announces Class I basic $1.85 del'd. Class III butterfat 90 and 92 score. Retail 10c. Cash and carry 8c.

QUINCY—Quincy Co-operative Dairy Co. announces Class I basic $1.95 del'd. Retail 10c. Cash and carry 8c.

PONTIAC—Pontiac Milk Producers Association announces Class I basic $1.92½ del'd. Class II manufactured $1.05 del'd. Retail 10c. Cash and carry 8c.

December Prices

ST. LOUIS—Sanitary Milk Producers announces Class II manufactured $1.19 country pt. Class III surplus 99c country pt. Above prices are net, that is, the Association 3c checkoff has been previously deducted.

PHILADELPHIA—Inter-State Milk Producers announces Class I basic $2.96 del'd. Class II manufactured $1.57 del'd.

PONTIAC, ILL. — Pontiac Milk Producers Assn. announces Class I basic $1.92½. Class II manufactured $1.22½. Retail 10c. Cash and carry 8c.

BLOOMINGTON — McLean County Milk Producers Assn. announces Class I basic $1.70 del'd. Class II manufactured $1.55 del'd. Class III surplus $1.16 del'd. Class IIa $1.65 del'd. Retail routes 9¾c. Cash and carry 10-11c.

CHAMPAIGN and URBANA — Champaign County Milk Producers announces Class I basic $2.06 del'd. Class II manufactured $1.53 del'd. Class III transfers to Ice Cream Co. $1.27 del'd. Surplus 90c del'd. Retail 11c.

DECATUR — Decatur Milk Association announces Class I basic $1.86 del'd. Class II manufactured $1.46 del'd. Class III surplus 87c del'd. Retail 10c. Cash and carry 8c.

PEORIA—Illinois Milk Producers' Assn. announces Class I basic $2.13 f. o. b. Peoria. Class II manufactured $1.45. Class III surplus $1.02. Retail 9 and 10c. Net price to members after deduction of Illinois Milk Producers' checkoff—basic $2.08 per cwt., surplus $1.19 per cwt. December usage in percentage figures: Class I 54%, Class II 7%, Class III 39%.

The Illinois Grain Corporation is scheduled to meet at the Jefferson Hotel in Peoria February 22 for its second annual convention.

Seventy-nine Illinois counties are now on the modified accredited list in tuberculosis eradication.

The Illinois Produce Marketing Association will hold its annual meeting at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Springfield, February 17. C. A. Brown, Department of Dairy Economy, University of Illinois, will give an illustrated address as one of the features of the meeting.

O'Neal Lauds I. A. A. For Accomplishments

Membership Expansion Necessary for Utmost Achievment, He Says

ILLINOIS farmers offer the nation an outstanding example of the power of organized effort to affect the welfare of agriculture, Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, declared, speaking at the recent convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association in Rockford.

The Illinois Association, Mr. O'Neal said, is one of the two largest state organizations of farmers affiliated with the American Farm Bureau Federation and has attained its enviable position because of a very sincere desire on the part of its leadership to be of real service to the agricultural industry of the state.

Lauds I. A. A.'s Work

"Your accomplishments in co-operative marketing and centralized purchasing of farm supplies have few parallels elsewhere in the nation," Mr. O'Neal said. "Your campaign against unjust taxation has attracted the attention of the entire nation and so highly does the American Farm Bureau think of it that we have for a long time insisted on using the services of your taxation expert, John C. Watson, in the work which our national committee on taxation is doing.

"At your state capital, Springfield, the energetic work of your president, Earl C. Smith, in speaking for Illinois farmers when agriculture is concerned, has long been under our observation. Last spring opportunity came to annex him more closely to our national organization and now President Smith is doing effective work for the whole nation through his duties as member of the legislative committee of our national Board of Directors."

Membership Counts

Membership is what counts in making the work of any farm organization effective, Mr. O'Neal continued, and he added that few states offer more convincing proof of this than does Illinois.

"If that be true," he continued, "then how important it is that Illinois farmers continue their efforts to build a numerically great organization to serve themselves. At our national convention in Chicago early last month our voting delegates voiced the conviction that in this period of economic distress membership growth is of primary importance.

"But if membership increases come, they will come chiefly through the efforts of the individual volunteer solicitor. That thought I cannot impress upon you too deeply. Some of our County Farm Bureaus have made records in voluntary membership drives that we of the national organization are holding up as models for the entire nation to follow. If every county unit in the state would submit a record like that of McLean county and LaSalle county and some of your other counties, what a power the Illinois Agricultural Association could truly become."

Mr. O'Neal devoted some time to recounting the steps which led to a coalition between the Farm Bureau, the National Grange and the National Farmers Union, to secure congressional attention to the demands of the organized farmers for agricultural legislation.

Six-Point Program

The program behind which the "big three" are standing solidly, he explained, covers six matters. First of all, he said, the three farm groups have pooled their strength and are exerting their influence to push legislation that will make the work of the Federal Farm Board more effective. This, he said, means amendment of the Agricultural Marketing Act, to include the equalization fee and the export debenture plan for control of crop surpluses.

Stabilization of the monetary system and improvement of the rural credit machinery of the nation is the second project backed unanimously by the three groups, he stated, while tariff equality for agriculture, adjustments in the national tax program, control of speculation in farm products and Philippine independence are the other subjects on which the united power of the organized farmers will be brought to bear.

The Tax Question

Touching on taxation, Mr. O'Neal declared a whole day would be required for its adequate consideration. Mounting costs of government, through wasteful, extravagant expenditure of public funds, he pointed out, have resulted in running the nation's tax bills up to unbelievable proportions and the time is ripe for action.

The Farm Bureau, he said, has been in the forefront of the battle to bring about a recognition of the disaster towards which all branches of the government, federal, state, county and local, are drifting, and to halt the trend before it is too late.

On the income tax, he declared, the organization pins its faith as the only fair and just remedy for the intolerable burden of taxes now borne by real estate.



The farm radio program of the Illinois Agricultural Association is broadcast daily except Saturday and Sunday over station WJJD, Chicago (1,130 kilocycles), between 12:30 and 12:45 noon.

The next national Farm Bureau chain broadcast will be on Saturday, February 13, according to the American Farm Bureau Federation. This program is broadcast on the second Saturday of every month between 11:30 and 12:30 a. m. central standard time over the NBC chain. Stations in and near Illinois on the hook-up are KYW, Chicago; KWK, St. Louis; WIBA, Madison; WHAS, Louisville, and WHO-WOC, Des Moines-Davenport.

Approximately 400 requests for copies of a recent radio address on the proposed state income tax by President Earl C. Smith from station WLS were received. Mr. Smith explained the main features of the bill, gave examples of its application to various amounts of income, and answered criticisms made by opponents. Copies may be had by writing the Department of Information, I. A. A., 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

The Paris Shipping Association in Edgar county at the time of its annual meeting, January 19, had 287 marketing agreements signed toward forming a concentration point as a unit of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, according to Fred L. Gumm, manager. During the past year the Paris association served 1,157 shippers, marketing 754 head of cattle, 624 calves, 3,950 hogs, and 1,192 sheep. The total value of livestock marketed was more than $100,000.

The Illinois Grain Corporation reports that 1,954 carloads of grain were shipped from 150 shipping points from September 1 to December 31, 1931.

The leading counties in carload shipments were McLean, LaSalle, Mason, Champaign, and Iroquois. September led the other months with 541 carloads.

The eighth annual meeting of the American Institute of Co-operation will be held in 1932 at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.

The open sessions of the Institute begin August 1. The Institute is an educational enterprise supported by the general farm organizations, farm co-operatives, and a number of branches of federal and state governments.

WANT TO PLAY VOLLEY BALL?

Marshall-Putnam Would Like to Schedule Contests with Other Counties

CARL Anderson of Granville, Putnam county, suggests that volley ball be added to the recreation program of the Illinois Agricultural Association as the official winter sport of farmers just as golf is the sport of professional men.

He says there is considerable interest in the sport in Marshall-Putnam county, where several teams have been playing this winter. He points out that volley ball is better suited to farm players than practically any other game, in which they would be interested.

"I have been wondering why the I. A. A. doesn't add this sport to its recreation program," he writes. "It comes during the slack season; it permits a large group from each community to play rather than just a few scattered players over the whole county; older folks can play as easily as young athletes; and it would permit county and district tournaments.

"The folks in my township have been playing volley ball one evening each week this winter. But now they want some outside teams to play. I understand there are several other communities in Marshall-Putnam county that are interested in the sport and we doubtless will get together before this winter is over.

"The size of the team can be flexible, making it fit the crowd. We have played as many as twelve to a team thus making it possible for twenty-four men to play at the same time. If our crowd is too large we prefer to choose three teams, playing them alternately, and resting one of the teams.

"The game makes an excellent mixer. Our Farm Bureau is a cross-section of the community, bringing together men from different churches, school districts and cliques. If we can get them to play together we won't have much trouble getting them to work together on our projects. I noticed one evening that we had men from five churches on the floor at one time.

"Volley ball is suitable for either sex, in fact, much more suitable for the average farm girl or woman than basketball. Ladies teams could be organized. Several ladies in our township have expressed a desire to play. Thus the Home Bureau could co-operate in popularizing the game."

Note: Is volley ball in your county? If so, would you be interested in forming a volley ball league. Write the I. A. A., 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, if interested.

Illinois Holstein Ass'n. Employs New Field Man

M. G. (Mike) Seath, formerly of Jefferson County, Wisconsin, began work as Field Representative of The Illinois Holstein Association, with headquarters at St. Charles, Illinois, in January, 1932. Mr. Seath, who enjoys a wide acquaintance and excellent reputation in the Holstein fraternity, will be engaged in extension work among the Association members in co-operation with Field Representative Jim Ball, who has been with the Association since 1927.

For the past three and one-half years, Mr. Seath has very successfully conducted the work of Secretary in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, Holstein Breeders' Association. He acquired there an outstanding reputation as a constructive worker in the field and as showman and calf club leader.

Mike Seath is doubtless most widely known as a showman having fitted and shown the Jefferson County show herd for five years, beginning in 1927, and having, in the course of this period, led into the ring such notable animals as Artis Madam Wayne Denver, Reserve All-American senior yearling in 1927, Inka Wayne Creamelle, All-American junior heifer of the same year, and Johanna Pietertje Artis Creamelle, National Grand Champion in 1927.

The Illinois Holstein Association expects to make 1932 its greatest year of service to the Holstein industry, extending particularly its service to the buyers of Illinois cattle and the help and consultation which the Association can bring to its members in meeting everyday problems of each individual in improving their herds and extending their dairy cattle market.

18% More Pigs Saved

About 18 per cent more pigs were saved in Illinois in the fall of 1931 than a year ago, and 21 per cent more were saved in the corn belt, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The survey was made through the rural mail carriers. Combining the spring and fall pig crops of 1931, an increase of about 10 per cent for Illinois and 9 per cent for the country as a whole is indicated. This increase amounts to about 4,500,000 heads of pigs in the corn belt where more than 80 per cent of the commercial hog supply is produced.

Uncle Ab says that the one form of expansion he grieves to see is the waistline.

I. A. A. Opposes Higher Rates on Soybeans

Letter to Commerce Commission Asks That Beans Be Placed in Grain Group Schedule

ON the ground that soybeans grown for commercial purposes should be classed with grain in freight rate schedules, the Illinois Agricultural Association has requested the Interstate Commerce Commission to re-classify this commodity so as to exempt it from the emergency increase which became effective early in January.

In a letter to George B. McGinty, secretary of the commission, L. J. Quasey, director of transportation for the I. A. A., set forth the objections of shippers to the increase and asked that soybeans be placed in the grain group in the rate schedule.

Under Grain Rates

"Soybeans have come into commercial prominence within the past five or six years," he said. "They have generally moved under grain rates, and the tariffs of the carriers generally make grain rates applicable on soybeans. The rail movement of soybeans is similar to that of grain. Some of last year's crop moved for export. The loading is practically the same as that of wheat or corn.

"A considerable quantity of soybeans are used for seed each year, not only for growing more beans but for growing soybean hay and for soil improvement purposes. A large portion of the crop is processed, the products being oil and meal. The oil has a wide range of industrial uses and the meal is used to feed livestock. The value of soybeans this past year and at the present time is approximately 35 cents a bushel, which compares favorably with the average price of grain.

Should Be Exempted

"From this it follows that soybeans should be treated the same as grain, and since grain was exempted from the application of the emergency increase primarily on the ground of being an agricultural product, soybeans should likewise be exempted."

Many corn belt farmers are now growing soybeans as a commercial crop instead of oats and wheat. Approximately 4,000,000 bushels go into commercial channels annually in the United States, about 2,500,000 bushels being produced in Illinois. Under the increased rates now in effect, Illinois farmers would pay an additional $25,000 a year in freight.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*
MAX HARRELSON, *Assistant Editor*

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Farm Board the Goat

IT seems to be popular to criticize and malign the Farm Board. Yet under the limitations imposed by recent economic trends and the Agricultural Marketing Act it is doubtful if any other group of men could have done better.

The Farm Board has been blamed either directly or by implication for the discouraging decline in the prices of wheat, cotton, livestock, dairy products, and produce. It is held responsible for the shortcomings of co-operatives, although even at their worst the overhead costs of co-operative sales agencies are decidedly less than the toll taken by the "trade."

The Farm Board is made the goat, and a most convenient goat so far as the middlemen and the commodity exchanges are concerned. The anti-Farm Board propaganda of the latter group and the newspapers and trade journals that front for them is easily understandable. They have a selfish interest in resisting inroads by farmer-owned agencies into the profits of distribution.

But public denunciation by farm representatives is not in good taste. If the Board has made some mistakes it is only human. Certainly it is no more responsible for the deflation in farm prices than it is for the tremendous shrink in stocks and bonds, the low price of copper and silver, the grasshopper plague, or drouths and floods. The Board has made a conscientious effort to assist the commodity co-operatives in co-ordinating and improving their sales service. It can exercise due authority in correcting mistakes which may have been made by organizations receiving Farm Board aid. More than that it cannot do until the Marketing Act is amended.

Government Policy and Agriculture

GOVERNMENTAL policies since the war and the indifference of the nation to the farm problem are responsible for the plight of agriculture, George N. Peek of Moline, Ill., declared in an address before the War Industries Board Association in New York City recently.

"Our policy for the excessive expansion of foreign trade in industrial products was a mistaken one," said Mr. Peek. "We have been trying to maintain our war-time industrial facilities at a capacity above peace-time demand. We have loaned abroad more money than represented by our entire war debt. We have put the facilities of our gigantic Department of Commerce behind the movement to expand foreign trade just as though we were a debtor nation, as we were before the war, instead of a creditor nation, as we emerged from the war.

"We have half the gold supply of the world, so that foreign nations cannot pay us in gold; and we have prevented their paying us in goods and services by our tariffs, although at the same time we have insisted upon the payment of war debts. We have gone even further; to the extent that we have captured foreign markets, we have interfered with the normal relations of other countries between themselves."

This intelligent and concise statement of facts brings out in bold relief the underlying reasons for the steady decline in agriculture since 1920. European war debts and excessive American industrial expansion have stimulated agricultural production abroad and dried up foreign markets for our farm products. And the concentration of wealth at home in too few hands followed by industrial retrenchment, fear, unemployment, and destitution for so many now have completed the rout of farm prices.

While post mortems on the cause of our troubles do not lead the way out, they are useful in helping us avoid the same mistakes again.

From a Rural Mail Carrier

Editor of I. A. A. RECORD:

In the January RECORD I noticed an article by Mr. F. J. McNair of Hamilton county with a heading "Postoffice Salaries." I should like to ask Mr. McNair if he was including rural route carrier when he mentioned "Postal Employees"? If so, on what grounds does he ask them to take a reduction in wages?

I wish it was possible for Mr. McNair to accompany me or any other carrier who has dirt roads to travel over. Am sure he would agree that the carriers earn their salaries.

I am a rural carrier, also a Farm Bureau member of Woodford county, and have always tried to help our county organization as much as possible.

At present the roads are frozen after several days of rain and heavy travel, consequently the ruts are deep and crooked and my car needs extra tall wheels to clear the bumps. But I try to give my patrons service with a smile even though my fingers get cold fishing pennies from the mail boxes.

So, Mr. McNair, why not try and reduce the cost of the government by reducing the salaries of persons who are not as closely connected with the farmer as the rural carriers are?

GEORGE T. CLARK,
Woodford County, Ill.

From a Postal Employee

Editor of I. A. A. RECORD:

As a member of the Farm Bureau and I. A. A., also an employee in the Postal Service, may I ask that you publish the following in response to the article written by F. J. McNair in the January issue on "Postoffice Salaries."

"I have served in the capacity of postal employee for the past 29 years and I think I know at least a few things with reference to this department—the responsibility attached thereto, the expenditure necessary to carry on this service, and also the rate of postage charged to meet this expenditure.

"I'll agree with you, Mr. McNair, the Postal Dept. does have a deficit, and has had for many years back, even during the best times. This department is not intended as a money-making proposition, although it could easily be made into one. This is a service to you, as you can go anywhere and you will not get one-tenth for your money as the service which the Postal Dept. gives you.

Salaries the Same

"You would still be getting this service cheap if the cost were five times as high, in which case the postal employees might be better paid. And still you think that postal salaries are too high. They are practically the same as when the farmer was getting six or eight times for wheat and corn over what he is getting now. And we, as well as everyone else had to pay the price for everything the farmer raised.

"You did not see any articles written at that time about the salaries of postal employees being raised in proportion to the raise the farmer got. No, I think not. You also never read a word from the postal employees, condemning the farmer because he was receiving ridiculous prices for everything he raised. The farmer received high prices for years, and the biggest reason that some are in bad today is, that because of his greed for more, he bought still more land, and he is now stuck with it. The farmer who is not in debt today is getting along all right and he will continue to do so.

The Army and Navy

"You speak of taxes being so high. Yes, we all know that they are. But do you really think that the Postal Department is at fault on account of it, even in a small way? I know it is not, and so do you. Also, do you really know just what government tax you pay? Look it up, you will find it one of your smallest tax items. Do you know where the heaviest tax burdens of the U. S. fall? No? Well, I'll tell you—the United States army and navy. Do you know the second largest tax burden? It is for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, a department created for the sole benefit of the farmer. And who do you suppose pays this tax? Just the farmer? Not by any means. Everyone helps pay, and the postal employees do their share?

"But why kick about that now? Considering all the wonderful improvements we have received the past 15 years, such as schools, roads, governmental services of various kinds and fine public improvements, what else can we expect? The Postal employees sincerely regret the deplorable condition of some of the farmers, but *who* is to blame? Should the regular standing salaries of postal employees be cut now, to meet 30c corn, and have nothing done about it when it sold for one and two dollars? That is certainly a very *'broad-minded'* view of the situation, isn't it? And to think that this so-called depression is less than a year old.

Once a Farmer

"I am glad to say that I am a Postal worker, an employee of the government, in the greatest business of the U. S. today. I have also been a farmer previous to this work, and with years of experience in the Postal Department serving farmers, I should know something about them, and I certainly am interested in them, anything which pertains to them, and above all, I like to see them prosperous and successful.

"I am associated with the I. A. A., and I must say it certainly does not behoove the farmer to continually present for publication through the columns of their farm journals articles antagonistic to the Postal employees, or any other class of laborers for that matter, but especially the rural carriers, who through the generosity of the Postal Department in creating the rural routes, is the farmers' best friend. And I fully believe any fair-minded person will bear me out in this statement, and I am glad to say that my experience has proven that the greatest per cent of the farmers are of the fair-minded type."

JOHN C. ALEXANDER,
Tazewell County, Ill.

More About Postal Salaries

G. W. WEEKS of Tazewell county expresses himself feelingly in a 3,200 word letter upholding the postoffice service and salary schedule. Space does not permit publication of the entire letter. Mr. Weeks says in part:

"I entered the Postal service in 1919 at a salary of $90 per month, and was sent to Chicago to work in the Union Terminal of the Railway Mail Service. At that time bread was fifteen cents per loaf, sugar was eighteen dollars per hundred, potatoes three dollars per bushel, and rent and other living expenses were correspondingly high. Mr. McNair, I suppose, lived during that period and should know what awful prices had to be paid for everything that was purchased.

Loses $50 a Month

"I worked in Chicago about three months when I was sent out on the railroads as a railway postal clerk. This service required that I spend at least a part of my time away from home, with the attendant necessary expense, all to be paid out of ninety dollars per month. In November of that year I resigned my position in the Railway Mail Service, after discovering that I had found it necessary to spend approximately fifty dollars per month more than I was getting.

"During the time we lived in Chicago we exercised the utmost care in providing for ourselves; in fact, we were unable to buy enough to eat in order that our rent might be paid and carfare provided. During that year and the next two to follow, many railway mail clerks found it necessary to quit the service because of inadequate pay. I wonder if Mr. McNair could have done any better than I did, or than the dozens of other clerks did. Also, I wonder if the years 1919, '20 and '21 come within the meaning of the word 'many' which he used when he stated 'for many years.' That much for the Railway Postal clerks who were paid 'unnecessarily high salaries.'

"Next, let us consider the case of the rural letter carriers. At the time of our entry into the World War in 1917, the rural carrier was getting $1,500 per annum. From that amount it was necessary to pay the expense of keeping a team of horses, for which he had to buy hay, corn and oats for feed, and straw for bedding. Also, he had to have a pasture for them during the summer months, which, as a rule, he had to rent. At that time the rural carrier was also using a car for delivery, when the roads were good, and in fact, the rural patrons demanded this service. Incident to the use of the car, was the necessary purchase of gas, oil and tires, in addition to the depreciation in value of the car.

"After our inception in the war, as everyone knows, prices of commodities went up and up, and continued that way until about 1922, when we had some decrease in certain articles such as sugar, bread and a few others, but high prices continued on other things until the beginning of the present depression in 1929. Did the salaries of the rural carriers follow this upward trend in prices? Not so that Mr McNair could notice it. Before the war the rural carriers got along fairly well on $1,500 per annum, but I don't know of any of them who got rich.

Rural Carrier in 1920

"On March 15th, 1920, I accepted a position as rural carrier at a base pay of $1,500 per annum, plus $30 a mile for excess mileage, purchased an automobile for $800, a team of horses for $200, a set of second hand harness for $25 and a mail wagon for $175. During that year I kept account of the necessary expense of serving my route, and found that it amounted to $810 per annum. On July 1st of that year my salary was increased to $1,800 base pay with excess milage, which made me a salary of $1,920, which, after deducting $810 necessary expense of running my route, left me a net income of $1,100 for my year's work. If Mr. McNair can explain why that was an 'unnecessarily large salary' with prices as they were at that time, he can do better than I can. I wouldn't be surprised to learn that he made more money than that himself, but what he made wasn't 'unnecessarily large.' Mr. McNair should have had to keep himself and family and buy everything he used on that salary, and then he would be able to realize just how 'unnecessarily high' it was.

"This salary pay continued until July 1, 1925, when it was again increased by the addition of a maintenance allowance, which increased the pay of carriers at our office approximately three hundred dollars. By adding this three hundred dollars to the $1,100 previous net pay, we find that the carriers were receiving a net salary of $1,400 after July 1st, 1925. But what about what had been happening to them the past eight years? With prices continuing the same as they were before, this increase was greatly needed, but still it failed to furnish the carrier with what might be considered an 'unnecessarily high salary.' However, now that 'the depression is on,' as Mr. McNair puts it, and prices have decreased considerably, the rural carrier is just

(Continued on next page)

finding himself in a position where he is receiving a salary adequately large to allow him to put away a few dollars each month, and pay off some of his past losses. And now at this satisfactory period, Mr. McNair insists that the salaries 'be greatly reduced.'

"Mr. McNair says at the last of his article that 'he believes all farm organizations and farm papers should get busy and demand this reform,' but a little before this statement he says he wants this country to be a government of, for and by the people. How does he coincide those two statements? Would it be a government of, for and by the people if the agricultural associations and farm papers could cause the postal employees to sustain a cut in their salaries? Aren't the postal employees as much a part of the people of this country as the farm organizations and farm papers? What would Mr. McNair say if the postal employees should be able to tell him how much he should get for his corn? Does he think the postal employees should have nothing to say about whether or not they should have a cut? I wonder what he would have said if, during the year 1921 when he was getting $45 per ton for alfalfa hay, the postal employees had demanded that he receive half that much. But did they do it? No. They peddled right along on their little old pre-war salaries and hoped for better times to come. Now those better times are here and the other fellow is yelping his head off about what unnecessarily large salaries the uncomplaining postal employees are receiving.

Farm Papers Subsidized

"He says that 'all farm organizations and farm papers get busy and demand this reform.' The farm papers and the farm organizations who are responsible for the edition of the farm papers might well consider that the Post Office Department is furnishing them a concession that is furnished to no other business. The Post Office Department allows newspapers and periodicals free transportation in the mails in the counties of publication, and bulk rates on mailings outside the counties of publication. These bulk rates are so ridiculously low as to be less than half the rates of postage on the same mailings if sent by individuals. Mr. McNair, as a member of one of these farm organizations, might do well to insist that his organization furnish a vote of thanks to the Post Office Department for these concessions, rather than write articles for his paper that will tend to cause the department no end of trouble by fostering a feeling of unrest among the readers of that paper and a misunderstanding of such vital things as postal employees' salaries. These concessions are of such financial value to publications that editors themselves should see to it that no article should appear in the columns which would tend to cause the Post Office Department the least trouble whatever.

School Teachers Cut

"Of course, the idea behind this desire to cut salaries is to lower taxes, and everyone knows that taxes are very high and should be lowered And in nearly every community there are those who think first of slashing salaries of postal workers and public school teachers. But if just a little thought is given to the matter, it will be readily seen that by doing so, very little will be accomplished in the way of lowering individual taxes. This salary slashing took place in our community last year and the victims were the public school teachers. Each teacher received a 10 per cent cut and a big blow was made about the first step in tax lowering. When it was all over and the community began to do some figuring, it was found that the salary cut had actually saved the average tax payer about ten cents. So the school teachers were called upon to lose from $100 to $180 in salary so that the individual tax payer could save a dime. That was what I call mighty poor judgment, for it disrupted the morale of the school faculty, and if kept up long enough, will completely demoralize the entire school system and our kiddies will be the sufferers. And the same thing will happen to the postal workers if their salaries are cut, and you men and women who demand this cut will lose a whole lot more in postal efficiency than you will save in taxes. Think it over."

Farmers in England Having a Hard Time

A recent editorial in The Field (London), a British agricultural journal, says: "Depression has settled in a heavy cloud over the farming industry. The markets last week were as cheerless as could be imagined. Wheat, salvaged from the rainstorms of a miserable harvest, was selling at 1 pound a quarter (fourth of a ton) which is barely half the cost of production. Fat cattle, pigs, sheep and even dairy cows, after the announcement of next year's contract prices, were down in price again. Farming in this country does, indeed seem a hopeless business at times.

But farmers must hold on. From Norfolk the answer may come that there is no option when two-thirds of the farms virtually belong to the banks, and they have no desire to foreclose. Holding on is a nerve-racking feat when the very foundations of business slip away. To-day there is no branch of British agriculture which can maintain its position. None has escaped the devastating competetion from abroad, where labor is cheap or exports are subsidized to maintain agriculture at all costs in this topsy-turvy world.

Low Milk Price

Even the milk market is assailed, and now dairy farmers have to accept no more than 9d. a gallon for their milk through the year because it has become hopelessly unprofitable to manufacture condensed milk, dried milk and cheese in competition with the bargain sales conducted by overseas producers in our markets. If we were competing on equal terms, farmers in this country would have no grievance. But we are not. The cleverest producers, men who do not waste a penny on superfluous labor or extravagant feeding stuffs, are beaten by the prices of imported produce.

If the encouragement of farming were regarded by our politicians as one means of righting the adverse trade balance, farmers could hold on with renewed hope. Once confidence in the industry is restored, there will be no lack of enterprise. We should be able to count on a great impetus to production, and this in turn would be reflected in many industries whose fortunes are closely bound up with agriculture."

"Too Much Salesmanship Responsible for Depression"

Dean-Emeritus Davenport Advocates Conference for Permanent Welfare of All

IN the next economic cycle, organized agriculture must resist the salesmanship of industry which is responsible for the present plight of the farmer, declared Dr. Eugene Davenport at the University of Illinois during Farm and Home Week. Industry brought on the collapse of agriculture by over-selling the world on extravagance, he said.

Dean Davenport spoke on the subject, "What Shall We Do with the Next Cycle?"

When Tide Turns

"When the tide turns, instead of permitting the man with something to sell to do all the talking and again bewitch the public with a false and dangerous psychology," he continued, "let the American Farm Bureau and the National Grange invite to a conference the biggest and best of our industrial fraternity, together with bankers and organized labor, to meet around a common table and discuss the situation as a whole.

"Such a conference should be guided by the permanent welfare of all classes, recognizing the natural danger of a gulf between the price level of that of manufactured goods and that of foods and the perils of artificial methods in trade as bound to force the situation to the dizzy and dangerous heights from which we have just taken our economic and social tumble.

Greedy for More

"The present crash all happened as a result of a desire on the part of all branches of industry to show each year a vast increase in volume of business done and of paper profits piled up, often regardless of methods or of consequences. It established and maintained an impassable gulf between manufactured goods and farm prices. It has wrecked thousands of young families whose inexperience was unable to withstand the onslaughts of high pressure salesmanship. And now it has broken down of its own weight, destroyed the farmers' market and brought distress everywhere."

A 15 per cent patronage dividend was declared by the directors of the Peoria County Service Company prior to the annual meeting of the company January 16. Six hundred ninety-two Farm Bureau members will participate in the distribution of $12,000 patronage refund.

Buy Enough Serum to Vaccinate 1,500,000 Pigs

Farm Bureaus Co-Operate to Protect 1932 Hog Crop Against Cholera

ILLINOIS farmers bought enough anti-hog cholera serum and virus co-operatively during 1931 to vaccinate 1,500,000 hogs, it was revealed at the annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association at Rockford.

"During the 12 months' period ending November 30, the association purchased for its 73 member counties a total of 49,321,245 cubic centimeters of anti-hog cholera serum and hog cholera virus," stated the annual report of Ray E. Miller, secretary-treasurer of the organization. "In addition to purchasing this large volume of serum and virus, the association secured prices from manufacturing companies on other biologic supplies and instruments.

"The 1931 volume represents an increase of approximately 50 per cent over the best previous year. Prices paid for the serum, which was practically all of the clear concentrated variety, are the lowest ever obtained for supplies of this quality.

"The quality of the serum is proved by the fact that less than 200 trouble cases from all causes were reported during the year in spite of the widespread cholera outbreaks in the state. In other words, the ratio of trouble cases reported to total herds treated was about six-tenths of one per cent."

In April the association was re-incorporated under the Agricultural Co-operative Act of Illinois, so as to give member counties control and ownership through the issuance of common and preferred stock proportional to the amount of business done by each county.

Contracts for 1932 supplies of serum and virus totaling 38,785,000 cubic centimeters have already been awarded the two successful bidding companies at prices substantially lower than those in effect during 1931.

Indianapolis Producers Earned $45,000 in 1931

Net earnings of the Producers Commission Association at the Indianapolis stock yards during 1931 were $45,000, according to Sid Cherrill, field representative of the I. A. A. in livestock marketing, who spoke at the annual meeting of the Producers January 26 at Indianapolis.

Since the organization started ten years ago cash refunds to member patrons have been 25 per cent of the commission fees. The year 1931 was one of the best years the organization has gone through, Mr. Cherrill said. Total net earnings for the ten years approximate $600,000 and more than $385,000 have been refunded. About one-third of all the livestock received in Indianapolis during the past ten years has been handled by this co-operative agency.



These women served a fine oyster stew at the annual meeting of the Tabor (DeWitt county) Shipping Association recently, writes G. E. Middleton of the Indianapolis Producers.

Indiana Farm Bureau Buys a Serum Plant

Co-Operative Ass'n. Buys Warehouse and Office Buildings

THE Indiana Farm Bureau operates the only plant in Indiana, which manufactures anti-hog cholera serum under government inspection, according to a recent statement. The Farm Bureau recently took over the plant operated by the Swine Breeders Pure Serum Company and began manufacturing serum shortly after the first of the year.

This company has been providing anti-hog cholera serum and virus to swine raisers of Indiana and other states for sixteen years. Approximately 3,000 Indiana farmers are interested in the plant either as stockholders or users of its products. The new plant, valued at $120,000, has an annual manufacturing capacity of 20,000,000 c. c. of serum and a relative amount of virus.

The manufacture of tankage will be carried on in connection and also the making of soaps for household uses.

Farm Supplies Also

Co-operative purchasing of farm supplies in Indiana is proving to be one of the most thriving projects of the state Farm Bureau. The operating facilities of the company, known as the Indiana Farm Bureau Co-operative Association, now includes three buildings in Indianapolis. A large volume of business has been developed in mixed feeds, field seeds, farm machinery, fertilizer, oils and greases and other farm supplies which figure in the cost of production.

The plant of the state co-operative is located near the entrance to the Indianapolis stock yards, which makes it convenient for livestock truck drivers to haul supplies back to their home communities on return trips.

Market 23,463 Cars Live Stock Co-operatively

Annual Report Reveals Trends in Marketing During 1931

THE outstanding developments in livestock marketing in 1931 were the expansion of trucking and the increase in the movement of livestock direct from country points to packers, according to the annual report of Ray E. Miller, director of livestock marketing.

"Both of these factors have resulted in a further decrease in the number of active livestock shipping associations in the state," Miller states, "and have made it imperative that producers develop a different type of machinery to assemble and ship livestock.

"The larger marketing units, or county marketing associations, have proved successful because they are able to make frequent and regular shipments, to practice greater selectivity in moving livestock of different grades and weights to the market where it is in most demand, and to broaden the market outlet."

Seven County Ass'ns.

Seven county marketing associations are in operation in Macon, Vermilion, Shelby, Iroquois, Champaign, McDonough, and Coles counties, and units of the state association are being organized in Edgar, McLean, Knox and Warren counties, Miller said.

The Illinois Livestock Marketing Association was organized to serve as a parent organization for these county units, to correlate their operation, to standardize their methods, and to prevent as far as possible competition between county associations.

Illinois farmers marketed co-operatively 23,463 carloads of livestock during the year. This was a decrease in volume in comparison with the previous year, but was a larger percentage of the receipts at the markets due to a decline in total receipts. Eighty Illinois County Farm Bureaus now have livestock marketing as a major project.

Kane Co. Service Co.

Kane County Service Company has called our attention to an error in the article about their company in the January issue of the I. A. A. RECORD wherein it was stated, "The regular 7% preferred stock dividend and a 10% patronage refund have been declared, payable at a later date." This should have read, "The regular 7% preferred stock dividend and a 10% patronage refund have been paid, and another 5% patronage refund has been declared, payable at a later date."

Tazewell Service Co. Pays 15% Cash Dividend

Annual Meeting First to Be Held In New Building at Pekin

THE Tazewell Service Company had sufficient earnings during the past year to pay a 15 per cent patronage dividend to Farm Bureau members who were customers of the company, it was revealed at the recent annual meeting in Pekin.

More than a million gallons of SERVICE petroleum products were distributed by the company. Approximately 2,800 gallons of kerosene, gasoline, oil and grease were sold daily to farmers of the county. These sales represent a gain of 214.9 per cent in gasoline, 138 per cent in kerosene, 115.9 per cent in lubricating oil, and 200.9 per cent in grease during the year in comparison with the seven months' period of operation during the preceding year, according to Clyde Woolsey, manager.

On the basis of volume of products handled by each of the 47 local service companies associated with the Illinois Farm Supply Company during the past year, Tazewell Service Company held seventh place in gasoline, twelfth in kerosene, fourth in lubrication oil, and fifth in grease.

Three Storage Plants

The company operates three bulk storage stations, located at Pekin, Delavan, and Richmond Crossing, with eight service trucks operating throughout the county. Further distribution is made from ten privately owned and operated filling stations located at various points in the county.

The net earnings for the year on the basis of paid in capital stock represents a profit of 97.7 per cent on the investment. The sum of $1,398.25 was paid in dividends on preferred stock in addition to patronage refunds totaling $15,648.25. More than $5,000 was added to the reserve fund.

One farmer will receive more than $500 in patronage refunds for the year's purchases, thirty members more than $50, 60 members more than $25, and 410 more than their annual Farm Bureau dues. Nearly 350 non-members bought supplies totaling $27,500 from the company, which was approximately 23 per cent of the sales. The profit on this made up most of the fund set aside as surplus. Walter Frazee is president and George Storey, secretary. Directors for 1932 are the same as they were last year.

Opening Event

The annual meeting of the service company was the opening event for the new Farm Bureau building at Pekin which is one of the largest and finest of its kind in the United States. It was built by the Tazewell County Farm Bureau and associated organizations to house the offices of the various companies and provide auditorium facilities for meetings.

Farm Bureau members came in such numbers from all corners of the county to dedicate the new structure that the assembly room and hall in the basement were crowded to capacity. The Tazewell Bureau deserves much credit for completing a venture like this in a year such as 1931. The building will serve as the permanent office for the Farm Bureau, the Farmers' Automobile Insurance Association, the Tazewell Service Company, and other subsidiary organizations.



Tazewell County Farm Bureau's new office building houses the organization's many activities.

Woodford Pays 18% In Patronage Dividends

The Woodford County Service Company announced an 18 per cent patronage dividend at the annual meeting of the Farm Bureau and Service Company on January 7, according to Manager G. G. Ludwig. Ten per cent dividend checks were distributed at the meeting and 8 per cent will be paid at a later date. The 536 Farm Bureau members who have patronized the company will receive approximately $9,000. The non-members patronizing the company are almost twice the number of Farm Bureau member patrons.

Refrigeration and Hard Roads Affect Dairying

Mergers in Milk and Dairy Industry Reveal Need for Producer Organization

ILLINOIS dairy farmers, more completely organized than most other producers, are faced with new problems resulting from recent important developments affecting the industry, J. B. Countiss, director of dairy marketing for the I. A. A., said in his annual report.

The development of a network of hard roads, improved refrigeration, and the tendency toward increased production of milk for the fluid market are at the bottom of some of the new problems which will have to be worked out in the near future.

A great merger is now taking place in the dairy industry, the dairy department report states. It makes possible a transfer of milk from one plant to another of the same company or from one milk shed to another in times of stress or disagreement.

Haul Long Distances

The development of hard surfaced roads and improved refrigeration makes possible the transportation of milk over long distances, which was not true a few years ago. The tendency toward increased production of this perishable product is also a problem confronting the farmer who undertakes dairying as a life work.

Bargaining associations resisted price declines in milk during 1931 and were far more successful than most of the lesser organized farm commodities in maintaining a reasonable income. In downward market trends, the price of fluid milk has not fallen as fast nor as far as most other farm products.

This situation created a new problem, however. It encouraged many farmers to go into milk production and their addition to the total production caused burdensome surpluses to appear near the close of the year. Much of this surplus was produced by farmers who had not had much experience in the milk business, and it is very questionable whether the milk they are producing and which is causing the disturbance on the markets is being produced at a profit.

This serves as an example of what happens when one industry becomes well organized and begins to benefit those who engage in that line of production.

Tonnage Limestone and Phosphate Lower in 1931

Quality Material Remains High, Annual Report of J. R. Bent States

ALTHOUGH agricultural limestone and ground rock phosphate for agricultural purposes were lower in cost in 1931, there was a substantial reduction in the tonnage used during the year, J. R. Bent, director of the limestone-phosphate department of the Illinois Agricultural Association, showed in his annual report released at the I. A. A. convention last week.

"Several factors have combined to cause this," he said. "Chief among them is low farm income which cut in on the phosphate and limestone demand during the latter half of the year when normally the greatest use is made of these commodities.

"During the spring the tonnage figures compared quite favorably with a similar period in 1930, but with the continual decline in farm prices, coupled with bank closings, farmers were unable to secure funds to purchase these soil improvement materials. As a result sales could not be made by the companies except on a basis of extended payment dates.

Drought Also Cause

"Another cause in the shrinkage in tonnage, especially in the southern part of the state, is the fact that the severe drought of 1930 resulted in clover failures in many fields which previously had been limed and these fields were put back into clover in 1931 instead of additional fields which normally would have been limed and used for that purpose.

"An estimate for the state indicates that the amount of these commodities used in 1931 was about 40 per cent of the amount used in 1930. Ninety-three County Farm Bureaus, representing 97 counties, signed limestone contracts with the I. A. A. at the beginning of the year to take advantage of the discounts secured through the organization.

"When it came time for the companies to submit prices for the second half of the year, the I. A. A. refused to accept them, and the final result was a general reduction throughout the state. Although there was struggle, which came near disrupting the agreement, all the prominent companies, except one, agreed to reduce prices and extend the agreement. But even the low prices failed to produce business.

"Under conditions such as prevailed in 1931, it was natural to expect that quarry operators would become careless and indifferent in the matter of the grade of the material. It is, therefore, gratifying to be able to report that instead the grade has been steadily improved. Under pressure from the I. A. A. various companies have installed finer screens and better methods of cleaning and preparation."

NOTICE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ELECTION OF DELEGATES

NOTICE is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of February and March, 1932, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the by-laws of the Association.

During February annual meetings will be held in McHenry, Will and DeKalb counties.

During March annual meetings will be held in Kankakee, McDonough, Boone and Winnebago counties.

Feb. 1, 1932.

Signed,
G. E. METZGER, *Secretary.*

Armour & Co. Packers Report $23,000,000 Loss

THAT declining meat prices in 1931 hit the packers a hard blow is indicated by the $23,000,000 deficit recently reported by Armour and Company for the year just closed. The surplus of the company was cut from $43,000,000 to $20,000,000. An inventory loss of $22,000,000 was sustained.

Although tonnage sales were practically the same, price declines in various meat products ranging from 20 to 50 per cent reduced the gross income to about 70 per cent of the 1930 returns.

Despite the poor earnings, however, the company retired $5,000,000 of funded debts, nearly $7,000,000 of preferred stock of subsidiary companies, and $2,000,000 of Illinois preferred stock without additional financing, the annual statement said. Current assets on October 31 totaled $138,616,230, while current liabilities were only $13,724,177. Cash on hand was $33,208,706, an increase of $21,305,979.

"Current operating costs have been so adjusted that results for recent months have been on a more favorable basis," said T. G. Lee, president. "It is apparent that stabilization of commodity values and any subsequent improvement in general business conditions should be favorably reflected in the earnings of the company."

Soybean Ass'n. Handles Larger Volume in 1931

Quality of Crop Excellent, Report Membership Gain Over 1930

THE volume of 1931 soybeans handled through the Soybean Marketing Association showed a considerable increase over the 1930 volume, according to the annual report of Wilbur H. Coultas, manager of the association.

"The quality of our 1931 crop was excellent," said Mr. Coultas, "and most of the carloads handled were good enough to grade No. 2. A few cars graded No. 3 and only three cars graded sample. There were four carloads of outstanding quality which graded No. 1 and received a premium of one cent per bushel."

229 Elevators

He estimates that by the time the 1931 crop is disposed of, the association will have handled 1,500,000 bushels during the year. Last year the volume was 1,150,000 bushels. This year's beans were handled through 229 co-operating elevators located in 30 counties. The members' beans were handled and reported by the contracting elevators for an average handling charge of approximately three cents a bushel.

During the summer membership campaign, 1,118 new members were signed, bringing the total membership to 4,096. Four new counties signed a sufficient number of members to organize and elect advisory councils.

"Because there was some demand on the part of contract elevators to handle quantities of beans from non-member growers, the Soybean Marketing Association handled a large processor's daily bids on a brokerage basis," Coultas said. "Thirty-nine carloads of non-member soybeans were handled on this account.

Want to Get In

"There was an increase in acreage of harvested soybeans in other corn belt states in 1931 and there has been a large number of requests on the part of growers in other states to take advantage of the pooling privileges of the Soybean Marketing Association. In all probabilities, the board of directors and corporate management will arrange to broaden out their field to take in growers from other states, looking toward the formation of a central marketing association and the consequent control of a larger volume of the commodity."

Country Life Ins. Co. Makes Big Gain in '31

Adds Nearly $9,000,000 to Business In Force, Doubles Assets

COUNTRY Life Insurance Company finished its third year with approximately $44,000,000 of business in force, according to the annual report of Manager L. A. Williams given at the annual convention.

This company, sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association and the County Farm Bureaus, and owned and controlled by the 60,000 Farm Bureau members of the state, gained $9,000,000 in paid for business in 1931 to lead all Illinois companies and to place well toward the top among the 338 companies for actual gain in business.

Low Lapse Rate

Not only did the 1,100 agents write a good volume of business, but the lapse of policies was held down to 8.5 per cent, which is considered unusually low in a year like 1931, Mr. Williams said. A regular monthly gain in new business is shown by the report. There were two months during the year in which regular business written exceeded $2,000,000.

Dividends paid out in 1931 to policyholders totaled approximately $46,000, a distribution made one year earlier than the guarantees in the policy. This was due partly to the low death claim figure, which was only $130,000 for the year.

Assets Are Doubled

The assets of the company are now well over $1,000,000, or double the assets a year ago. More important than this, however, is the fact that the assets are in the most liquid form possible, Mr. Williams said. Highest type bonds constitute the entire holdings of Country Life.

"Although the company was organized at the beginning of the worst financial crisis in history, the more credit is due it for the great record made during such a time," he said. "Fortunately, life insurance came through this financial strain with flying colors, and proved that it could weather the worst of storms and maintain the highest known security for its policyholders."

Actuary's Statement

Lynn A. Glover, president of L. A. Glover & Company, actuaries for the company, made the following statement regarding Country Life:

"It is very gratifying, in reviewing the progress of Country Life through the stormy year of 1931, to see the company forging steadily forward, establishing new records in growth, persistency of business, and establishing itself more firmly as a conservative financial institution. Deriving its support entirely from the citizens of Illinois, it seems remarkable that in twelve months the company has doubled its assets, paid dividends to its policyholders, increased its surplus practically $100,000, and actually gained $8,500,000 to a total paid for amount of insurance outstanding of $43,768,000.

"The wisdom of its ultra-conservative investment program has been justified by the fact that not one security held by the company has defaulted in interest or principal. Its mortality gains continue to prove the wisdom and care exercised in the selection of the company's risks.

"The continued confidence of the people in Country Life, evidenced by its growth and the persistency of its business is well merited, and the management is to be congratulated upon the business-like, conservative and economical record it has established."

Grain Co-ops. Choose Advisory Committees

Ballots have been mailed by the Farm Board to approximately 3,500 co-operative associations who have been asked to establish new advisory committees for wheat and coarse grains. Elections were scheduled to be held January 26 at the offices of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, Chicago. The new committees will serve for one year beginning February 1, 1932.

The co-operatives will select seven members for each of the committees as provided in the Agricultural Marketing Act. Five will be chosen by districts and the other two who "shall be experienced handlers or processors of the commodity, will be chosen at large."

Members now serving on the wheat advisory committee include George S. Milnor, Chicago; Bert Lang, St. Louis; F. J. Wilmer, Rosalia, Washington; John Manley, Enid, Oklahoma; William Settle, Indianapolis; J. A. Schnitzler, Froid, Montana; and E. G. Tharp, Protection, Kansas.

Members of the present coarse grains advisory committee are S. J. Cottington, Stanhope, Iowa; George S. Milnor, Chicago; James Murray, Chicago; Wayland Magee, Bennington, Nebraska; Earl C. Smith, Detroit, Illinois; C. E. Huff, Chicago; and L. J. Taber, Columbus, Ohio.

Taking advantage of price decreases, Japan has increased importation of American raw cotton and now ranks ahead of Germany as the best market for this product.

Illinois Grain Corp. Closes Year with 80 Elevators

Red Top Seed Growers Exchange Gains in Membership

THE Illinois Grain Corporation, a regional co-operative, closed the year 1931 with a membership of more than 80 co-operative elevators, representing an annual volume of 14,000,000 bushels of grain, Harrison Fahrnkopf, director of grain marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association, said in his annual report for 1931 released on January 28 at Rockford.

At the beginning of the year there were only 32 member elevators, handling 5,500,000 bushels of grain, he said. In outlining the set-up he explained that the organization requires local elevators to operate as full co-operatives conforming to the Capper-Volstead Act to be eligible for membership.

Outstanding Year

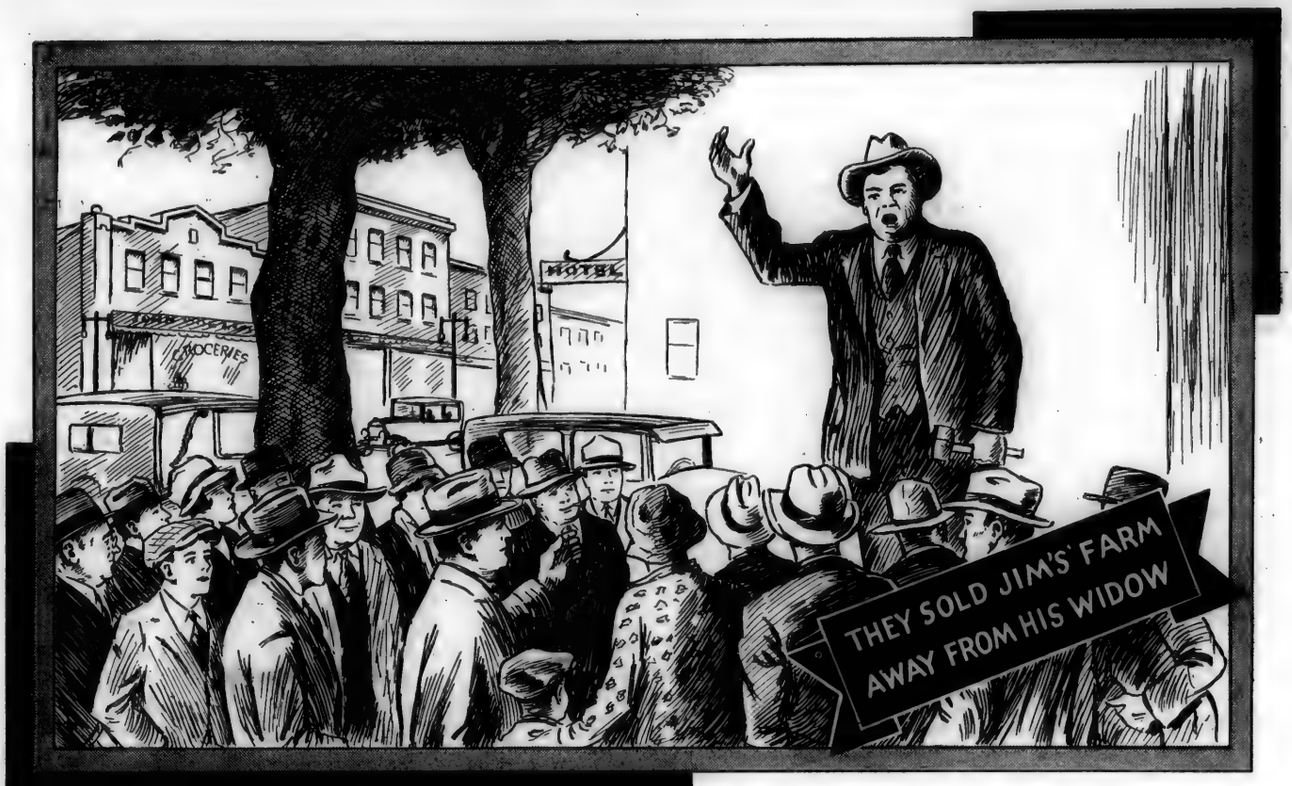
"In grain marketing, the year 1931 will stand out from all past years in that for the first time we have gone through a full period of 12 months with a state-wide and nation-wide machine at the service of the individual producer through his local co-operative," Mr. Fahrnkopf said. "The elevators which have taken action to become members of the Illinois Grain Corporation might be considered as pioneers in the movement. They have given loyal support to the state regional and to the Farmers National Grain Corporation."

Membership Grows

Mr. Fahrnkopf also told of the growth of the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange at Flora, Ill., another co-operative to which he gave considerable time during the year. This organization showed a marked increase both in membership and in the quantity of red top seed handled, he said.

953 New Members

"Nine hundred and fifty new member-growers were added to the Exchange during the year," his report stated. "The total is now 2,738 members. Although final records are not yet obtainable, the organization handled in 1931 one of the largest volumes of seed in its history. New cleaning machinery has been added to the plant and the exchange received the crop through 25 receiving points. Nine bonded warehouses are being used to handle the red top. C. H. James became manager of the co-operative last May." The red top seed co-operative is the only one of its kind in the world. Southern Illinois farmers grow around 90 per cent of the red top seed produced in the United States.



A Forced Sale can be prevented with Life Insurance

U.S. SENATOR CAPPER OF KANSAS SAYS —

"The farm mortgage debt in the U. S., which has more than doubled since 1920, can be paid off within a generation by means of life insurance.

"So much of the farm mortgage debt could be protected in this way that mortgages would no longer be a menace to agriculture and the future of the soil.

"Business men now make a practice of covering their indebtedness with life insurance. It would be possible to provide for the farm mortgage debt in the same way. The farmer's mortgage could be cancelled with the maturity of the policy."

"JIM would have paid for the farm if he had lived," everyone said. Too bad he didn't let life insurance finish his job. A COUNTRY LIFE policy would have cleaned up the mortgage, given his widow and children a deed to the farm.

Every forced sale is a record of someone's unfinished work. We never know what the future holds for us. "Unfinished business" describes all that many men thoughtlessly leave for their loved ones as a heritage.

Country Life's mortgage insurance policy provides a definite way to keep the farm in the family, to provide for the future. If you pass on it will mean that your plans will be finished. If you live, the policy can be converted into retirement income . . . a check every month to insure comfort and leisure in your declining years.

Don't delay, act now, get the facts, mail the coupon for full information.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
608 South Dearborn Street Chicago

I am interested in Country Life's Mortgage Retirement policy. Send me all the facts about the use of life insurance in paying off the mortgage on my farm.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

Lower Assessments Save $1,500,000 in Farm Taxes

Huge Losses in Farm Values Make '31 a Busy Year for County Tax Committees

LARGELY as a result of the efforts of County Farm Bureau tax committees, marked reductions were made in the assessed valuations of farm property during 1931, saving Illinois farmers approximately $1,500,000, as compared with what they would have paid under 1930 assessments, John C. Watson, director of taxation for the Illinois Agricultural Association, showed in his annual report released to delegates and members at Rockford last week.

Mr. Watson estimates that farm property will pay about $6,500,000 less in all taxes on the 1931 valuations than it would have paid if assessments had remained unchanged since 1920.

"Excluding Cook county, for which no information is yet available, valuations of lands and improvements as assessed for county and local purposes in 1931, decreased $268,286,585, or nearly 16 per cent," the report states. "It is impossible to separate assessments of farm lands from assessments of lands used for other purposes, but it is certain that nearly all the decrease in valuation noted above was made in farm lands.

Personal Property Lower

"Farm personal property also reflected in its assessments the huge losses in values suffered in 1930 and early 1931. Excluding Cook county, all personal property assessments decreased a total of $142,805,843, or more than 23 per cent of the assessments of such property in 1930. It may be conservatively estimated that at least 40 per cent of the total reduction was in the valuations of farm personal property.

"There can be no doubt that taxes on farm property have been substantially reduced by decreases in the 1931 valuations. The effect is most clearly seen in taxes for state purposes. If the high valuations of 1920 had remained unchanged relative to other assessments, farm property would have paid about $8,951,000 in state taxes in 1931. If the 1930 valuations had remained unchanged relative to other assessments, farm property would have paid $6,634,000 in state taxes on 1931 assessments. With the changes in 1931 assessments, farm property will pay about $5,776,000 in state taxes on 1931 assessments.

Tax Cut for State Purposes

"The cut of $3,175,000 in taxes on the 1931 valuations as compared with the amount that would have been paid on the 1920 valuations is due entirely to the adjustment in valuations. The cut of $858,000 in taxes on 1931 valuations, as compared with the amount payable on the 1930 valuations, is due to a similar adjustment.

"The effect of changes in county and local valuations in taxes charged against property could easily be computed for any taxing district in the same manner, but it is difficult to estimate the effect in all county and local taxing districts. There can be no doubt, however, that relative decreases in valuations of farm property tend to produce the same effect on taxes for county and local purposes as they do for state purposes.

"On the basis of previous tests of the effect of decreases in valuations on the amount of county and local taxes charged, the I. A. A. estimates that farm property will pay a total amount of $6,500,000 less on all taxes on the 1931 valuations than would have been paid if valuations had remained the same as in 1920, and at least $1,500,000 less than it would paid if valuations had remained the same as in 1930."

Farm Equipment Men Back the Farm Board

"SINCE our last convention the press of the country has been flooded with propaganda hostile to the Federal Farm Board, including vicious and groundless attacks upon the board and the government. The source and the purpose of this propaganda are obvious and unmistakable. The attacks come from a limited group of speculators and middlemen who have long fattened on the proceeds of agriculture without benefit to either the producer or the consumer; and their manifest purpose is to destroy the agricultural marketing act or so to cripple it that the American farmer will be denied government aid in regulating and distributing his products.

"At the next session of congress, and perhaps thereafter, concerted and well-financed efforts will undoubtedly be made to repeal or emasculate the agricultural marketing act or to tie the hands of the farm board. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we call upon all members in both houses of congress, and especially those from the agricultural states and areas, and upon the representatives of farmer organizations to make a vigorous resistance to this destructive campaign, so that whatever amendment may be made to the agricultural marketing act shall be written for the benefit of agriculture, and not to its detriment and injury." Resolution passed by National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers.

Sen. Cuthbertson Urges Support of Income Tax

McLean County Annual Meeting Reveals Many Farm Bureau ccomplishments in 1931

A. S. CUTHBERTSON, state senator from Macoupin county, speaking before 1,350 farmers at the annual dinner of the McLean County Farm Bureau, January 7, commended the work of the Illinois Agricultural Association in behalf of a state income tax and urged united support of the proposed measure.

The speaker said that the state continues to use a taxing system that was in force back in 1850, despite tremendous increases in population and in the burden of taxation and despite the fact that tangible property no longer represents ability to pax taxes.



A. S. Cuthbertson

The McLean County Farm Bureau and its auxiliary enterprises reported the following items of co-operative business transacted in 1931:

McLean Service Company

The McLean County Service Company had 2,500 patrons during the year. Its net profit was $61,483, and patronage refunds were $49,613, averaging $29.85 for each of the 1,670 Farm Bureau member patrons.

The Producers' market had 56 market days in 1931. The average amount of sales per market day was $820.98 and the total sales for the year were $45,974.89.

Hog cholera serum and virus totaling two million cubic centimeters was used by Farm Bureau members at a saving of $5,000.

The cream pools at Bloomington, Chenoa and Bellflower handled 175,000 pounds of butterfat. Co-operative grain and livestock marketing also received considerable attention in the county.

Life insurance business for 1931 was $452,000 bringing the total Country Life life insurance in force in the county to $1,750,000. Total automobile insurance policies in McLean county in the Agricultural Mutual number 1,189, which is exceeded by only one county in the state. Hail insurance for 1931 was $80,530. Fire insurance was $83,553, windstorm insurance $64,150. Nineteen new employers' liability policies were written during the year, making a total of 172 for the county.

85 Counties Given Aid on Public Utility Problems

Estimate Value of Organization at Half Million Dollars or More

AS THE result of advice and representation in public utility matters made available in 1931 through the Farm Bureau and Illinois Agricultural Association, Illinois farmers are at least a half million dollars better off than they would have been if they had acted alone, a review of the year's work on problems of this nature reveals.

According to the annual report of the I. A. A. transportation department, eighty-five counties shared in this service which includes such matters as freight rates, train service, shipping facilities, railroad station closing cases, railroad right-of-way cases, pipe lines, telephone complaints, electric transmission lines, and rural electrification.

Pipe line systems were in process of extension in 35 counties during the year. As a result of the combined efforts of the Illinois Agricultural Association and County Farm Bureaus, landowners of the state received approximately $350,000 more for pipe line easements and damages in construction than the companies originally offered. In LaSalle county alone landowners received $30,000 more for the pipe line right-of-way across the county than they were originally offered.

Dixon-Freeport Case

Early in the year through the joint efforts of committees from Stephenson, Ogle and Lee counties and representatives of the I. A. A. an agreement with power officials regarding settlement for an electric transmission line right-of-way between Dixon and Freeport procured for landowners $20,000 more than previously offered by the company.

A total of 42 complaints from 31 counties on telephone rates, service, and right-of-way matters were handled by the state association. Information was given during the year in response to 104 requests for quotations of freight rates and interpretation of tariff rules on such commodities as grain, livestock, fruits, vegetables, and agricultural limestone.

Other Service Given

The I. A. A. also handled 26 cases dealing with shipping facilities, 20 cases resisting the closing of local stations, and 159 cases pertaining to right-of-way problems such as railroad fences, cutting weeds on right-of-ways, repair of farm crossings, and drainage complaints.

Transportation service was also given to the Chicago Producers Commission Association, the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange, the Illinois Farm Supply Company, the Ilinois Fruit Growers Exchange, the Illinois Grain Corporation, the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, the National Livestock Marketing Association and National Order Buying Company, and the Soybean Marketing Association.

In addition to this service, the I.A.A. claims department collected 832 claims against public utility companies totaling $20,159.88.

Decline in 1931 Farm Income Shown by U.S.D.A

The year 1931 was reasonably productive of crops but was marked by another staggering decline in the price of farm products, says the Department of Agriculture in its January report on the agricultural situation. The decline in prices places farm products at approximately 50 per cent of their 1929 value.

Farm crops, although 10 per cent larger in 1930, had a gross value of $4,123,000,000 as compared with $5,819,000,000 in 1930. Packers paid farmers $1,103,000,000 for 10,834,000,000 pounds of meat the first ten months of the year, as compared with $1,553,000,000 for 10,759,000,000 pounds in the corresponding period of 1930. The price decline during the past year shrank the value of crops nearly $1,750,000,000 and of meat nearly $500,000,000, according to the report.

A. F. B. F. Working on Legislative Program

A six-point program covering the Agricultural Marketing Act, rural credits, the monetary problem, taxation, speculation, and Philippine independence covers the chief interests of the American Farm Bureau Federation in the present session of congress, according to a recent announcement by President E. A. O'Neal.

President Earl C. Smith is a member of the A. F. B. F. legislative committee which met in Washington several weeks ago with representatives of the Grange and Farmers' Union to develop plans for a joint program of agricultural legislation. Mr. Smith was unable to attend this meeting.

Farm Bureau policies as determined at the recent national convention in Chicago will guide the A. F. B. F. representatives in all their dealings, President O'Neal said.

Co-operatives in Illinois Handle Many Commodities

Huge Volume of Farm Crops Now Marketed Through Farmers' Own Agencies

CO-OPERATIVE marketing progress in all commodities was reviewed at the marketing conference held during the I. A. A. convention at Rockford on Jan. 28.

Illinois farmers now have agencies for marketing milk, fruits, vegetables, livestock, grain, soybeans, butterfat, red top seed, and other commodities. Several of these are affiliated with national marketing organizations.

More than 23,000 carloads of livestock were handled through Producers' Commission Associations or sold direct to packers during 1931. Early in the year the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association was organized to co-ordinate the work of county and district marketing associations and direct the movement of livestock to the best markets.

The Illinois Grain Corporation, organized in 1930, now has 80 member elevators as compared with 32 at the beginning of 1931. — These elevators have a combined business of 14,000,000 bushels of grain annually.

1,000 Cars Perishables

The Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange last year handled nearly 1,000 cars of fruits and vegetables, selling to 200 markets in 23 states and three Canadian provinces.

Practically every milk market in Illinois is now organized and it is estimated that around 85 per cent of the fluid milk in the state is marketed through co-operatives.

The Illinois Produce Marketing Association handled more than 3,000,000 pounds of butterfat during 1931 through its 48 member county associations. The first co-operative marketing of cream was begun in 1924.

The Soybean Marketing Association last year handled for members 1,500,000 bushels of soybeans as compared with 1,150,000 in 1930. This co-operative has operated only two years.

Nearly 1,000 new members were signed up by the red top seed co-operative, the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange in 1931, increasing the membership to 2,738. In 1930 the volume was a little less than 700,000 pounds of fancy seed. The 1931 volume, although not yet determined, is expected to be larger than in any previous year.

Ask your neighbors to join the Farm Bureau.

Illinois Farm Supply Ranks High in '31 Sales

Distribute More Than $73,000 in Patronage Refunds to Counties

THE Illinois Farm Supply Company, co-operative purchasing agency organized to help Farm Bureau members to cut their costs of producing farm crops, ranked fifth in gasoline sales and second in kerosene sales among the 874 licensed petroleum distributors in Illinois during 1931, it was announced by L. R. Marchant, manager, in the conference of county service company managers and directors at Rockford January 27.

$5,000,000 Sales

More than 4,000 cars of petroleum products, or 33,000,000 gallons, were handled by the 47 farmers' oil companies affiliated with the state company. This totals more than $5,000,000 in gross sales. Out of the net profits, more than $73,000 was distributed on a patronage basis among the member companies.

Facilities Increased

"This growth and expansion has been brought about through increased facilities for distribution and a general improvement in the merchandising methods of the associated companies," Mr. Marchand said. "The organization began the year with 36 member companies, operating 92 oil bulk storage stations, and 243 truck tanks. At the close of the period 47 companies were in operation with 120 bulk storage stations and 351 truck tanks.

Big Gains Over 1931

"Sales included 22,807,333 gallons of gasoline, 8,436,442 gallons of kerosene, 1,059,504 gallons of distillate and fuels, 948,239 gallons of lubricating oil, and 642,785 pounds of grease. This represented gains of 74.8 per cent in gasoline, 57.4 per cent in kerosene and distillate, 69.49 per cent in lubricating oil, and 58.5 per cent in grease in comparison with sales during the previous year.

"The 47 companies associated with the Illinois Farm Supply Company, representing slightly more than one-twentieth of the co-operative oil companies in the United States, have almost one-sixth of the capital stock and handle one-seventh of the business transacted by organizations of this type. This financial strength of the associated companies is a credit to the entire co-operative movement in Illinois."

The Livingston County Service Company recently declared a 17 per cent patronage dividend on gasoline, 14 per cent on lubricating oils, 12½ per cent on coupon books, and 10 per cent on Blue gasoline, kerosene and grease.

Jersey County Supply Co. Pays 25 Per Cent Refund

THE 447 Farm Bureau members who patronized the Jersey County Farm Supply Company during the past year will receive in patronage dividends nearly twice the amount the entire membership pays in annual dues to the County Farm Bureau. A 25 per cent patronage dividend announced January 9 together with the preferred stock dividends of 7 per cent will total $13,231.45 for the year.

In less than three years this company has paid back to Farm Bureau members twice the amount originally invested in the company, the 7 per cent stock dividends annually, and set aside surplus and reserve funds in excess of the paid in capital stock. Among the refund checks on 1931 business was one for $275, one over $200, and another $175. The 474 checks issued averaged $26.46 per Farm Bureau member, according to Manager W. O. Wilson.

The company sold an average of 1,009.2 gallons of gasoline, 621 gallons of kerosene, 52.2 gallons of motor oil, and 21.3 pounds of grease per day during the year.

Wabash Valley Service Co. Cuts Melon at Grayville

Some 700 Farm Bureau members and their families assembled in Grayville, Wednesday, January 20, to enjoy the big melon cut by the Wabash Valley Service Company.

The announcement of the 20% patronage refund by Grant Broster, president of the company, was most enthusiastically received by those in attendance, reports L. R. Marchant.

Checks totaling $6,000 wer distributed at the close of the meeting and another $6,000 will be distributed at a later date.

Nine hundred thirty-six Farm Bureau members in Wabash, Edwards, White, Wayne, Gallatin and Saline counties will participate in this distribution of the earnings according to J. D. Bunting, manager of the company. The largest check issued was $138 and the average of all checks was $12.40 per member.

The sales of the company were substantially increased during the past year with a gain of 85% for gasoline, 56.6% for kerosene, 45.1% for lubricating oil, 49.5% for grease and 132.7% for miscellaneous products. Nine directors were elected from Wabash, Edwards, White and Gallatin counties.

Court Decision Strengthens Packer-Stock Yards Act

Commenting on the decision rendered recently by the Federal Court at Danville upholding the Secretary of Agriculture in ordering livestock commission firms at the St. Louis stock yards to stop boycotting co-operative agencies, counsel for the Department of Agriculture said:

"The decision rendered was one on injunction proceedings brought by the 'old line' commission firms operating at National stock yards. The secretary's order was approved, and permanent injunctions refused as to all the plaintiffs except four. The order which the court approved was issued last February and ordered the livestock firms to cease the unfair practices charged. The order also suspended their registration for a period of 90 days. They were able to get a temporary injunction which stayed the suspension provision of the order."

This decision, according to the legal counsel's statement, strengthened the Department in the enforcement of the Packers and Stock Yards Act. The court ruled that individuals or agencies offering a public or quasi-public service who refuse to trade with anyone on a public live stock market are violating the act even though conspiracy may not be proved; that concerted action without agreement is a violation; and even the action of a single agency or individual in refusing to trade makes him subject to disciplinary action by the Secretary of Agriculture, who may suspend his right to operate on the market. Jury trial of such offenses, the court ruled, is not essential to the proper administration of the law.

Three Essentials to Readjustment—A. B. A.

Three essentials to completing the readjustment to the lower level of prices and income now prevailing include: (1) lower government expenditures, indebtedness and taxes; (2) lower transportation costs, the largest item in which is railroad wages, and (3) lower building costs, corresponding with the drastic reductions in building materials, according to the American Bankers Association.

"None of these charges is immovable and time will doubtless bring them all back into line," states the association. "Purchasing power and prosperity never come from partial employment at nominally high wage scales, but from full employment at 'natural' wages, determined by supply and demand, be they high or low."

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Organized Agriculture Scores Great Victory

State Income Tax Bill Passes After Many Years of Effort

THE organized farmers of Illinois scored their greatest victory on February 2, when as a result of their five years of continuing effort, the General Assembly of Illinois enacted into law a constructive State Income Tax bill. Companion measures were also passed, which provide and insure that all revenue derived from the Income Tax will be used to reduce or replace taxes now levied upon and collected from property.

On February 22, Governor Emmerson signed all bills having to do with this series of legislation. The legislation goes into effect on July 1 next.

The Illinois Agricultural Association prepared and sponsored its first Income Tax bill during the 55th General Assembly in 1927. Its efforts at that time were largely put forth to secure attention and study on the part of all who recognized and believed that taxes upon property were becoming unbearable and that something must be done to secure a more equitable distribution of the cost of government. The bill passed the Senate, but it was impossible to secure proper attention in the House and it was dropped from the calendar during the closing days of the session.

Second Effort 1929

The second effort was made during the session of 1929. Again the bill passed the Senate, but was unfavorably reported out by the House Revenue Committee. The House refused to concur in the committee report and placed the bill upon the calendar. When called up on second reading or the amendment stage, a motion was made to strike the enacting clause and it prevailed by a vote of 72 to 69.

The third income tax bill was introduced in the regular session of the General Assembly in the spring of 1931. Its rates were much higher than those of its predecessors, thus offering an opportunity for much greater relief to the property taxpayers than would have been afforded by the earlier proposals. It passed the Senate with five (5) votes to spare. In the House again it found rough sledding. After hurdling all efforts to seriously amend it and after reaching the stage of final passage, it failed by two (2) votes to secure the constitutional majority required.

The regular session of the 57th General Assembly adjourned in June of last year without enacting into law any measures directed toward permanent relief of the ever-increasing tax burdens upon property. Many municipalities were in dire distress for revenue, particularly Chicago and Cook County. Recognizing these conditions and that something must be done, the Governor of Illinois called together 43 men who were representative of the various economic interests of the state.

At that time, the Governor very frankly presented the problems confronting the state and its municipalities, the imperative need for revenue reform and requested this conference of citizens to undertake the responsibility for an intensive study of the problem and to bring forth suggestions for effective remedies. This conference of 43 citizens selected an Executive Committee of Eleven to undertake the job, with instructions to report back to the General Conference, if and when agreement could be reached. This committee consisted of eight (8) men from Cook County and three (3) from downstate, one of whom was the President of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Recommends Income Tax

The Executive Committee met regularly over a period of four (4) months

(*Continued on next page*)

THIS issue of the I. A. A. RECORD is intended to convey to the membership brief, but authentic, information as to the voting record of members of the General Assembly, outside of Chicago, on the State Income Tax Bill.

The main issue involved in the Income Tax fight was by and between those seeking just relief from the ever-increasing tax burden upon property of the state, and those owning intangible property and others receiving substantial incomes who were under present laws escaping and failing to bear their just portion of the cost of government.

Property taxpayers owe a debt to all members of the General Assembly who voted for this legislation. The I. A. A. knows of no better way to discharge that debt than to go en masse to the polls on primary day and on election day and use the full power of the ballot in voting for those members seeking re-election who have stood by and with the property taxpayers of Illinois.

Government of the people, by the people and for the people can only be restored and maintained by electing and keeping in office men and women who refuse to be stampeded by reactionary oppositionists, and who stand firmly with and for progressive and constructive legislation.

Earl C. Smith
President.

and made its report late in October to the General Conference. Included in this report was a recommendation for a State Income Tax and the use of all revenue derived therefrom to be used in such manner as would reduce, dollar for dollar, taxes now levied upon and collected from property.

In every particular, this proposed income tax embodied principles supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association in its previous efforts. When the proposals of the Governor's Tax Conference were presented to the Special Session of the Illinois General Assembly, which was called by the Governor early in November, the President of the Illinois Agricultural Association was selected to present that phase of the conference program having to do with permanent tax relief, and particularly to explain in detail the proposed State Income Tax. The fact that he had been Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the Governor's Tax Conference on "New Sources of Revenue and Permanent Tax Relief," and the further fact that information upon which this legislation was founded had been compiled by the Department of Taxation and Statistics of the I. A. A. throughout several years, resulted in placing upon the Illinois Agricultural Association a large part of the responsibility for actively sponsoring this proposal during its consideration by the Special Session of the General Assembly.



JUST AFTER THE PASSAGE OF THE STATE INCOME TAX IN THE HOUSE
Left to right: Rep. Homer J. Tice, who led fight for bill in House; Earl C. Smith, and Senator Simon E. Lantz, sponsor of measure which bears his name.

Lead Fight for Bill

Senator Simon E. Lantz and Representative Homer J. Tice led the fight on the floor of their respective houses. Final passage was secured, with the legislation in substantially the form it was presented to the General Assembly. Minor amendments were adopted in both Senate and House, which will to some degree reduce the revenue; but that part of the proposal which had to do with the use of the revenue remained in its original form.

The Income Tax Bill provides for exemptions of $1,000, $2,500 and $300 respectively for single persons, married couples and dependents. Rates after exemptions are:

One per cent (1%) on the first.....$1,000
Two per cent (2%) from...$1,000 to $4,000
Three per cent (3%) from.. 4,000 to 9,000
Four per cent (4%) from... 9,000 to 16,000
Five per cent (5%) from....16,000 to 25,000
Six per cent (6%) on all income above 25,000

Property Tax Offset

The computed income tax may be reduced by any property taxes paid in the proportion that reported income derived from tax-paying property bears to the total reported income. In other words, if one-half (½) of any person's net income is derived from tax-paying property, he is permitted to reduce his computed income tax one-half (½). If his entire net income is derived from tax-paying property, there will be no tax on his income.

It is also provided that any person occupying his or her own residence as a home may deduct from the computed income tax the full amount of general taxes paid on such residence property up to but not in excess of $100. Any person either not entitled to or not claiming an offset may deduct any general taxes paid on property from his gross income in computing the net income.

All moneys collected under this legislation are to be placed in the Public School Fund of the State Treasury. Its distribution is to be made in the following manner:

Replacement Feature

Any moneys appropriated by the General Assembly for the State Distributive School Fund are to be taken from this newly created Public School Fund instead of being levied upon the property of the state as has been done in former years. This will immediately remove from property approximately one-third (⅓) of the requirements of the state levy during recent years. The balance remaining in the Public School Fund is to be divided between Cook County and the balance of the state in proportion to the assessed valuation of property.

The down-state's portion is to be divided among the various school districts of the state outside of Cook County in the proportion that the average annual expenditures by each district bear to the total average annual expenditures for the educational fund of the elementary schools during the preceding four (4) years. Unless otherwise provided by special referendum of the voters of any school district, the average annual levy of the preceding four (4) years becomes the maximum amount that can be levied upon property for the educational fund of each elementary school.

One of the companion bills also provides that after receiving the levy from the local school board or board of education, the County Clerk shall reduce the amount of such proposed levy by an amount equal to the sum received by such district from the Public School Fund in the preceding twelve months.

During recent years, the state has been levying from ten to ten and one-half million dollars ($10,500,000) per year for the State Distributive School Fund. The local school boards and boards of education have been levying approximately eighty million dollars ($80,000,000) per year for educational purposes in the elementary schools. It is believed that this newly enacted legislation will provided from twenty-five (25) to thirty (30) million dollars per year in years such as 1931, and from forty to forty-five million dollars per year in years of greater prosperity.

Replaces Property Taxes

As this revenue is to be used in its entirety to replace taxes on property previously levied by the state and by local authorities for educational purposes in the elementary schools, it can be readily seen that whatever may be the amount of revenue derived from the income tax, property will be afforded relief by the same amount.

The Association's members and readers of its publication should not fail to recognize that to secure the passage of this legislation, tremendous opposition had to be overcome. Many of those who have been enjoying privileges and benefits of Government without contributing to its cost recognized immediately that this legislation would bring them into the tax-paying class. Members of the General Assembly were importuned on every hand to oppose the legislation. To those members who stood up against all opposition and who overcame all obstacles obstructing its passage belongs a large share of the credit for these newly created statutes.

Get Out and Vote

The property tax-payers of Illinois owe these legislators a debt of gratitude and we know of no better way to discharge that debt than to go to the polls on primary day, and again on election day and use the full strength of the ballot to return to office those who, by their efforts and votes, made possible this first victory for the property tax-payers of this state. By so doing, thinking property owners of Illinois will not only be repaying in part what they owe to their representatives, but will be laying an effective ground work for future constructive legislation now in the making, which will bring about still greater relief to property. The time has arrived when the thinking voters of the state must lay aside party prejudices, or at least make them secondary to the economic interests of the people at large.

HOW SENATORS, REPRESENTATIVES VOTED ON THE INCOME TAX

In the Special Session of the Fifty-Seventh General Assembly

District & Counties	For	Against
7th District (rural and suburban Cook county and part of City of Chicago)		
Sen. Huebsch	X	
Rep. Foster		X
Rep. Ickes		X
Rep. McGrath		X
8th District (Boone, Lake and McHenry)		
Sen. Paddock	X	
Rep. Bolger	X	
Rep. Carroll	X	
Rep. Lyons	X	
10th District (Ogle and Winnebago)		
Sen. Baker	X	
Rep. Green		X
Rep. Hunter	X	
Rep. Nyman*		
12th District (Carroll, Jo Daviess and Stephenson)		
Sen. Meyers	X	
Rep. Acker	X	
Rep. Babb	X	
Rep. Franz	X	
14th District (Kane and Kendall)		
Sen. Kessinger	X	
Rep. McCarthy	X	
Rep. Peffers	X	
Rep. Petit		X
16th District (Livingston, Marshall, Putnam and Woodford)		
Sen. Lantz	X	
Rep. Bestold	X	
Rep. Fahy	X	
Rep. Turner	X	
18th District (Peoria)		
Sen. Michel		X
Rep. Crowley		X
Rep. Jobst		X
Rep. McClugage		X
20th District (Grundy, Iroquois and Kankakee)		
Sen. Meents	X	
Rep. Bratton	X	
Rep. Burns		X
Rep. Wilson	X	
22nd District (Edgar and Vermilion)		
Sen. Bailey		
Rep. Breen	X	
Rep. Edwards*		
Rep. Luckey	X	
24th District (Champaign, Moultrie and Piatt)		
Sen. Dunlap	X	
Rep. Black	X	
Rep. Gilmore		
Rep. Little	X	
26th District (Ford and McLean)		
Sen. Bohrer	X	
Rep. Childers	X	
Rep. Johnson	X	
Rep. Kane		
28th District (DeWitt, Logan and Macon)		
Sen. Lee	X	
Rep. Chynoweth	X	
Rep. Doyle	X	
Rep. Worth	X	
30th District (Brown, Cass, Mason, Menard, Schuyler and Tazewell)		
Sen. Mills	X	
Rep. Lohmann	X	
Rep. Teel	X	
Rep. Tice	X	
32nd District (Hancock, McDonough and Warren)		
Sen. Hanna	X	
Rep. Barnes	X	
Rep. Davidson	X	
Rep. Robbins	X	
33rd Dist. (Henderson, Mercer and Rock Island)		
Sen. Carlson		X
Rep. McCaskrin		X
Rep. Searle		X
Rep. Sinnett		X
34th District (Clark, Coles and Douglas)		
Sen. Hamilton		X
Rep. Brewster		X
Rep. Handy		X
Rep. Lewis, J. W.		X
35th District (DeKalb, Lee and Whiteside)		
Sen. Wright		X
Rep. Allen		X
Rep. Collins		X
Rep. Devine		X
36th District (Adams, Calhoun, Pike and Scott)		
Sen. Adair		X
Rep. Bush		X
Rep. Scarborough		X
Rep. Sullivan*		
37th District (Bureau, Henry and Stark)		
Sen. Gunning		X
Rep. Jackson		X
Rep. Rennick		X
Rep. Wilson, R. J.		X
38th District (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin and Montgomery)		
Sen. Cuthbertson		X
Rep. Bray		X
Rep. Snell		X
Rep. Whiteley		X
39th District (LaSalle)		
Sen. Mason		X
Rep. Benson		X
Rep. Conerton		X
Rep. Soderstrom		X

(*Continued on next page*)

**Absent on account of illness and so notified representatives of Association. Rep. Nyman made effort to be present but because of car trouble arrived too late to vote.*

In addition to the above, Sen. Roberts and Rep. Blackwell of Chicago voted for the Income Tax Bill, being the first two votes ever cast from Chicago for this legislation.

INCOME TAX VOTE—CONTINUED

District & Counties	For	Against
40th District (Christian, Cumberland, Fayette and Shelby)		
Sen. Smith	X	
Rep. Corzine	X	
Rep. Roe	X	
Rep. Sparks	X	
41st District (DuPage and Will)		
Sen. Barr	X	
Rep. Buck		X
Rep. Hennebry	X	
Rep. Walker		X
42nd District (Clay, Clinton, Effingham & Marion)		
Sen. Finn	X	
Rep. Branson	X	
Rep. Lager	X	
Rep. McMackin	X	
43rd District (Fulton and Knox)		
Sen. Ewing	X	
Rep. Hawkinson	X	
Rep. McClure	X	
Rep. Mureen	X	
44th District (Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph and Washington)		
Sen. Wilson	X	
Rep. Davis	X	
Rep. Kribs	X	
Rep. Waller	X	
45th District (Morgan and Sangamon)		
Sen. Searcy		X
Rep. Giffin	X	
Rep. Lawler		X
Rep. Sullivan	X	
46th District (Jasper, Jefferson, Richland, Wayne)		
Sen. McCauley	X	
Rep. Kuechler	X	
Rep. Parker	X	
Rep. Thompson, F. G.	X	
47th Dist. (Bond, Madison)		
Sen. Monroe	X	
Rep. Malloy	X	
Rep. O'Neill		
Rep. Vaughan		X
48th District (Crawford, Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Lawrence, Wabash and White)		
Sen. Miles	X	
Rep. Lewis, F. W.	X	
Rep. Ryan (deceased)		
Rep. Thompson, J. R.	X	
49th District (St. Clair)		
Sen. Kline		X
Rep. Borders	X	
Rep. Holten		X
Rep. Huschle		X
50th District (Alexander, Franklin, Pulaski, Union and Williamson)		
Sen. Felts (deceased)		
Rep. Browner	X	
Rep. Kimbro	X	
Rep. Wilson, A.	X	
51st District (Hamilton, Johnson, Massac, Pope and Saline)		
Sen. Thompson	X	
Rep. Porter	X	
Rep. Rew	X	
Rep. Rush	X	

Smith Appears Before Committees in Washington

Members of the Legislative committee of the A. F. B. F., including President O'Neal, and Directors Smith of Illinois, Hearst of Iowa, Settle of Indiana, Blackburn of California, and White of New York appeared before the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture recently in behalf of constructive amendments to Agricultural Marketing Act.

They urged amendment to the Act, authorizing the Farm Board to use the equalization fee, if and when needed, to control crop surpluses in the interest of orderly marketing of farm commodities, and to further provide that its use become mandatory, if and when two-thirds of the Advisory Council of any commodity requested it be put into effect. Evidence was presented to show that the equalization fee was the only device yet suggested that could be universally used for this purpose.

In the interest of harmonizing differences between farm spokesmen and farm organizations, they expressed a willingness also to have included in the amendment provisions, authorization for the use of the debenture if and when same seemed to be advisable and necessary.

While in no way criticizing legislation in the making that had for its purpose the further extension of credit, yet spokesmen for the American Farm Bureau Federation insisted that further credit could only operate to delay the day of reckoning or pay-day, and that what must be accomplished was to provide necessary legislation to stimulate and assist in bringing price levels of farm commodities to a basis that would offer substantial profits with which to pay debts already created.

The committees were urged to give immediate attention to this all important question and the farm spokesmen expressed the opinion that the present depression would continue until the basic industry of all—AGRICULTURE—could be restored to a normal and profitable basis.

More Than 500 Attend Public Relations Meet

State Legislation, Utility Problems Considered at I. A. A. Conference

DUE largely to interest in the state income tax bill which was pending in the general assembly at that time, the Public Relations Conference was the largest of the five "open forums" held at the annual I. A. A. meeting, Rockford, Jan. 28. Chas Black presided.

President Earl C. Smith and John C. Watson discussed this bill and the companion measures in detail, giving numerous examples of how they would relieve the property owner of a part of his tax load. They urged support of representatives voting for the income tax measure.



Chas. S. Black

Legislation of interest to agriculture passed during the last regular session of the general assembly also was reviewed by Mr. Watson. He explained the provisions of the act permitting general taxes on real estate to be paid in two installments and compared it with the old law; described the act requiring state institutions to purchase at least 75 per cent of their fat requirements in the form of butter and lard instead of substitutes; and outlined the amendments to the motor vehicle act, one of which provides for exemption from license fees of farm tractors using public highways in traveling from one field to another, the other providing a different schedule of license fees for smaller trucks.

Transportation and public utility problems were discussed by L. J. Quasey, director of transportation. The opinion of those taking part in the conference was that increases in the freight rates on livestock would curtail the movement of livestock by railroad, that reductions in the minimum weights per car would tend to encourage rail shipments of livestock, and that provisions should be made to take care of mixed shipments, which would still be made even if the minimum were reduced.

Members of the General Assembly who were presented to the audience included Senators Simon E. Lantz, Congerville; Harry S. Wright, DeKalb; Chas. Baker, Rockford, and Representatives Wm. H. Jackson, Toulon and Dennis Collins, DeKalb.

THESE SENATORS VOTED FOR STATE INCOME TAX —THEY DESERVE YOUR SUPPORT AT THE POLLS


J. Leroy Adair


Charles W. Baker


Richard J. Barr


Florence F. Bohrer


Martin R. Carlson


A. S. Cuthbertson


Henry M. Dunlap


Clinton L. Ewing


Dr. W. L. Finn


Thos. R. Gunning


John R. Hamilton


Louis H. Hanna


Arthur A. Huebsch


H. C. Kessinger


Simon E. Lantz


Charles E. Lee


N. M. Mason


Wm. R. McCauley


Richard R. Meents


Joseph L. Meyers


Arthur A. Miles


Epler C. Mills


James O. Monroe


Ray Paddock


Guy L. Smith


Chas. H. Thompson


Harry Wilson


Harry G. Wright

THESE REPRESENTATIVES VOTED FOR THE STATE INCOME TAX—SUPPORT THEM AT THE POLLS



John Acker



Henry C. Allen



Alfred S. Babb



Roy R. Barnes



Ole E. Benson



Fred Bestold



William Z. Black



Thomas A. Bolger



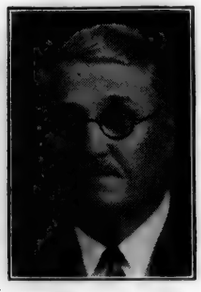
Grover C. Borders



R. J. Branson



Luther B. Bratton



M. E. Bray



P. J. Breen



John F. Brewster



M. F. Browner



Carroll Bush



William M. Carroll



Gordon Childers



W. C. Chynoweth



Dennis J. Collins



Edm. P. Conerton



Roy A. Corzine



Miss M. Davidson



Jos. H. Davis



John P. Devine



Howard L. Doyle



Michael Fahy



Charles D. Franz

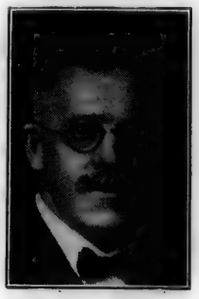


D. Logan Giffin

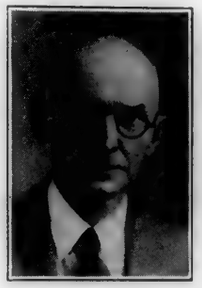


Sol Handy

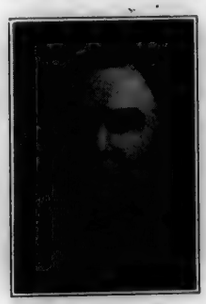
THESE REPRESENTATIVES VOTED FOR THE STATE INCOME TAX—SUPPORT THEM AT THE POLLS



H. G. Hawkinson



M. F. Hennebry



David Hunter, Jr.



Wm. H. Jackson



G. J. Johnson



Earl C. Kimbro



Chas. J. Kribs



Dr. F. W. Kuechler



A. B. Lager



F. W. Lewis



John W. Lewis



Roger F. Little



M. B. Lohmann



Hugh M. Luckey



Richard J. Lyons



Charles F. Malloy



F. A. McCarthy



H. M. McCaskrin



J. E. McMackin



E. W. Mureen



Sidney Parker



John M. Peffers



Fred. W. Rennick



Frank Porter



Frank W. McClure



Claude L. Rew



Rollo R. Robbins



Arthur Roe



W. V. Rush



H. F. Searborough

THESE REPRESENTATIVES VOTED FOR THE STATE INCOME TAX—SUPPORT THEM AT THE POLLS



Clinton Searle



Thomas P. Sinnett



Truman A. Snell



R. G. Soderstrom



H. D. Sparks



T. J. Sullivan



H. V. Teel



F. G. Thompson



John R. Thompson



Homer J. Tice



Charles M. Turner



Elbert Waller



Robert Whitely



Alexander Wilson



Elmer C. Wilson



Robert J. Wilson



Evan Worth

Agricultural Legislation in the Regular Session Of 57th General Assembly

THE legislative policy of the Illinois Agricultural Association in each session of the General Assembly, except in minor emergency matters, is determined by the delegates in session at the annual meeting. The major legislative projects approved at the annual meeting held in Springfield in January, 1931, were as follows:

1. Requirement that at least seventy-five (75) per cent of the fats purchased for food of inmates and employees of all state institutions be in butter and lard instead of substitutes therefor.

The Association prepared, sponsored and secured the enactment of House Bill 451 in the regular session of the 57th General Assembly for this purpose.

2. Relief of owners from liability for damages caused by livestock when the owner can show that he has used reasonable care in the confinement and restraint of such animals.

The Association prepared, sponsored and secured the enactment of House Bill 410 in the regular session for this purpose.

3. Relief of farmers from liability to prosecution and suits for damages for killing stray dogs found molesting livestock upon their premises.

The Association prepared, sponsored and secured the enactment of Senate Bill 761 in the regular session for this purpose.

4a. Exemption of farm tractors and farm implements and machinery drawn by tractors from the requirement of motor licenses when they use the highways only in moving between fields or farms in carrying on farm operations.

b. Establishing a more equitable schedule of license fees on the gross weight of smaller trucks and their loads.

The Association did not prepare legislation on these subjects but sought modification of one or two of the several bills already introduced relating thereto. After various bills were combined into one bill and were amended in different ways, the combined House Bill 1198, introduced by the House

Committee on Motor Vehicles and Traffic Regulation, was passed late in the regular session. This Act would be improved by the passage of an amending bill, Senate Bill 135, as amended, now pending in the first special session of the General Assembly, which divides trucks of between 8,000 and 12,000 pounds of gross weight (including weight of vehicle and maximum load) into two classes. The lighter trucks of 8,000 to 10,000 pounds of gross weight under this bill would pay a license fee of $24 instead of $35, and trucks of 10,000 to 12,000 pounds of gross weight would pay $35 as at present required of the entire class.

5. Appropriations to provide Boys' and Girls' 4-H Clubs with adequate, commodious and permanent quarters at the Illinois State Fair. The requirements of 4-H boys and girls at the State Fair were taken up with the proper authorities at Springfield. There was urgent pressure for substantial appropriations by the state to erect a suitable structure for the coming Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago in 1933. On the other hand, there was need of economy. It was, therefore, definitely agreed with responsible officials that all structural steel for a State building at the Exposition would be purchased with the understanding that after the close of the Exposition, such structural steel as would be necessary would immediately be removed to the State Fair Grounds and used for the erection of adequate and permanent quarters for the Boys' and Girls' 4-H Clubs.

6. State Income Tax.

The result of the I. A. A.'s many years' efforts to enact income tax legislation is discussed elsewhere in this issue.

The Association also prepared, sponsored and secured the enactment of House Bill 467 amending the Agricultural Co-Operative Act of 1923 in several sections in such ways as experience has shown necessary, in order that the Act may fully meet the needs of really co-operative farm enterprises.

Legislation Opposed

The annual meeting of January, 1931, also directed the Illinois Agricultural Association to oppose any regulation requiring vaccination by a licensed veterinarian before swine could be exhibited at any county fair or the State Fair; to oppose legislation proposing to substitute, for purposes of administration and revenue, a single school district in each county in place of all elementary and high school districts therein, until such time as local highways are sufficiently improved to make it possible at all times for children to be conveyed to central or consolidated schools and until the revenues for supporting the public schools are at least in part collected by a system of taxation levied upon ability to pay rather than by a system of taxation levied wholly upon property; to oppose the diversion of any portion of gasoline tax funds to cities, towns and villages, but to favor amendment of the Act relating to hard roads through or within cities, towns and villages in such a way as to authorize and direct the State Highway Department to maintain and when necessary to reconstruct such hard surfaced roads on streets or roads within cities, towns and villages as have previously been designated as state highways; and to authorize and direct careful study of the operation and effect of a Drivers License Law and to withhold support therefrom until further directed.

The first two named measures were successfully defeated, the diversion of the gasoline tax funds was defeated, but extension of the use of such funds was provided in the manner favored by the Association, and a Drivers' License Law in the State of Illinois is still in the stage of discussion and study.

Unemployment Relief Bills

MANY inquiries have reached the offices of the Association relative to the effect the unemployment relief bills will have upon down-state counties and also requesting information as to the attitude assumed by members of the General Assembly representing different sections of the state.

There was introduced in the third Special Session bills covering suggestions and requests of a Chicago Committee to provide immediate funds for use in meeting what was said to be a great emergency existing in Chicago and other metropolitan centers.

The evidence presented to the General Assembly disclosed a very serious situation in Chicago, due to the tremendous volume of unemployment and the necessity for funds to provide food for the hundreds of thousands of unemployed.

Chicago Funds Exhausted

It appeared that ten million dollars ($10,000,000) had been raised by private subscription in the City of Chicago to meet the situation up to February 1, that those funds were practically exhausted, and that immediate assistance was necessary. Evidence presented also disclosed the fact that bonds of the City of Chicago or of Cook County could not be sold due to the critical revenue situation prevailing in that county as a result of deferred tax payments which were tied up in the courts.

There were five bills enacted into law in the shortest possible space of time, which in effect, provide: (1) the creation of a state emergency relief commission; (2) a tax of twenty-five million dollars ($25,000,000) upon property in the 1932 levy for relief of residents destitute because of unemployment or otherwise; and for the issue of state anticipation warrants against such tax; (3) for appropriations necessary for the purpose of the bills; (4) for submission of a bond issue of twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) by the state in the general election in November, 1932—such bonds to be used to retire the anticipation warrants issued; and (5) payment of the interest and principal of such bonds by such counties as use state funds for unemployment relief, payment to be made out of the gasoline tax funds allotted to such counties under the Motor Fuel Law.

Pledge State's Credit

There was very evident resentment on the part of down-state representatives at what was called "unwarranted delay" in bringing this matter to the attention of the General Assembly if the need was so urgent and also at some of the alarmist statements used in bringing pressure to bear on down-state members for the support of these bills.

In effect, the series of bills pledges the credit of the State of Illinois and involves the possibility of a state tax on property for emergency relief. This tax on property can be avoided if a majority of those voting for the members of the General Assembly next November vote for the proposed issue of bonds. If this bond issue is approved, part of the gasoline tax funds will be diverted from the state aid roads in every county using the state funds so provided for relief, and in that manner retire the bonds. Such counties as do not use such funds for unemployment relief will not be affected, if the proposed bond issue is approved.

Representatives of the Illinois Agricultural Association neither supported nor opposed the unemployment relief bills. In their opinion, the situation was not only so difficult but involved so many angles of public interest, particularly the humanitarian side of the question that sufficient evidence was not available to justify taking a definite stand.

Support Bond Issue

It was reported that the Illinois Bankers Association, the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, the Illinois Manufacturers Association, the Illinois Federation of Labor, the Chicago press and much of the down-state press had agreed to actively support the bond issue when submitted to the people next fall and it was recognized that with

(*Continued on page* 12)

the passage of the bond issue, all counties not calling for funds under the legislation would not be affected in any way.

The Illinois Agricultural Association believes that, regardless of whether downstate members of the General Assembly voted for or against these bills, their interest in agriculture should not be challenged.

The Association urges all down-state citizens and particularly its members to actively support the proposed bond issue in the election next November.

Amend Grain Storage and Chattel Mortgage Acts

The Association prepared, sponsored and secured the enactment of House Bill 7 in the special sessions of the 57th General Assembly which repeals section 16 of the Grain Storage Act, so that insurance policies on grain stored on the farm can be made in favor of any person or bank lending money on such grain instead of in favor of the State Department of Agriculture.

The Association also prepared, sponsored and secured the enactment of House Bill 198, amending the Chattel Mortgage Act, so that notes secured by chattel mortgages on livestock are negotiable instruments, thus permitting legal loans to be made on such security.

Marketing Farm Products, Subject I. A. A. Conference

Geo. Jewett of Chicago, Chief Speaker, Tells Why Many Oppose Farmer Co-Operation

CO-OPERATIVE marketing of grain, soybeans, livestock, fruit, vegetables, produce, milk, and other farm products was discussed at the marketing conference held at Rockford in connection with the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association.



Sam Sorrells

George C. Jewett, Chicago banker, speaking before the conference, denounced enemies of co-operative marketing, charging that selfish reasons motivated their attacks. He urged farmers to give more serious consideration to the marketing of their products.

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the passage of the bond issue, all counties not calling for funds under the legislation would not be affected in any way.

The Illinois Agricultural Association believes that, regardless of whether downstate members of the General Assembly voted for or against these bills, their interest in agriculture should not be challenged.

The Association urges all down-state citizens and particularly its members to actively support the proposed bond issue in the election next November.

Amend Grain Storage and Chattel Mortgage Acts

The Association prepared, sponsored and secured the enactment of House Bill 7 in the special sessions of the 57th General Assembly which repeals section 16 of the Grain Storage Act, so that insurance policies on grain stored on the farm can be made in favor of any person or bank lending money on such grain instead of in favor of the State Department of Agriculture.

The Association also prepared, sponsored and secured the enactment of House Bill 198, amending the Chattel Mortgage Act, so that notes secured by chattel mortgages on livestock are negotiable instruments, thus permitting legal loans to be made on such security.

Marketing Farm Products, Subject I. A. A. Conference

Geo. Jewett of Chicago, Chief Speaker, Tells Why Many Oppose Farmer Co-Operation

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*
MAX HARRELSON, *Assistant Editor*

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It's Up to You

REPRESENTING the legislative interests of Illinois farmers in the General Assembly, and Congress of the United States is one of the important activities of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

This issue of the RECORD is devoted largely to a disscussion and review of legislation of interest to Illinois farmers in the regular session of the 57th General Assembly and in the special sessions of late 1931 and early 1932.

Legislation invariably tends to move in the direction desired by active and powerful organizations especially if those who may be injured thereby make no resistance. In former days many burdens were placed on farmers solely because they were not organized, and therefore could not make effective resistance.

Representatives of the Association examined every important bill and resolution offered in the 57th General Assembly. Besides sponsoring a constructive program of needed legislation, the Association opposed harmful bills and asked for modification of measures in the interest of agriculture.

The accomplishments of the Association in the recent legislative sessions are in large part due to the effective work of the County Farm Bureaus and their supporting membership. The continued prestige and influence of the I. A. A. in matters of this kind in very large measure depend upon the understanding, determination and united action of the membership throughout the state. Our future influence, likewise, depends upon the united support of farmers in returning their proven friends to office.

Study the records of your representatives as revealed on page 5 in this issue of the RECORD and regardless of party affiliation return your friends to legislative halls. Only by following such a policy can farmers render the most effective service in protecting their rightful interests in government.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT 17TH ANNUAL MEETING, ROCKFORD, JAN. 29, 1932

I

Experience has justified nearly all the policies previously adopted by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Except in those cases where new conditions have arisen or where it has seemed advisable to make some changes, we hereby reaffirm all previous pronouncements of the Association.

II

The Illinois Agricultural Association approves the policy resolutions adopted by its national organization in annual session assembled at Chicago, on December 9, 1931. For the purpose of emphasizing certain of such resolutions and reaffirming them at this time:

We specifically desire to call to the attention of the delegates four of such resolutions. *The substance of such resolutions is as follows*:

1. Rural Credits

It is imperative that substantial improvement be made in existing credit machinery serving agriculture. Joint Stock Land Banks should be separated from the Federal Land Bank System; the Intermediate Credit Bank should be controlled and operated apart from the Land Bank; the directorates of both should reflect a personnel representing the stockholders of such banks; the privileges of the Intermediate Credit system should be made available to agricultural co-operative purchasing groups; and that the debentures of the Intermediate Credit Bank should be made eligible for note issue or collateral for borrowing by banks in the Reserve System.

Federal Land Banks should be furnished additional governmental capital of at least one hundred million dollars, such capital to be redeemed as operations may justify, and thereafter maintained in a separate revolving fund for the purpose of stabilizing the system when necessary by (a) the acquiring of additional capital stock, and/or (b) the pur-

chase of Federal Land Bank Bonds; Land Bank Bonds should be made eligible for bank reserve investments; the capital stock of the Federal Land Banks should be held only by members of such banks and transfer of stock should follow loans.

The credit problem involves organization as well as legislative responsibility; the associational feature of the Federal Land Bank System should be preserved in building the agricultural credit structure of the country; to that end, we recommend that all state Farm Bureaus include in their programs (1) the strengthening of existing local farm loan associations, and (2) the organization, wherever necessary, of new local farm loan associations, local agricultural credit corporations and credit unions; in order to serve co-operatively and more completely the credit needs of agriculture, we recommend to State Farm Bureaus that they give consideration to this type of credit and that credit unions be organized and properly integrated into our rural credit structure.

2. The Monetary Problem

The present period of depression and the falling price level has increased the burden of taxes, interest, debts and other fixed costs on all producers to an intolerable degree; the principal cause of this deflation of values is monetary; the problem divides itself into two parts: first, the restoration of the prive level; and second, the stabilization of the purchasing power of money.

First—all the powers of the Federal Reserve System and the executive officials of the federal government should be used to bring about the restoration of the price level near the average level at which the present long-time indebtedness was incurred.

Second—permanent prosperity in this country demands that the dollar be made an accurate measure of value—that its purchasing power be always constant.

To effect this end it was recommended that Congress stabilize the purchasing power of money:

1. By directing the Federal Reserve System to use all its powers, following restoration of price level, to stabilize the purchasing power of money insofar as possible, using for that purpose *all its monetary and credit powers, including currency and credit control, open market operation, and changes in rediscount rates and in rediscount eligibility rules.*

2. By empowering and directing the Federal Reserve Board to *raise or lower reserve requirements of the Federal Reserve Banks and to raise or lower the price of gold.*

3. *By broadening the rediscount eligibility provision of the Federal Reserve Act.*

3. The Agricultural Marketing Act

We insist that the present congress amend the Agricultural Market Act by including the equalization fee or some other equally effective method whereby the cost of controlling crop surpluses would be borne by each unit of the commodity benefited.

We pledge our continued support to the Federal Farm Board in all efforts put forth to administer the Marketing Act in such manner as will best serve the American farmer and urge that in the development and administration of co-operative marketing organizations, the general farm organizations be properly recognized.

4. Grain Futures Act

The American public is being called upon for a return of confidence and to put forth every effort for the stabilization of American business, industry and agriculture. One of the greatest hindering influences to efforts being put forth in these directions is the continued system of short selling operating on the grain and other exchanges of the country. We favor such amendment to the Grain Futures Act as is necessary to give the Secretary of Agriculture full power and authority to regulate and, if necessary, to remove any further operations in short selling (except for legitimate hedging purposes) on the Grain Exchanges of the country.

III

We appreciate the cordial relationship existing between the United States and Illinois Department of Agriculture with the Farm Bureau movement of Illinois.

We particularly commend Secretary Hyde of the United States Department and Director Pierson of the Illinois Department for sympathetic and immediate action taken on all matters coming under their jurisdiction in behalf of farm people.

We pledge our continued co-operation and support to both Departments under their present leadership.

IV

The enactment of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act by Congress and the appointment of Charles G. Dawes as its president, justify the confidence and support of Illinois Agriculture.

The Illinois Agricultural Association stands ready to co-operate in every way with those charged with the administration of the Act to make its maximum service available to Illinois farmers.

V

Terminal livestock marketing costs are entirely out of line with the market price of livestock and general level of commodity prices. Yardage and feed costs are subject to regulation under the Packer Stock Yard Act. The Packer Stock Yard Administration has announced that it contemplates regulating practices followed and prices charged on the various livestock markets. This convention urges that the investigation be initiated at the earliest possible time and completed as speedily as possible, so that if the investigation should reveal that the charges should be lowered the benefit of the lower costs may be quickly passed on to the livestock producers.

We authorize, therefore, and direct the Board of Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association to use its influence with the Packer Stock Yard Administration to commence its investigation and to order a reduction in terminal market costs at as early a date as possible and to the full extent the result of the investigation may justify.

VI

There is much organized opposition on the part of old line interests to co-operative marketing of farm products and the purchasing of farm supplies.

The controversy in the St. Louis milk shed is an outstanding example. Sanitary Milk Producers Association is organized for the collective bargaining of its members' product. The Association is able to secure the co-operation of all dealers except the largest on the St. Louis market. It is within the rights of farmers legally and morally to check weights and tests, to have a voice in the price of their product and to work in co-operation with dealers and City Health Departments in improving the quality of their product.

On this program the largest dairy company has steadily refused to co-operate. Sanitary Milk Producers Association has demanded nothing unreasonable. The attitude of the dairy company cannot be construed in any light other than intention to deny organized milk producers a voice in the marketing of the products of their own labor and capital

investment, in order that its own selfish interests may profit by fixing the price both to the producer and to the consumer.

We condemn this attitude on the part of the dairy company and serve notice to any industry taking this position that such a policy cannot be looked upon by the agricultural people of the country other than a desire on its part to deny to agricultural producers their rights under the constitution of the country and to impoverish one class of citizens for the enrichment of another. Such a policy will not be tolerated by American agriculture. It has not been the policy of this Association to encourage producers to enter into business activities on a wholesale scale, but such an attitude as has been displayed by the dairy company will force farmers into many lines of business activities which they otherwise would not enter.

VII

Farm people should view with concern and become fully informed before lending support to new movements springing up under the guise of offering various forms of relief to farmers' difficulties. Some of these movements are known to be connected with and supported by men and organizations who, throughout the years, have benefited because of division among farmers.

The existing depression and resulting state of unrest seem to offer an opportunity for the stimulation of new movements which have for their purpose the retarding of the fast development of co-operative marketing. Solutions of farmers' problems will be hastened by the strengthening of present forces rather than by the development of new organizations. Before aligning oneself with or contributing to any new movement, farmers should seek full information about such organization either from their County Farm Bureau, the Illinois Agricultural Association or a well established and recognized farm paper.

VIII

Because of the cost of construction of rural electric distribution lines is an important factor in the rate charged for the energy, members are urged to consider this subject by groups and to thoroughly investigate such construction costs and secure all possible reductions before signing up for service.

IX

Since group action by land owners has proven successful in dealing with public utility easement matters, all members are urged to benefit by this experience and to carefully study and obtain full information regarding their legal rights before signing any right-of-way contracts for pipe lines, electric lines, or telephone and telegraph lines.

X

In view of the greatly diminished purchasing power of the farmers, caused by the drastic reductions in prices for farm products, and in view of the decline in the costs of labor and materials, we urge that public utility rates be immediately reduced wherever possible and the principle of basing rates upon the cost of reproduction new less depreciation be adhered to as strictly as it has been during the past decade of rising costs.

XI

At the present time there is a substantial over-production of high quality agricultural products within the state. This is especially true in the production of fluid milk and dairy products. Under these conditions, insofar as circumstances will permit, state and local governmental institutions should purchase their supplies of such products from Illinois farmers.

XII

In view of the gross injustice of the present revenue system, widespread concern over the increasing burden it is laying on property, and the difficulty property owners have in paying such taxes, all of which are greatly intensified and aggravated by the present severe economic depression, we demand that every possible effort be made immediately to lighten the taxes levied on real estate and tangible personal property. For this purpose we favor a fairer distribution of the cost of government by immediate enactment of the Income Tax Bill, now pending in the special session of the General Assembly, and the use of the revenue derived therefrom, as provided in companion bills, to replace, dollar for dollar, taxes now levied on property for educational purposes in the elementary public schools.

We further recommend:

1. Legislation providing for proper budgeting, accounting and control of public expenditures.

2. Legislation providing for reduction in public expenditures as far as this can be done consistent with proper public service.

3. Immediate attention of taxpayers to public expenditures in their local communities, where the most of the taxes they pay are spent.

4. Reduction of taxes by consolidating taxing districts wherever this can be done without impairing essential public services.

5. Elimination of taxes for non-essential purposes.

XIII

We recognize that nearly all policies of government affect the welfare of agriculture either directly or indirectly. We also recognize that the per cent of population engaged in agriculture is steadily declining. When making selections of men to occupy public positions of trust and responsibility, farmers must stand together.

The Illinois Agricultural Association during recent years has given to its membership through the columns of its official paper the attitude of those occupying positions of trust, and particularly the voting record of members of our law-making bodies on all measures directly affecting the welfare of agriculture.

We approve this action of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association and urge the membership to carefully study these records, and to actively support all those seeking re-election, regardless of their party affiliations, whose votes and efforts have been responsive to the needs of our rural population.

XIV

The delegates and visitors of this Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association held in Rockford, January 28 and 29, 1932, hereby express their grateful and hearty appreciation for the cordial welcome and for the unfailing courtesy and co-operation shown them by the Winnebago County Farm Bureau, the Mayor, the Chamber of Commerce, and the organizations of the City of Rockford, and the citizens of the City of Rockford and Winnebago County who have contributed so effectively to the comfort, convenience and success of this annual meeting.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE,

A. R. Wright, Chairman,	Chas. Marshall,
Harold C. Vial,	Chas. L. Bates,
Frank Oexner,	C. R. Ford,
W. A. Dennis,	Grover Pierce,
A. B. Schofield,	John Carlson.

Some Observations on Agriculture

An Address Before the United States War Industries Board Association

By GEO. N. PEEK, MOLINE, ILL.

THE farmer, like many others in business, is suffering from too low a price, too much interest, too much tax.

In order to get a correct picture of his condition, it is necessary to refer to figures, although I realize that it is not popular to do so, particularly before an industrial group which has so many troubles of its own at this time.

The gross income of agriculture in 1919 was $17,810,000,000 (the highest of which we have record); in 1930 it was $9,400,000,000, and in 1931 it is estimated at between six and seven billion.* In May, 1928, farm commodity prices were 48% above the average for 1909-1914, and in September, 1931, they were 28% below this five-year average, while the prices of supplies the farmer buys, not including taxes and freight, were 27% above the pre-war level. It is estimated by competent authorities that farm products have now but 57% of their pre-war purchasing power.

Farm Debt Grows

The farm mortgage debt in 1910 stood at $3,600,000,000; in 1920 at $7,900,000,000 and in 1928 at $9,500,000,000. These figures do not include other debts, and are lower than they would be had not there been so many foreclosures and so much turning over of property in cancellation of debt. Land values have returned to 1913 levels.

Farm taxes in 1919 (the year of highest farm income) were but 30% higher than the average for 1910-1914, while in 1929 they were 167% higher. It has been estimated that in the state of Illinois tangible property receives but 10% of the total income of the state and pays over 96½% of all taxes. Delinquency in taxes in some of the agricultural states runs as high as 80% in some counties. The situation in the cities is better known to industrial groups.

Farm Migration

Summing up the foregoing, I may say, in general, that the farm debt is three times as much as it was in pre-war times, and taxes much more than double, while land values are no more, if as much, and farm products represent an exchange value for industrial products of little more than one-half. These figures tell an eloquent story.

Migration from the farms for the ten years beginning in 1920 was about 2,000,000 a year. It is true that about 75% of this number found their way back to the farms, but only after milling around in the cities looking for jobs and meeting with continued disappointments. I submit that their point of view was not the same as when they left the farms.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, through a special committee, recently suggested as one measure of relief from the unemployment situation the sending of men from the cities back to the farms, notwithstanding the fact that during the early period of this migration it was urged that the movement away from the farms was a natural one. The cities during the early part of this period mistakenly formed the impression that this influx was permanent, with the result that many new buildings were built to accommodate this new population, particularly office buildings, hotels and apartment buildings, which now are only partially occupied and which stand as a monument to the mistaken judgment of their builders.

Hole in the Bottom

Bank failures, starting in the country in 1920, have continued, and have extended to our largest cities, until they reached such serious proportions as finally to attract the attention of our national administration, resulting in the organization of a credit corporation for their relief. I think that this action was wise, but I believe that it is not a cure for the condition. We cannot fill a barrel by pouring water in at the top when there is a large hole in the bottom; and so long as the sources of new wealth—the mines, the oil wells, the forests and the farms—are all producing at or below cost, the condition is unhealthy, to say the least.

Unemployment Situation

The unemployment situation has resulted in national action. I refer to the organization and activity of the so-called Gifford Committee, and recently Ex-President Coolidge recognized the seriousness of the problem and asked us all to "Give all America is worth to you."

The present situation strikes at the very heart of our government—respect for property rights and the sacredness of contract. We now face in a large way inability to pay, which may be followed, if the situation continues, by lack of desire to pay; then repudiation; then chaos.

Communism and other "isms" cannot be combatted successfully with oratory, but only by our providing and maintaining a better system. Sacred regard for the property rights of a large number of small property owners rather than reverence for a small number of large property owners, is insurance of the highest type for the capitalistic or individualistic system.

The Marketing Act

The foregoing figures inadequately reflect a condition that has developed during the past 12 years, reaching its worst during recent months. A general demand for a national policy that would place agriculture on sound footing resulted in the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929. The remedy it sought to offer differed from that offered previously by the farmers through their organizations. They recognized marketing as practical, hard-headed business, involving costs and risks of loss, particularly in dealing with crop surpluses, and proposed that such costs and losses should be distributed pro rata over the producers benefited, by a tax or fee, call it what you like.

Another plan much discussed would have provided for the issuance of treasury debentures on exports, amounting to part or all of the duty on a farm product, and receivable at par in payment of the duty on imports. In effect, this plan would draw indirectly upon the treasury of the United States, since it would divert to an export subsidy a substantial portion of the import duties that otherwise would be collected.

The plan enacted into law was based on the assumption that there would be no losses, but provided that if there were, they should be borne by the government.

A Step Forward

The Agricultural Marketing Act was a step toward an agricultural policy, but in failing to provide means for financing its operations other than by federal subsidy, it was like an automobile without the engine, it might look like the real thing but the means were lacking to make it go.

Presumably one of the objects, not only of what the farmers asked for but

*Note: Standard Statistics Co. of New York estimates the value of the 1931 agricultural income at $6,500,000,000, the smallest with one exception since 1910.

of the legislation they received, was to increase agricultural income. Yet I noticed that Secretary Hyde recently said that either the equalization fee or the debenture would raise prices, and that higher prices secured in this way would increase production. I submit that if production is increased, as he surmises, it is the price itself which will be the reason for it and not the method of raising the price, such as the equalization fee or the debenture. If he means that the farmer should not have a higher price he should say so.

Mellon's Comment

Secretary Mellon was more honest in voicing his objection to the equalization fee, when he said that it would raise the price of farm products in the United States above prices prevailing in other countries, and that the American manufacturer would be at a disadvantage as compared with European competitors in seeking foreign business. Of course, that is just what the tariff does on industrial products, but it is a point of view honestly entertained by many industrialists.

Among the administration remedies proposed, some of them very recently, are: (a) cut down production; (b) plow up every third row of cotton; (c) kill every tenth cow; (d) more and better golf courses. It should be borne in mind that acreage is only one factor in production; 75 per cent of the variation in yield of crops from year to year is beyond human control, being due to weather, pests, drought, flood and similar causes. It is hard to understand why the recommendation should be made of plowing up every third row of cotton. Why not advocate letting it stand in the field and not picking it? This suggestion would at least have the merit of saving the labor of plowing. If the recommendation "kill every tenth cow" were not so serious it would strike some of us as very funny, because it was only very recently that loaning corporations were being formed for the purpose of putting more farmers into the dairy business, even when attention was called to the possible effect of breaking down this industry through the over-stimulation of production in the manner which was undertaken. The recommendation for more and better golf courses will meet with the approval of our enthusiastic golfers, of course, but it cannot be regarded seriously as a measure of farm relief.

Corporation Farming

Corporation farming is discussed in many quarters as a way out of the present trouble. I think that while this method may in a few instances, under certain conditions, prove successful, in general the whole idea is wrong. I say this because of the social as well as the economic conditions surrounding the farm. The farm is a home and farming is a business. Corporation farming suggests the payment of wages, and I believe that farming has been possible at all only on account of the unpaid labor of the women and children on the farm. I think that this factor alone will prevent any great growth of corporation farming. The social aspects are being recognized in many states where legislation already has been passed or is under consideration for restricting this enterprise.

The Real Trouble

The real trouble with the farmer is traceable to our governmental policies since the war and the indifference of the last three national administrations to agriculture. Our policy for the expansion of foreign trade in industrial products was a mistaken one. We have been trying to maintain our war-time industrial facilities at a capacity above peace-time demands. We have loaned abroad more money than represented by our entire war debt. We have put the facilities of our gigantic Department of Commerce behind the movement to expand foreign trade just as though we were a debtor nation, as we were before the war, instead of a creditor nation, as we emerged from the war. We have had half the gold supply of the world, so that foreign nations could not pay us in gold; and we prevented their paying us in goods and services by our tariffs, although at the same time we have insisted upon the payment of war debts. We have gone even further; to the extent that we have captured foreign markets we have interfered with the normal relations of other countries between themselves.

10 Per Cent Foreign

Ninety per cent of our commerce is domestic. Ten per cent is foreign. Half of the 10 per cent is industrial and half agricultural. If we restricted agricultural production to the demand of domestic markets, as we have been urged to do by our recent administrations, the interest of the Middle West and South in exports would be hardly more than a fraction of 1 per cent of their commerce; and yet, as a result of the policy which has been followed, we have seriously impaired our home market, constituting the 90 per cent of our trade. It has been demontrated, I think, that such statesmanship is not in the best interest of America.

Evidence of what higher farm prices might do may be gathered from the immediate response in securities markets and commodity markets from the recent advances in farm prices. Farmer have not been in a position to buy their normal requirements since the war, and I predict that if it were possible to restore their normal poition, and by that I mean only the pre-war exchange value of their product with the products of industry, shortly we should see such a revival of buying and paying as we have not seen in many a year.

Amend the Act

The Farm Marketing Act should be amended, not repealed. It should be possible for farmers effectively to control the marketing of their own products, and that can only be accomplished by the concerted action of all of the producers of a particular commodity. Call the mechanism for accomplishing it the equalization fee or what you please, the principle is that the cost should be spread over the commodity benefited. The principle is not new. It is that the beneficiary of an improvement should pay his proportionate share of its cost. It is recognized in every drainage or irrigation project, paving project, or other improvement of this character.

The corporation form of organization does not lend itself to farmer co-operation, because of the large number of producers of farm products scattered throughout the length and breadth of the country.

France, apparently, has found a way to improve her agricultural situation, as is evidenced by the prices of her wheat in the last three crop years, for example:

August 1-July 31, 1928-1929—	
Low, December (1928)	$1.56
High, March (1929)	1.68
August 1-July 31, 1929-1930—	
February and May (1930)	$1.31
July (1930)	1.66
August 1-July 31, 1930-1931—	
October (1930)	$1.64
June (1931)	1.91

Contrast these figures with the prices and fluctuations during this period in the United States. This example is upon No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City:

July 1-June 30, 1928-1929—	
High, July (1928)	$1.20
Low, May (1929)	1.01
July 1-June 30, 1929-1930—	
July (1929)	$1.25
June (1930)	.89
July 1-June 30, 1930-1931—	
July (1930)	$0.80
June (1931)	.66

Shift the Taxes

Taxes on general property, particularly on the home, both in town and country, should be shifted largely to other forms of taxation. I am glad to say that this is under consideration in many states. In fact, 44 of our 48 states either have enacted state income taxes or had the tax subject under consideration in the last sessions of their legislatures.

Lower interest rates on the home should be made possible.

I would have the home the cheapest thing an American citizen could own, and I would make it as secure as it is possible to make it by law. I think that would be the greatest security for our government from the invasion of radical tendencies of any kind.

Controlled Inflation

We should have a measure of controlled inflation that debts may be paid with the same size dollar with which they were incurred, as far as that is possible. This subject is certain to be one of wide discussion in the coming months.

Finally, and I do not mean to be partisan, we should put the problems of America first in the minds of all of our citizens, and we should elect only such people to public office as have an understanding of them and the courage and the will to look after those unable to look after themselves—that is what government is for.

Ray C. Doneghue Heads Farm Advisers in 1932

Ray C. Doneghue, farm adviser of McDonough county and 1932 president of the Illinois State Association of Farm Advisers, attended the first meeting of the new I. A. A. Board of Directors in Chicago Feb. 12. He will represent the farm advisers in these meetings during 1932, succeeding B. W. Tillman, farm adviser of St. Clair county, retiring president of the Farm Advisers' Association. Mr. Doneghue is one of the oldest Illinois county advisers in point of service.



R. C. Doneghue

Other officers in the Association are R. E. Apple, Clark county, vice-president; V. J. Banter, Stephenson county, secretary; L. E. McKinzie, Schuyler county, treasurer; J. G. McCall, Jackson county; Alfred Tate, Scott county, and C. E. Johnston, Iroquois county, directors.

President Hoover recently signed a joint resolution appropriating $125,000,000 to increase the capitalization of the Federal Land Banks. Of the amount appropriated, $25,000,000 is to be used to facilitate postponement of mortgage installment payments of needy farm borrowers. This appropriation was sought by the American Farm Bureau Federation and other farm organizations.

Honest Dollar, More Cash Needed for Prosperity

Gregory Suggests Ways to Start Wheels of Progress to Better Times

THE real cause of the decline in prices, which is responsible for most of the farm ills today, is traceable to the shortage of money in circulation, according to C. V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer, one of the principal speakers at the recent I. A. A. annual meeting, Rockford.

Mr. Gregory pointed to the fact that money is affected by supply and demand just as anything else. When it is plentiful it is worth less. When money is scarce it will buy more commodities and the price of commodities declines.



C. V. Gregory

To restore the confidence of the public, he says, the country must get back on a basis of honest money.

"While the value of any one commodity will always change to reflect changes in supply and demand, we have the right to expect that the purchasing power of the dollar will always be the same in terms of average commodity prices," he states.

Buying Power Gone

"It now takes so much of our products to pay debts, taxes and fixed expenses that there is little left to buy commodities. We cannot open factories, put men back to work, and get back to producing and exchanging commodities on a normal basis until the purchasing power of the people is restored to somewhere near normal."

This may be done, according to Mr. Gregory, either by reducing debts by bankruptcy and default, reducing taxes by the process of cutting down government expenses, and lowering wages and other fixed expenses in line with the present price level, or by raising the commodity price level to somewhere near what it was in 1929. The first would take from five to ten years; the second might be done very quickly.

He points out three things the Federal Reserve System can do to start prices upward: make open market purchases of government securities, lower rediscount rates, and broaden the rediscount policy. If these measures do not start prices upward, he suggests that the dollar be devalued or that further steps be taken to inflate currency.

"This country was built up by courageous, ambitious people who were not afraid to work and take a chance," Mr. Gregory said. "Most of the producers of the country are debtors. It is that class of people who are hurt worst by declining prices. Every dollar of debt in 1929 has become $1.46 in terms of the commodities that must be produced to pay the debt. When all the public and private debts in the country have been paid on the basis of 1929 dollars, we will still have 80 billion more to pay. No loan shark ever dreamed of legalized robbery in such terms as that."

Smith Is Named Member Coarse Grains Committee

Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, was re-elected a member of the national Coarse Grains Advisory Committee January 28, according to an announcement from the Federal Farm Board. The committee, composed of seven members, will serve for one year beginning February 1, this year.

Other members of the coarse grains committee are as follows: Jess W. Wade, secretary of Inter-Mountain Grain Growers, Ogden, Utah; Joseph Ihde, president of American Wheat Growers Associated, Inc., Aberdeen, South Dakota; J. M. McNally, director of Farmers Westcentral Grain Company, Omaha; L. J. Taber, Master of National Grange, Columbus, Ohio; George S. Milnor, vice-president and general manager of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, Chicago; and James Murray, vice-president of the Quaker Oats Company, Chicago.

I. A. A. Board Names Meeting Dates for '32

All regular meetings of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association during 1932 will be held at the office of the Association at 608 South Dearborn street, Chicago, on the Friday following the second Monday of each month, unless otherwise ordered, it was determined at the February meeting of the Board.

The Board will meet on the following dates: March 18, April 15, May 13, June 17, July 15, August 12, September 16, October 14, November 18, and December 16.

President Earl C. Smith made the following committee appointments at the February session of the Board:

Finance—A. R. Wright, Varna; M. G. Lambert, Ferris; and C. J. Gross, Atwood.

DeFrees Is Only New Member of I. A. A. Board

TALMAGE DeFREES of Smithboro, Bond county, serving his second term as president of the Bond County Farm Bureau, was the only new member of the I. A. A. board elected at the recent annual convention in Rockford. Re-elected were Geo. F. Tullock, M. G. Lambert, Geo. M. Muller, W. A. Dennis, Chas. S. Black, and Chas. Marshall.



Mr. DeFrees

Mr. DeFrees succeeds Frank G. Oexner of Monroe county who retired as director from the 22nd district.

Mr. DeFrees was born within two miles of his present home where he operates a 240-acre fruit and dairy farm. He has been a member of the Bond County Farm Bureau for the past 12 years, is a director in the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, and in the past season shipped 22 cars of fruit co-operatively through the latter organization.

As a young man Mr. DeFrees secured an appointment to the U. S. Naval Acadamy at Annapolis, but circumstances arose that made it impossible for him to go. His only brother, who went in his place and graduated at Annapolis in 1900, has had many promotions. He is now in the War College at Boston receiving special training preparatory to becoming an admiral in the navy this spring.

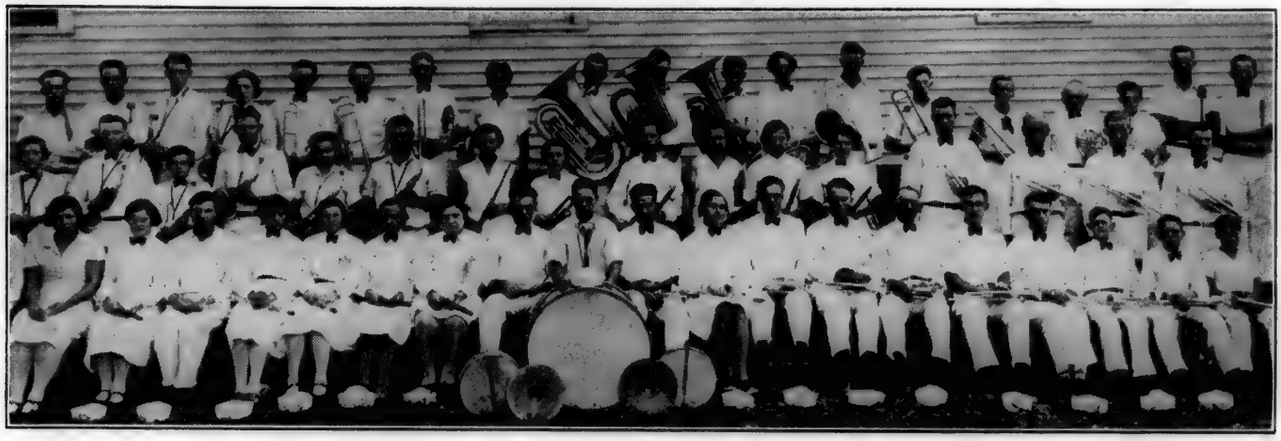
Mr. DeFrees attended Greenville College near his home, and later was educated at Drake University, Des Moines, and at the University of Chicago.

As one of the outstanding farmers of southern Illinois, he was awarded the Master Farmer medal by Prairie Farmer in 1930. Mr. DeFrees is an able platform speaker and has been prominent for years in the Farm Bureau and other agricultural organizations in southern Illinois.

Organization-Information—C. E. Bamborough, Polo; Talmage DeFrees, Smithboro; W. A. Dennis, Paris; and Farm Adviser J. E. Harris, Aledo.

Marketing—Samuel Sorrells, Raymond; Harold C. Vial, Downers Grove; A. B. Schofield, Paxton; W. L. Cope, Salem; and Farm Adviser R. J. Laible, Bloomington.

Financial Business Service—George F. Tullock, Rockford; Fred Dietz, DeSoto; Charles Marshall, Belknap; and Farm Adviser C. E. Johnson, Watseka.



BOONE COUNTY FARM BUREAU'S BAND WHICH PLAYED AT THE ANNUAL I. A. A. BANQUET, ROCKFORD, JAN. 28.

Insurance Companies All Report Gains During 1931

Illinois Farm Supply Co. Considers Establishing Feed Service If Demand Justifies

PROGRESS and problems in the co-operative handling of life insurance, automobile insurance, fire, windstorm and hail insurance, farm supplies, limestone and phosphate, and in co-operative auditing were reviewed in the Financial-Business Service Conference during the convention at Rockford on Jan. 28. Geo. F. Tullock presided. About 320 were present.



Geo. F. Tullock

The two most important problems in the life insurance field to come before the conference were those pertaining to county quotas, and of expanding Country Life Insurance Company to do business outside the state. It was decided to maintain the present quotas and to confine the company to Illinois. L. A. Williams, manager of Country Life, pointed out the trend in life insurance, particularly the tendency toward larger policies and the growing appreciation of life insurance as a secure investment.

Holds Rates Down

The fact that almost every automobile insurance company has increased rates recently, while the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company has maintained its old rates, was cited by A. E. Richardson, manager of the auto insurance company, as evidence that the Farm Bureau member is a preferred risk. He attributed the reduction in accidents last year to the safety campaign put on by the County Farm Bureaus.

J. H. Kelker, manager of the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, declared that this meeting was the best the casualty company had ever had both in interest and attendance. This is the first time the company has held its meeting with the other associated companies.

There is every reason to believe, according to V. Vaniman, director of insurance service for the I. A. A., that all three companies will make a satisfactory growth in 1932.

Three Plans Outlined

Three plans of financing service companies in unorganized counties were outlined by L. R. Marchant, manager of the Illinois Farm Supply Company. Under one plan the unorganized county can receive service from an established company in an adjoining county with a minimum amount of investment and no control of the business. A second plan enables an unorganized county to become affiliated with an established company in an adjoining county and have joint control. The third plan is the organization of a new company with full control within the county.

Announcement was made that Illinois Farm Supply had purchased several carloads of feeds recently in response to requests for this service, and that considerable study has been given to the possibility of establishing a feed service in the state, making available certain feeds under the trade-mark of the organization.

J. R. Bent, director of the limestone-phosphate department, reported that Illinois used only about 40 per cent as much of these commodities in 1931 as in the previous year, but that the state still used approximately as much as any other state had ever used in a year. The possibilities of direct purchasing and merchandising of limestone and phosphate by the Association were discussed and recommended for further study.

The Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association had its best year in 1931, according to F. E. Ringham, manager. Three hundred and seventy-one audit assignments were completed during the year. Ringham reported a decrease in the cost of audits as compared with former years. The cost of Farm Bureau audits decreased $4.93, while elevator audits decreased $5.81 and oil companies decreased $8.99 below the 1930 costs.

Boone County Farm Bureau Band Plays at Rockford

Farm Bureau members are frequently entertained these days at unit, county, and even state-wide meetings by talent from their own membership. A good example of the kind of entertainment they give was seen at the annual banquet of the Illinois Agricultural Association at Rockford when the 75-piece Farm Bureau band from Boone county played before 2,000 visitors and delegates.

This band is strictly a Farm Bureau project started less than two years ago to give the young people something worth while to do. The band is made up on the unit principle, having complete small bands in five different communities, which are all a part of the county band. In this way bands are available for local gatherings as well as for larger affairs.

Members of the band pay monthly dues, which are used to employ a band director and to purchase music and other supplies. Harold Luhman, director of the band, was a member of the Belvidere High School band when it won the state and national championships. He was also state champion soloist.

Uncle Ab says more good ideas have been killed by conference than by contempt.

Lieut.-Gov. Sterling Sees Need for Prison Reform

Advocates Modernization of Penal System in Address at Rockford

PROPOSED reform of the state prison laws so as to permit prisoners to share in the profits of their labor, were advocated by Lieutenant-Governor Fred E. Sterling at the recent annual luncheon of the Illinois Agricultural Association at Rockford.

He pointed out that such laws are now in force in several states in this country and almost universally in Europe. Under the proposed law the prisoner would receive half the profits and the state the other half. One-half the prisoner's share would be sent to his dependents at home, one-quarter turned over to him for his own use, and the other quarter credited to his account so that when he is released he will have something to start anew on.

Has Labor Approval

"This new law," said the lieutenant-governor, "will compel every political division in the state, cities, counties and villages to make requisition on the state for such articles as may be needed by them. No effort will be made to cut the prices of state-made articles under those made by free labor on the outside. This system has the approval of President Green of the Federation of Labor."

He believes that the $15,000 spent by the state in conducting the prison investigating tour of Europe will save the state not less than $1,000,000 a year and revolutionize the prison, probation and parole system now in force, if the general assembly will enact into laws the recommendations made by the commission.

Comparing the English prison situation with that in Illinois, he showed that Illinois with a population of 7,000,000 had almost as many inmates in its prisons as England with its 48,000,000 people. What Illinois needs to remedy this, he said, is a more liberal use of probation and less of the spirit of vengeance in its courts, especially when the offense is of a minor character.

"Our commission believes there is a great chance to improve the penal system of Illinois," he continued. "We believe all prisoners should be classified and advanced in grades as they earn it. We favor making the parole board a full-time board. The commission would make the old Joliet prison an institution for the more hardened prisoners. We would make a reduction in our prison population by a careful rehearing of all cases, releasing those who are deserving of another chance.

"Many inmates, the commission believes, have been lost in the great prison maelstrom, being without friends to intercede for their release. The commission believes there must be a more scientific study of the individual cases of men accused of crime. It is as intelligent for us to imprison a man without studying him and learning why he is a criminal as it is to treat a man for the fever shown by the thermometer without making an effort to discover the underlying cause."

NOTICE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ELECTION OF DELEGATES

NOTICE is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the month of March, 1932, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the by-laws of the Association.

During March annual meetings will be held in Kankakee, McDonough, Boone and Winnebago counties.

No annual meetings will be held in April.

March 1, 1932.

Signed,
G. E. METZGER, *Secretary.*

Country Life Agents Meet at Bloomington

THE possibility of making Country Life Insurance Company a billion dollar institution within the next 20 years was envisioned by Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel for the I. A. A., speaking before 300 Farm Bureau insurance agents in the annual agents' round-up at Bloomington Feb. 16-17.

He quoted state insurance examiners to the effect that Country Life is in the best financial condition of any company examined in the past four years.

C. M. Cartwright, managing editor of the National Underwriter, the principal speaker at the agents' banquet, said: "You have made an outstanding record, and I have every confidence in the coming success of Country Life Insurance Company."

Other speakers during the two days included Prof. Fred Russell, University of Illinois; L. A. Williams, manager of Country Life; A. E. Richardson, manager of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual; V. Vaniman, director of insurance service for the I. A. A.; and members of Country Life's staff.

Denman Addresses Livestock Growers

Annual Meeting State Marketing Association Held at Peoria, February 17

"WE have not heard so much criticism of the Agricultural Marketing Act since the Reconstruction Finance Corporation came into the picture. The other crowd got over into our boat. And they seem willing to have the government lend a helping hand," C. B. Denman, member of the Federal Farm Board, told more than 300 delegates and members of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association in their second annual meeting at Peoria, Feb. 17.

"There has been a lot of confusion about what the Farm Board has been doing," continued Mr. Deman. "Either ignorantly or purposely the stabilization operations in wheat and cotton have been confused with aid given the cooperatives. The latter is the more important work. It has occupied nearly all our time."

Speaking of the stabilization work, Denman said: "There was far more demand from the 'trade' that the Board support the grain market than from farmers. Yet most of the criticism of this work is coming from the commission men.

20 Cents Bu. More

"But let's take a look at the results of stabilization in wheat. Before the stabilization corporation was formed wheat in Liverpool sold at 16.5 cents above the Chicago market. Since then the Chicago price has averaged 3.5 cents higher than Liverpool. The two added together make 20 cents a bushel more for the American producer. That 20 cents if added to all the wheat sold in this country would be quite an item."

The speaker admonished the livestock growers that their only hope for securing a fair share of the consumer's dollar lies in organization. "Livestock growers unorganized," he said, "are forced to take what's left after the processor, the retailer, the organized laborer, the transportation agencies, and others take out their costs, and profits.

What a Packer Said

"A prominent packer spoke of this situation to me a short time ago," continued the speaker. "He stated frankly that the packer and the retailer must add their costs of operation and a profit to selling prices. He admitted that the farmer is entitled to do the same but because he is unorganized must take what is left.

"That's a great challenge to the livestock producer," said Denman. "The

Farm Board wants to help you, to put you in your own business—that of marketing products. Because others have taken over your duties they may look upon it as an inherent right. We insist that it is the producer's right to market and distribute his own products."

How waste in distribution of meat products is hurting the farmer's livestock income was illustrated by Mr. Denman.

A Retailer Cuts Costs

"A man named Straus who has 220 meat stores in the east told me some time ago," he said, "that following the depression many of his stores began losing money. Some of them declined to a gross income of only $300 a week. The less he sold the more he had to raise the price on meats to take care of the overhead. And the more he raised the price the less he sold. This condition kept growing worse. Straus began to study his business and finally closed all his stores for a period of two weeks.

"He decided that he was paying out too much for overhead at each store. So he established a central cutting plant employing three shifts of meat cutters working eight hours each. He surveyed each community and made an effort to supply each store with the particular kind of meats and cuts most in demand. All stores were serviced from the central cutting plant.

"As a result he was able to get along with much less labor in the outlying stores. Because of the saving he was enabled to cut the price in half on most meats. Meat sales shot up until the stores were averaging $3,000 a week gross sales. The unprofitable stores began making money and the consumer got his meat at lower prices.

Too Much Overhead

"An Indiana meat dealer wrote me a short time ago," continued Denman, "following a talk I made on the radio. 'I'll tell you what's wrong with the livestock industry,' he wrote. 'I counted 16 different packer salesmen who called on me in one day. In addition six different trucks stopped the same day to deliver meats. If I gave all my business to one packer I doubt if the profits would have paid for the calls of even two salesmen and the trucks. The distributors have been piling on costs and these costs are passed on to the farmer in lower prices for livestock.' "

Charles E. Ewing, president of the National Livestock Marketing Association, stated that every dollar the livestock co-operatives have borrowed from the Farm Board will be repaid. Competition offered old-line commission companies by co-operative agencies is only an incident, not an objective of organized producers, said Ewing. The farmer is seeking control of his own business to cut out the wastes of distribution, to gain market information, adjust production to demand, and coordinate the producing end of his business with that of marketing and selling.

"We still have a long way to go in co-operative livestock marketing," said Ewing. "Only about 10 per cent of the livestock of the country is being handled by members of our organization. The majority of our producers have not yet caught the vision."

Officers Report

Ray E. Miller, secretary-manager, reviewed the progress made during the past year in organizing and financing the association, and pointed out the reasons for the new movement.

R. W. Grieser, sales manager with headquarters at Decatur, stated that the association began selling for six district co-operatives holding membership in the state organization on October 7. He described the daily market and weather report service through which information about livestock movements and prices is obtained from the principal markets, and how this information is used to direct the movement from Illinois to the markets offering the best prices.

He stated that livestock is being moved in many cases direct to the packers as well as to order buyers and co-operative producer agencies. "We grade all our livestock and try to ship what the buyer demands," said Grieser. "The packers have been satisfied with our supplies. We are putting up the livestock as ordered. We are able to save in freight rates, and we can get more for stock by selecting our markets."

A motion was adopted to the effect that every effort be made to reduce commission charges, yardage fees, and costs at the terminal stock yards.

President Samuel Sorrells of Raymond, who presided, was re-elected as were all other officers and directors. Geo. F. Tullock of Rockford, treasurer, and Mr. Sorrells represent the I. A. A. on the Board of the Marketing Association.

Soybean Meeting

The annual meeting of Soybean Marketing Ass'n. will be held at the Orlando Hotel, Decatur, Thursday, March 10. Dr. W. L. Burlison, University of Illinois, and President W. D. McMillen of Allied Mills, will speak in addition to organization officials.

Kirkpatrick Cites Uses, Abuses of Corporations

Auditing Association Annual Meeting at Rockford Well Attended

DONALD KIRKPATRICK, counsel for the Illinois Agricultural Association, speaking at the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association at Rockford January 27, described the good and bad points of corporations in agriculture as they operate at present, also the possibility of their service to agriculture. The meeting was well attended.

A corporation usually represents a business concern, he said. A corporation is an identity which can sue and be sued. It protects the individuals who are interested in it and there is no liability resting on the individual stockholders over and above that prescribed.



D. Kirkpatrick

How Set Up

Most corporations are set up with non-assessable stock. An outstanding example of a corporation with assessable stock is a bank. Corporations can serve agriculture best when the board of directors and officers administer the business of the corporation from the standpoint of the company laying aside all personal feeling or personal business connections, he said.

Too many of our co-operatives and companies with farmer boards of directors are regularly controlled by a minority on the Board, he pointed out. This comes about in an administrative way, through a desire on the part of the president and members of the Board to have all matters passed on decided by a unanimous vote. In their operations the thing which commonly happens is that if the president feels the vote is not going to be unanimous he does not allow a decision to be made. Thus the minority gets exactly what it wants.

Officers and directors of the auditing association for 1932 are A. J. Gillfillan, Watseka, Iroquois county, president and director; Albert Heckle, Quincy, Adams county, vice-president and director; George E. Metzger, Chicago, secretary; R. A. Cowles, Bloomington, treasurer; Jesse L. Beery, Cerro Gordo, Piatt county; Henry H. Parke, Genoa, DeKalb county, and R. H. Vorhees, Jerseyville, Jersey county, directors.

A full report of Illinois Grain Corporation's Annual Meeting on Feb. 22 will appear in the April Illinois Bureau Farmer.

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Farm Bureau Leaders Adopt Policies

450 to 500 County Presidents, Directors and Advisers Meet with I. A. A. Representatives at Decatur

LET the government take the $100,000,000 allotted to agriculture by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and use it to get rid of crop surpluses now depressing farm prices. Loaning this money to buy farm seeds, feeds, fertilizers, spray materials, etc., will only result in more production to aggravate the surplus problem. And the extension of further credit will only drive farmers deeper into the mire of debt.

Such was the sentiment expressed and later adopted at a closed meeting of 450-500 Farm Bureau presidents, secretaries, directors, advisers, and I. A. A. officers, directors, and staff held March 25 in the Orlando Hotel, Decatur.

The government must stop subsidizing more farm production, cut out its reclamation work, and confine its assistance to helping farmers build a more satisfactory marketing system in which every producer shares his part of the cost. This summarizes the opinion expressed by a number of speakers from the floor and platform.

It was reported that limitations surrounding the loaning of R. F. C. money to farmers greatly weakened the value, if any, from such aid. The borrower is limited to a maximum of $400 per farm and must give a prior lien on the growing crop as security. Such loans may not be used for taxes and hired help. Loans are limited to $15 per work animal. The borrower will be virtually barred from securing credit from private sources since his entire crop would be mortgaged.

Possibilities of relief through the formation of agricultural credit corporations were viewed with more or less indifference when advantages and disadvantages of such organizations were weighed. It was pointed out first that stock in such corporations must be sold, and $1 in cash deposited for every $4 of stock subscribed for; that farmers would be forced to pay 7% interest on loans; that the credit corporation could not safely count on loaning more than six times its capital stock and if such corporation were capitalized at $25,000, only about $2,250 annually would be available to pay a manager, stenographer, office and other expenses even if no losses were sustained. The following explanation may be helpful.

Funds for making loans through credit corporations are obtained by the latter from Intermediate Credit Banks. Debentures floated by such banks have been selling to yield 4½% interest. The Intermediate Credit Bank must have 1% to pay its overhead. Thus when the local credit corporation gets the money it costs 5½%, and if the farmer borrower is charged 7%, the local credit corporation receives a spread of 1½%. Six times $25,000 (the capital subscribed) is $150,000 and 1½% of $150,000 is $2,250.

Where larger agricultural credit corporations can be organized, the stock sold, a substantial volume of good loans made, and able management secured it was believed that such institutions might be of service in communities where private credit sources are no longer available. It was agreed that the policy of the I. A. A. in offering legal aid and information, but not urging the organization of credit corporations, was sound.

Following a discussion of agricultural legislation now pending at Washington, by President Earl C. Smith, the meeting went on record unanimously calling on Congress to strengthen the Agricultural Market-



BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF I. A. A., 1919

Left to right: Back row—I. F. Gillmor, Mercer County; C. V. Gregory, DuPage county; John P. Stout, Sangamon; D. O. Thompson, secretary; Howard Leonard, Woodford, treasurer; J. W. Morgan, Henry; Henry T. Marshall, LaSalle; A. A. Hill, Macon; G. C. Johnstone, McLean. Front row—J. W. Kirkton, McLean; J. R. Fulkerson, Jersey; J. W. Robinson, Edgar; Harvey J. Sconce, Vermilion, president; J. W. Thier, LaSalle; Z. M. Holmes, Peoria, vice-president; and John Gummersheimer, Monroe.

ing Act by the adoption of the equalization fee and such other amendments as may be offered by friends of the measure to make it more effective. Also that Congress restore to the revolving fund an amount equal to the value of any commodity taken from the Farm Board for charitable and other uses.

The audience cheered the reported statement of Chairman James C. Stone that he would welcome a congressional investigation of the Farm Board providing a similar investigation was made of the grain, livestock, and produce exchanges and their members, and that a full and impartial report be made at the same time of both.

Clifford V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer, pointed out some of the things that might be done to improve our national credit machinery. He gave a clean-cut analysis of the international economic situation before and following the war, and how the growth of European debts and poverty had destroyed the American farmers' foreign markets. "The people in this country cannot eat all we can raise," he said, "even in normal times. We must either find new foreign outlets for our surplus food products or else reduce our production."

Mr. Gregory expressed the belief that the depression had continued two years because the farmer financed it by supplying cheap food. Without cheap food we either would have had a revolution or else drastic measures would long ago have been adopted by the government to end it, he said.

He called on all Illinois farmers to vote for members of the legislature seeking re-election who had voted for the state income tax. "This is very important. If you as farmers are to have proper influence and retain the prestige you have gained at Springfield," he continued, "make every effort to see that these men and women are returned to office."

Gregory paid his respects to the "traitors to agriculture." "We don't blame the middlemen for fighting for their interests," said Gregory. "We would do the same thing. But I do blame those farmers and ex-farmers who, posing as friends and representatives of agriculture, are betraying their neighbors. They are traitors to the cause."

"Get out and vote on primary day and on election day," President Smith urged. "Farmers are fast becoming a minority as a group and to get a square deal we must stand together on matters affecting the welfare of agriculture.

"The I. A. A. does not endorse candidates for political office," he continued. "It does not enter into partisan politics. Its policy is to give full information on candidates for the legislature and congress and urge support of those whose records justify farmers' votes."

It was moved, seconded, and unanimously carried that this policy of the Association be continued.

In reviewing the history of the fight for legislation to make the tariff effective on farm products, it was stated that the very people from business and industrial groups of the country who strongly advocated the Agricultural Marketing Act are now attempting to crucify it.

Someone asked for information about the so-called "Federation of American Business," an anti-co-operative propaganda organization. A list of the directors giving their connections was read. The list revealed that nearly all the directors are either engaged in handling farmers' products on a commission basis or are closely affiliated as employees and associates of middlemen.

Secretary George Metzger reported that an advisory committee of five had been established to assist the Sanitary Milk Producers in their struggle at St. Louis. Illinois and Missouri farm and co-operative organizations are represented on this committee. It was reported that the Pevely Dairy Co. had dropped from first to second place as a milk distributor on that market, had lost approximately 54 wagon routes since last September. Financial assistance is being given the Milk Producers in their efforts to get their story before the consumers of St. Louis.

"I have faith in the agricultural leadership of Illinois represented here in this room," J. C. Spitler, state leader of farm advisers, said in a brief address at the close of the program. "The Farm Bureau is doing great things for agriculture but its greatest accomplishment is that it has developed and is developing thinking farmers."

In the morning session membership maintenance and collections policies were outlined by George Metzger, and Treasurer R. A. Cowles.

A Farm-Minded Editor

HOWE V. MORGAN, editor of the Sparta News-Plaindealer, is a firm believer in the value of organization for farmers. He is a member of the Randolph County Farm Bureau and a stockholder in the Randolph County Service Company and the Illinois Agricultural Holding Company.

Mr. Morgan's interest in agriculture comes naturally, since he was reared on a farm and knows what it is like to follow the plow and milk cows each night and morning.



H. V. Morgan

He has always used his editorial columns to help fight the battles of the farmers, believing, he says, that the welfare of the town and its business institutions are dependent upon the welfare of the farmer.

In a recent editorial he said: "Randolph county farmers have learned that the individual farmer stands alone. As long as he operates as an individual, he will be forced to accept what the stock buyer, the grain buyer and the milk buyer choose to give him for his surplus products. He is at their mercy. Likewise, he is at the mercy of those from whom he buys his seed, his implements and his other necessities.

"Acting as a body, the members of the Farm Bureau command the attention of the big buyers and the big dealer and procure the best terms on the market. This is true in buying as well as in selling. Thousands of dollars have been saved local farmers on their purchases of fertilizers, seed and other products through the Farm Bureau."

Mr. Morgan is a member of the Southern Illinois Editorial Association, the Illinois Press Association, and the National Editorial Association. He was president of the Illinois Press Association in 1930-31 and is now a member of the executive committee. He is also an honorary member of Sigma Delta Chi, national journalistic fraternity. His paper is one of Illinois' outstanding weeklies and won first prize for its interest and attractiveness in a recent newspaper contest.

Farm Bureau members can get fire insurance at low rates compared with rates of old line companies in the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company. This company was organized in 1924 by the I. A. A. and a number of local fire mutuals to give farmers this service at a saving.

Lower Minimum Weight Requirements on Livestock

Livestock producers in northern and western Illinois can now ship their livestock by rail in lots as small as one-third of a regular carload as a result of a decision of railroads in that area to lower the minimum weight requirements.

The area affected by this ruling includes more than 30 Illinois counties in which more than 50 per cent of the state's livestock is produced. The chief significance of the decision lies in the fact that it offers additional facilities to shippers who are unable to obtain full carloads.

The new minimum for all kinds of livestock is 6,000 pounds as compared with 22,000 pounds, the former minimum. These light carloads have special rates, although they do not go as low as regular cars. A 6,000 pound car is figured at 150 per cent of the regular carlot rate. Special rates range from 150 per cent down to 120 per cent, depending upon the weight of the load.

The purpose of the lower minimum weight requirement is to encourage rail shipment of livestock. These rates apply on single line traffic for a distance of 500 miles, which includes Illinois, and parts of Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Base and Surplus Plan for Selling Milk

Milk is usually sold to distributors or dealers by co-operative marketing associations on a classified or "use" basis. The dealers pay the association members one price for milk used as fluid purposes (commonly called base price) and a different price for milk used in manufacturing purposes, or pay according to the use of which they make of the milk.

If the dealers reduce the retail price of a quart of milk two cents, or 93c per 100 pounds, it would not be fair to reduce the farmer's price one-half or 46½c per 100 pounds on all milk sold because only a relatively small percentage of milk sold to the dealers is marketed in quart bottles. Price changes should depend upon the whole market, including that sold for retail and wholesale trade, and for manufacturing purposes.

The Cook County Farm Bureau recently held a meeting of fruit and vegetable growers, looking toward the development of some marketing plan to assist the producers of these commodities in the Chicago area.

Facts About Soybean Marketing

Annual Meeting of Growers' Association at Decatur Reveals Details of 1931 Crop Sales

HOW the organized soybean growers of Illinois handled 60 per cent of the 1931 commercial crop produced in the state largely on a profit-sharing basis with the larger processors, was revealed at the annual meeting of the Soybean Marketing Association in Decatur March 10. President John W. Armstrong presided.



J. W. Armstrong

Organized only two years ago, the Association now has a membership of more than 4,000 growers. Up to March 1 it had handled 1,513,150 bushels of soybeans.

The 1931 soybean crop was harvested in the face of a demoralized market for soybean oil and soybean oil meal, the two principal products in processing soybeans. The association early in the fall made a substantial advance to members of approximately 90 per cent of the country selling price at that time. Subsequently the association made an additional advance.

The profit-sharing agreement was worked out with the co-operating processors by which the latter financed the storage and advance on the 1931 soybean crop. Many non-members who sold their beans early last fall realized only 19 to 20 cents net. They are not now in a position to profit by the recent upturn in prices.

Raised Market Level

The Soybean Marketing Association has had a decided influence in raising the open market level on soybeans. After a conference with co-operating processors last fall, the Association opened up a brokerage department to handle these processors' bids on a commission basis. The processors agreed to go just as far as possible in advancing the market price. As a result of these bidding operations, the Association definitely forced the market up to 40 cents per bushel between Oct. 20 and Nov. 15, 1931.

Your organization was instrumental in another way to help bolster markets, Manager W. H. Coultas told the members. Early in November the Association closed a deal to export 50,000 bushels of soybeans to Germany, being the first handler of soybeans to enter the exporting field. The exported beans brought a higher price than those marketed at home because shipments from Manchuria practically dried up when China and Japan went to war. More recently an additional 150,000 bu. were sold to a foreign buyer at a very satisfactory price which will enhance the members' final returns for pooled beans.

Smith Reviews Facts

Further details of the soybean marketing association's operations in handling the 1931 crop were disclosed by Earl C. Smith, president of the management board, the last speaker on the afternoon program. He went back to the beginning of the soybean association and quoted H. G. Atwood, chairman of the board of Allied Mills, who raised the question when the subject of a contract between the association and the processors was considered: "Will farmers stick together and live up to a contract? That is the only question. Will they stick if losses are incurred, or only when everything goes smoothly and the price is high?"

"I am glad to say to you today," continued Smith, "that the soybean growers have stuck together. The organization is larger by more than a thousand members than it was a year ago. More beans were delivered this year than last. This fact is a great tribute to the co-operative spirit existing among the farmers of Illinois.

"Co-operative marketing can't sell all of the commodity at the highest price. I want to say emphatically that your association returned to its members more money for the 1930 crop than the average received by non-members during the year. And I will say now that unless the market for soybean oil and soybean meal goes much lower the average settlement to members for the 1931 crop will be larger than that average received by all non-members for their beans.

Rumors Only

"When we began negotiating for the sale of the 1931 crop last fall there were rumors of a 35 cent per bu. price being offered by one processor. We ran this down and later learned from the individual who had spread the report that he was not authorized to offer 35 cents a bushel, but that 25 cents was as much as his company could pay. With that and much other information we contracted with two processors for a 30-cent per bu. minimum price and entered an agreement that if the price went up we would profit to the extent of 50 per cent of the increased returns from the sale of soybean oil meal and soybean oil.

"The market went to 22 to 24 cents per bu. less the elevator handling charge which in the soybean territory averaged around 3.5 cents. As a result non-member growers who sold their beans at that time got from 19 to 20 cents a bu. But our processors stood by their contract in spite of the fact that the non-co-operating processors were buying beans from non-members for considerably less. Over in Indiana where the growers are not organized, beans sold for three to four cents less than in Illinois. And when the Indiana growers got wise to the true condition they sent a delegation to our office and begged us to allow them to get in on our contract. This we could not do because the outlet did not justify such action.

Why the Price Jumped

"You may wonder why the price later jumped to 38 cents per bu. We got word from an exporter at New York that Germany was interested in buying soybeans. Through an exchange of telegrams we learned that we could sell 50,000 bu. to net Illinois growers 38 cents at the country elevator. This was the first export sale on record. Your organization, because it had a large quantity available ready to sell, was enabled to take advantage of this situation. We recently completed a second sale of beans to Germany of more than 150,000 bu. to net a trifle over the country point price in Illinois today.

"People who are opposed to co-operative marketing for selfish reasons always like to tell about the high price someone sold for. But they never mention the low price that the majority of non-members got for their crop. What we get for the rest of our beans in storage will depend upon the price of meal and oil between now and the time the last of our holdings are sold. On exported beans we are getting 75 per cent of the profits above the guaranteed minimum. The processors get the rest.

"Some of our enemies are charging that the Soybean Association fixed the price of beans at 20 cents a bu. when the advance was finally determined. I know that before our advance price was announced non-members were netting 19 to 20 cents per bu. for beans

at country elevators. Some processors are responding and dealing with co-operatives, and others are not. By holding our forces intact and making a saving on procurement costs, I believe eventually the others will do business with us."

Use Soybean Oilmeal

Mr. Smith urged that Illinois farmers use soybean oil meal rather than other concentrates in supplementing grains fed to livestock. "Why don't we use our own home-grown feed," he said, "instead of paying freight for shipping in cotton seed meal, linseed meal, and other imported concentrates? Let's help ourselves and use what we have." He quoted Harold C. Vial who operates a large dairy herd in DuPage county, who has found soybean oil meal superior to any other concentrate for milk production.

At the conclusion of Mr. Smith's talk Frank J. Goodwine, soybean grower of Warren county, Indiana, who attended the meeting, arose and said: "I wish we Indiana farmers could get into your association. You got a better deal than we had. This is a better proposition than I ever thought farmers could get."

The meeting attended by 350 to 400 growers went on record by a unanimous rising vote giving their complete approval to the principles followed in the sale of the 1931 crop by the management.

Dr. Burlison Speaks

Dr. W. L. Burlison, chief of the Agronomy Department, College of Agriculture, Urbana, gave a highly interesting illustrated talk on the development of soybean production in America during the past 15 years. He discussed imports and exports of soybeans and soybean products as well as other vegetable oils, the domestic production of cotton seed, linseed, peanut, and corn oils, and the uses now being made of soybean oil in commercial products.

"Since 1922 the soybean acreage in Illinois has increased five-fold," he said. "Illinois leads all states in production, but there have been great increases also in other states. The potential production of soybeans in Illinois since 1922 based on acreage in this crop has jumped from 4,250,000 bushels to more than 11,000,000 bushels."

Imports of soybean oil, he showed, greatly decreased during the past decade. The same is true of soybean cake and the whole beans. The biggest drop came since 1929 when the new and higher tariff became effective.

"There are great possibilities in the further use of soybean oil," he said. "Soybean oil comprises only a small percentage of the total volume of vegetable oil produced in America." In 1929, Dr. Burlison showed, approximately 56 per cent of the soybean acreage in the U. S. was devoted to hay, 16 per cent grazed, and 28 per cent were harvested for beans. Of the 28 per cent, 9 per cent went for seed and 12 per cent for feed, the balance for commercial asd other uses.

Dr. Burlison's slide pictures, showing the results of using soybean oil paints at the University of Illinois, excited much interest. Tests were made of paints using 100 per cent soybean oil down to a comparatively small percentage of soybean oil mixed with linseed oil. He said that the soybean oil paint is standing up very well in nearly every case, and that many who have examined the results prefer paints containing soybean oil because of their luster.

D. W. McMillen's Address

D. W. McMillen, president of Allied Mills, discussed soybean market conditions during the past year. "If we had known six months ago that a war between China and Japan would bring about a substantial demand for soybeans abroad we would have shipped most of our supply to New Orleans for export," he said. "But without that knowledge large quantities of beans were processed here where the market for soybean products was so low as to bring about a low price for the beans.

"Processing soybeans has been no more profitable than growing them," he continued. "We are not counting on making any money on processing this year. We are attempting to build good will and to avoid losing too much money.

"When representatives came to us last fall the market was so poor that we said 30 cents a bushel looks like all we can pay. We hated to even offer so low a price. But other companies at that time offered only 25 cents a bushel. When we found the other companies were offering only 25 cents we thought we could pay the same, but your representatives held us to the 30 cents offered. We agreed to split the profits, if any, from the sale of oil and meal after being allowed the cost of processing."

Absorbs the Shock

"Think back a few months to the beginning of the harvesting of the 1931 crop and what the condition of the soybean market was at that time," President Armstrong said in his annual address. "Then picture in your mind what would have been added to the distressed condition had there been no co-operative to absorb the shock of the 1,500,000 bushels of soybeans dumped on the 20-cent per bushel market then in existence. You will be told in the various reports today what was done and what caused the soybean market to rise from 20 cents to 35 cents per bushel and more. You will also realize that none of these things could have been accomplished by growers acting individually. Some members have complained that the non-member benefits from our efforts and still bears no portion of the expense of operating our association.

"In fact a non-member if he be fortunate in selling at the highest peak of the market may realize more net for his crop than a member and very likely this non-member will boast of his astuteness and make himself very obnoxious. This condition must be recognized as one of the problems of co-operative marketing but is the same problem that has existed since civil government was set up. When you pay taxes or make contributions to any public welfare, the arrogant and loud-mouthed citizen who shuns his obligations to his comuunity enjoys all the benefits of your contributions and he is the fellow who usually has the most to say about how the country should be run.

The Opposition Propaganda

"We have also the organized opposition to all efforts toward co-operative marketing. It was to be expected that middlemen and those who profit from low prices to the producers, would resist our efforts, but it is surprising how successful they have been, in some cases, in poisoning the minds of uninformed producers against their own best interests.

"A few weeks before our bean crop began moving to market last fall there were a few cars of beans contracted at 35 cents to 45 cents per bushel. Prices of meal and oil justified such a price at that time, but a rapid decline in the value of both these commodities left the contracting party facing a loss on his transaction. Yet the prices of those few carloads have been referred to many more times than have the sales of many more carloads at 20 to 21 cents by non-members who were not fortunate enough to have contracted their crop when values were higher.

"Our plan of marketing does not contemplate selling at a price which will ruin the purchaser but does contemplate selling at a price at which the buyer will come out with a reasonable profit and yet the grower will receive on the average better prices than the average between the lucky fellow who did contract on higher values and the unfortunate grower who had to sell on a market made by the fellow who profits from low prices.

Mutual Confidence

"Relations with processors with whom we are now dealing are that of mutual respect and confidence. From an unknown group of growers venturing out on the uncertain road of co-operation in 1929 your association has rapidly gained recognition as a very important factor in the soybean industry of today.

"Indications too numerous to mention in this brief address point to rapid growth in the importance of our association. Expansion in our membership to the extent of reaching out into other states is not without probability.

"You loyal members have sacrificed both time and money to build up this organization. You have proved that producers will stand by their organization and deliver their product to be sold through their own marketing facilities.

"You have proved sound the theory of co-operation between producers and processors."

The board of directors chosen for the coming year is as follows: Burton King, Hancock county; Dan Smith, Shelby county; W. J. Sandusky, Vermilion county; J. F. Probst, Macon county; John W. Armstrong, Champaign county; A. M. Piatt, Piatt county; L. A. Reed, Morgan county; Parke Kerbaugh, McLean county; Sam Sorrells, Montgomery county; Dwight Hart, Christian county; W. J. McCormick, Douglas county; T. H. Lloyd, Macoupin county; Edgar Boynton, Sangamon county; M. D. Tomlin, Mason county, and John Albright, Moultrie county.

At the board meeting folloging the annual session of members all officers were re-elected as follows: John W. Armstrong, Champaign, president; Dwight Hart, Sharpsburg, vice-president; W. G. McCormick, Oakland, secretary; R. A. Cowles, treasurer, and W. H. Coultas, Chicago, assistant secretary.

The executive committee in addition to the officers includes Samuel Sorrells, Raymond, and W. J. Sandusky, Georgetown.

The board voted to change the annual meeting time to the fall. The next annual meeting will be held sometime between October 1 and January 1.

The Macoupin Service Company, organized in June last year, reports 1,100 customers after eight months of operation.

Seven per cent preferred stock dividends were paid at the end of the fiscal year and a 5 per cent patronage dividend was declared after funds equal to 25 per cent of the paid in capital stock were added to surplus. Patronage dividend checks were distributed to 448 Farm Bureau members at the annual meeting at Carlinville March 5. The company operates a station at Carlinville and six trucks serve farmers of Macoupin county.

More than 30,000 refund checks have been mailed out by the St. Louis Producers representing approximately $48,000. The Adams County Shipping Association received a check for $1,759, the largest received by any county shipping association selling livestock on the St. Louis market. John Pine of Scott county was the largest truck shipper selling through the Producers. He received a check for $70.21.

Farm Bureaus Succeed In Getting Tax Cuts

Tax Committees Vigilant in Reducing Burden on Farm Property

REDUCTIONS in taxes on farm lands are being reported from a great many counties following the completion of tax bills by county clerks. In almost every county the reductions can be traced directly to the efforts of Farm Bureau tax committees to adjust assessments on farm lands and property in line with present values.

Farmers in Sangamon county will this year pay $202,431 less taxes on land than they paid in 1931. In addition there has been a reduction of approximately $9,000 in the personal property tax levied in the rural townships.

Save $60 on 160 A.

"The reduction in taxes to be paid in 1932 was secured entirely through the action of the Farm Bureau and the co-operation of certain public officials," says the February issue of the Sangamo Farmer. "Provided no further reductions are secured, the saving to farm owners will average approximately $60 per 160 acre farm this year, or about $240 in the next four years."

Farmers in Marshall and Putnam counties are highly pleased with the results obtained by tax committees of the Farm Bureau, according to local reports. Following the report of these committees to the boards of supervisors in the respective counties, assessed valuation of land in both counties was reduced. In Putnam county the chief reduction was on the rougher lands; in Marshall county the valuation was reduced 25 per cent. Several of the levies were also lowered following the reduced valuation. Some actual savings reported in Marshall county are as follows: $68.89 saved on 200 acres, $67.25 on 160 acres; and $100 on 300 acres.

25% Cut in McLean

The McLean County Farm Bureau News comments upon tax reductions as follows:

"For more than ten years the Farm Bureau has been waging a fight in McLean county with the help of the Illinois Agricultural Association to secure lower valuations on farm lands. In 1931 an approximate reduction of 25 per cent in valuation was secured.

"Valuations on farm land in McLean county were $59,616,665 in 1930. On a basis of board of review final figures for 1931, land values were $45,273,336. This is a reduction in land valuations of $14,343,329.

"The state tax is 39 cents on $100 valuations. The reduction on valuations of farm land of $14,343,329 multiplied by the state tax rate of 39 cents makes a saving in state tax on McLean county lands of $55,938.98 this year. Each school district has a separate problem with respect to other taxes. We are informed, however, that the reduction in total taxes on farm lands this year averages 30 to 60 cents per acre."

Baseball League to Open on May 14

More than 50 Farm Bureau baseball representatives from some 20 counties gathered at Bloomington, March 24, for the spring meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League.

Lake, Kane, and possibly DuPage counties, plan to enter teams in the League this year for the first time. The executive committee was authorized to revise the plan for redistricting the counties to provide for all teams desiring to play. Official play is scheduled to begin Saturday, May 14. Playing rules adopted are similar to those followed last year.

County Service Companies Announce Cash Dividends

During its second fiscal year, the Lee County Service Company had 1,040 customers, 550 of which were Farm Bureau members, it was reported at the annual meeting of the company at Amboy March 10.

Preferred stock dividends of 7 per cent were paid prior to the annual meeting, and an 8 per cent patronage dividend has been announced for Farm Bureau members in good standing who patronized the company during the year. The company operates four bulk storage stations located at Franklin Grove, Harmon, Amboy, and Compton.

Twenty-five members of the Effingham County Produce Association received refunds of $5 or more at the annual meeting of the association March 5. Two members received more than $25, one between $20 and $25, seven between $15 and $20, five between $10 and $15, and ten between $5 and $10. The refund amounts to 4½ cents per pound of butterfat sold by Farm Bureau-Produce Association members between July 7 and December 31, 1931, and 2½ cents per pound sold by non-Farm Bureau members who are members of the Produce Association.

LaSalle Grain Co-Op. Making Good Progress

THE LaSalle County Co-Operative Grain Company during its first eight months of operation handled 94 cars of grain, according to the annual report of Manager E. L. Johnson. Every car of grain shipped was handled through the Illinois Grain Corporation and the Farmers National.



E. L. Johnson

The last sixteen cars of old corn shipped graded No. 1. During the same period about eight per cent of the corn inspected at the Chicago market graded No. 1. Other grain likewise graded higher than the bulk of the market. Johnson believes that this co-operative company is getting more money for the grain it handles because it is equipped with modern machinery for handling and cleaning grain, which is largely responsible for improving the grade.

Based on the volume of grain handled during the first eight months, the company expects to handle between 250,000 and 350,000 bushels when they have completed their twelve-month period.

Sweet Cream Butter Brings Most Money

If Illinois butterfat were sold on grade, three grades would likely be established as follows:

A. sweet,
B. No. 1 sour,
C. No. 2 sour.

Investigations show that on the average Illinois produces 13½% of sweet cream, 45½% of No. 1 sour and 41% of No. 2 sour. Taking a four year average, butter made out of sweet cream is worth 1½c more than butter made from No. 1 sour cream, while butter made from No. 2 sour cream is worth 3¼c less than butter made from No. 1 sour and 4¾c less than butter made from sweet cream.

These figures prove quite conclusively that producers of high quality cream are penalized severely when they get no more for their product than the producer of No. 2 sour cream. Stated in dollars, the average producer of sweet cream takes annually about $20 less for his butterfat than it is actually worth, while the poor producer gets from $20 to $25 more than he is entitled to. Co-operative produce marketing should correct this injustice.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*
MAX HARRELSON, *Assistant Editor*

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More Propaganda

ELVIN T. GODDARD, a Farm Bureau member, writes from Warren county enclosing a clipping reporting a speech made by one Frank J. Delany, a representative of the grain trade, at a meeting sponsored by the so-called Farmers Protective Association. Mr. Delany is reported to have advised farmers at Clinton in DeWitt county to abandon their organization, the Farm Bureau, presumably that the predatory instincts of grasping middlemen may have full sway undisturbed by effective farm organization.

Mr. Goddard warmly resents Mr. Delany's advice, rightly indicating that his intelligence and that of every organized farmer has been insulted. It would have been proper to ask the speaker who seeks to advise farmers on how to conduct their affairs, if the commission men are abandoning their exchanges, their "Federation of American Business Men," and their representatives in Springfield, Washington, and elsewhere; to ask him whether the commission men are reducing their charges for handling grain commensurate with the extreme decline in farm prices.

Farmers know that such "trade" associations and propaganda societies as are represented by Mr. Delany are flooding the mails and newspaper offices with material against co-operative marketing and all organized farm effort as never before. Such propaganda will serve to make farmers more thoughtful, determined, and respectful of their own accomplishments through organization.

Say It with Votes

PRESIDENT SMITH made the timely suggestion at the recent Decatur conference that every farmer leave his work long enough on primary day, April 12, to vote.

He pointed out that farmers represent a minority of the voters of Illinois which means that to gain proper representation and equal privilege in government they must think and act together in legislative matters affecting their interests.

The March issue of the RECORD presented the voting records on the state income tax of members of the 57th General Assembly most of whom are seeking re-election. The men and women in the legislature who supported this measure to remove part of the unfair burden of taxation on farm and home owners, stood firm against great pressure brought by opponents of this legislation to defeat it. They stood for the interests of the overburdened property taxpayers. Irrespective of party they should have the favorable votes of all farmers in the coming primary. Consult the March RECORD before you go to the polls, and vote to return your friends to office.

On Enjoying Life

FARM BUREAU baseball will have a good year in 1932 judging from the enthusiasm displayed at the recent spring meeting of the State League in Bloomington. Price levels need not interfere with the ability of people to have a good time.

It is well to remind ourselves that the things in life we enjoy most frequently cost the least. Happiness is not dependent upon wealth to those who have cultivated enthusiasm for health, outdoor life, a field of waving grain, thriving livestock, the beauties of nature, good literature, and wholesome fun.

Most of us take life too seriously. Organized recreation like Farm Bureau baseball makes life more interesting, aids us in attacking our work and problems with added vigor and hope.

While We Are Going Thru the Depression

By A. L. Goodenough, President, Whiteside County Farm Bureau

I suppose you have noticed that our clothes have not been pressed,
And you couldn't help but notice that our hats don't look the best.
And did you ever know the reason why our wives look so distressed,
It's just because we're going through the depression.

Hurrah, hurrah, let's wipe away the tears,
Hurrah, hurrah, let's stand and give three cheers,
We'll never know the difference
In half a hundred years
If any of us live through the depression.

I know that we farmers were stepping high and wide,
We thought we had all kinds of dough so buyed and buyed and buyed.
But the goose that laid the golden egg worked overtime and died,
And that's why we're going through the depression.

Hurrah, hurrah, O yes, we're all in debt,
Hurrah, hurrah, but we're hanging on, you bet.
If your banker says you're busted,
Aw, just tell him he's all wet,
It's just because we're going through the depression.

Of course there were city men who were hit just as hard,
Their autos and their golf clubs they almost had to discard.
And instead of eating butter, spread their bread with yellow lard,
While they were going through the depression.

Hurrah, Hurrah, I'm glad I'm on the farm,
Hurrah, hurrah, these times may do no harm,
They'll teach the public how to live
And our nation to disarm,
While we are going through the depression.

O yes, there are union men who can't quite see the joke,
They think we ought to pull the load, we're all so blamed well broke,
It's time we got together and slipped off that gosh-darned yoke,
While we are going through the depression.

Hurrah, hurrah, now's the time to sign,
Hurrah, hurrah, right on the dotted line,
If you don't you may as well go home,
Crawl in your hole and whine,
While we are going through the depression.

Note: Mr. Goodenough, accompanied on the piano by his daughter, Florence, sang this song to the tune "Marching Through Georgia" at the Farm Bureau presidents' dinner, Rockford, January 27, 1932.

Farm Bureaus May Use I. A. A. Emblem

I. A. A. Board Votes to Permit Use Of Trade Mark, But Only for Legitimate Purposes

Extension of the use of the Illinois Agricultural Association official emblem to County Farm Bureaus desiring to use it was approved by the board of directors of the I. A. A. in Chicago March 18. The action was recommended to the board by the organization-information advisory committee at the request of several counties.

The Farm Bureaus, however, must apply to the board for this permission giving each specific use to which the emblem is to be put and the emblem must not be used in any other way than specified in the request. It was also stipulated that cuts be ordered by the I. A. A. at the expense of the County Farm Bureau.

The board further decided that no changes be made in the emblem except possibly where a state-wide organization serving a particular interest might request some change of copy in the map of Illinois and that such a change must have the approval of the I. A. A. board.

The use of the emblem will also be granted to the subsidiary companies of the I. A. A. and of the County Farm Bureaus upon approval of each specific case by the board.

The board reserves the right to recall the use of the emblem upon 60 days' notice with or without cause.

It is the opinion of the organization-information committee that a wider use should be made of the emblem by the County Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association in publicity and advertising material.

It was further recommended that the officers of the association make a study of the possibilities and costs of developing a Farm Bureau membership sign embodying the official emblem.

The department of information was authorized to canvass the Farm Bureaus and subsidiary organizations to find out whether or not these organizations would be willing to proceed on the same basis in publishing a 1933 Farm Bureau calendar as they followed in the distribution of the 1932 calendar.

Chicago Producers Sell $18,500,000 of Livestock

Handle 4,145 Cars of Stock from Co-Op. Shipping Associations

DURING 1931 the Chicago Producers handled 15,072 cars of livestock, including 3,377 cars received by truck, it was reported at the annual meeting in Chicago March 8.

Receipts included 113,420 head of cattle, 44,878 head of calves, 579,132 hogs, and 402,911 sheep, having a total sales value of more than $18,500,000. The Producers handled 4,145 cars of Illinois livestock originating in co-operative shipping associations, or 32.8 per cent of the Illinois co-operative shipments arriving on the Chicago market.



H. H. Parke

A total of 6,827 cars of livestock coming from local shipping associations in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other states went through the Producers Association. This amounted to 17.32 per cent of the co-operative receipts at Chicago.

Truck shipments to the Chicago Producers in 1931 were 22,086 head of cattle, 12,132 calves, 141,402 hogs, and 36,357 sheep, Mgr. Swanson said.

The Producers last year did business as far west as Washington and Oregon, as far south as Texas, and as far east as New York and Pennsylvania.

Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, emphasized the need for co-ordinating the operations of all marketing agencies so as to avoid competition among themselves. Ray E. Miller explained that the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association is organized to co-ordinate and supplement the agencies on the market, and not to compete with them.

Other speakers were President H. H. Parke, Genoa, Ill.; Henry Wieland, Beloit, Wis.; Charles Hearst, president, Iowa Farm Bureau Federation; C. A. Ewing, president, National Livestock Marketing Association; "Farmer" Brown, Federal Farm Board; and R. F. O'Donnell, manager, Iowa Livestock Marketing Corporation.

Five hundred and ninety-five cars of grain were handled through the Illinois Grain Corporation during February. During the month the Hamel Co-Operative Grain Company of Worden, Madison county, was added as a member, making a total of 83.

McNair Writes Again

Editor, I. A. A. RECORD:

"I have had 10 years' experience on an Illinois mail route, also lived on a farm all my life. Hence I feel qualified to say what the necessary expenses of a mail carrier are. They are largely what they are made. I know that the farmer must be more conservative than the ones taking exception to my recent article published in the January RECORD.

"I know what a carrier gets and what a carrier does, his sweets and his sours, and what his necessary expenses are. He can spend more. I know from my ten years' experience.

"I began my carrying at $900 and got some increases later and I was frank enough to admit at the time that we were getting upward of $1,200 that we were getting too much under the conditions. Then came greater and greater increases which were practically gifts. The country was prosperous those days. Farmers were getting a living and paying taxes enough for himself and at least a part that his public servants should have paid. But they were working twice as many hours as the public servants. . . .

"We don't blame the carriers for taking this gift, but we do blame them for trying to make the public think they are rightfully entitled to the gift. We are not asking them how they would like to have a reduction, but we are asking the public to get behind the reform and stop the fattening of a few at the expense of a multitude of oppressed people.

"We are not asking that these public servants accept a reasonable reduction and go on for years more drawing public money. Bless your life no. There are millions more, fully as capable and worthy as these who would be glad to accept public jobs. When they are gone or retired on pension, the letter sack will get around fully as satisfactory as before. . . .

"It is a settled fact that if farm relief comes about, it must come by the farmers themselves and not by politicians or public servants. One of my opponents seems to think that the depression has just come. Mistake. It has been for several years and there is no human power that can lift it under years of time. Nor will the cost of living be raised until the depression begins to ease. . . .

"The wages of my opponent will each day buy approximately according to locality now two tons hay, 28 bu. corn, 40 bu. oats, 14 bu. apples, 12 bu. potatoes, a fair sized hog or half of a good beef, 45 bu. coal, a barrel of gasoline (enough to carry his mail for a month), a barrel of kerosene (enough to last a year), 10 gallons motor oil, enough flour to run three or four months, 15 bu. wheat, enough eggs to run three months, enough butter or oleo to run half a year, 100 lbs. lard, 500 or 600 lbs. corn meal, a good auto tire, enough tubes for the whole car including the spare, half dozen pairs overalls, four pairs work shoes, two pairs rubber boots, 150 lbs. sugar, a daily paper for more than a year, railroad ticket for 200 miles, 20 to 30 bu. peaches, his semi-annual taxes on his home in town or fire insurance for a year on it or many other common things. The annual salary will buy three automobiles. These are facts and cannot be disputed. . . .

"No person should have a public job who does not believe in the Golden Rule. The R. F. D. carrier is only a very small per cent of the 'public servants' which term my January article included. It includes all that are out of line from an election clerk or judge to U. S. Senator. Also P. M. Gen. Brown. Why pay election judges $6 per day when many would like it at $1.50? Yours for justice.

F. J. MCNAIR, Hamilton County, Ill.

Direct Selling of Livestock

The sale of hogs by farmers direct to packers or to packer representatives, results in disorganized marketing, throws one group of farmers against another group of farmers. The result is that the farmer not only sacrifices all control over the marketing of his own product, but also contributes to lower price levels because of this highly competitive and disorganized method of marketing. The Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, which is a Farm Bureau project, meets this situation by co-ordinating the movement of livestock from country points with sales operations by Producer agencies on terminal markets.

Three New Oil Companies Formed in Southern Ill.

Three new service companies have been organized since the first of the year and the 47 already in operation have done considerably more business to date this year than in the corresponding period a year ago, according to Manager L. R. Marchant.

The Fruit Belt Service Company, which started operations about March 1, will supply petroleum products and other commodities entering into the cost of production to farmers in Johnson, Union, Pope, Hardin, Massac, Pulaski, and Alexander counties; the Twin Counties Service Company, erecting bulk storage stations at Marion and Murphysboro at the present time, will do business in Jackson and Williamson counties; and the Madison Service Company is planning to locate at Edwardsville.

During February the Illinois Farm Supply Company received orders for more than 400 cars of petroleum products, representing an increase of 19.5 per cent for volatile fuels, 22.3 per cent for lubricating oils, and 83.8 per cent for grease over the same month the preceding year.

Marchant, comparing the extent of the company now to that of three years ago, states that in April, 1929, there were 16 companies associated with the state company, operating 42 bulk storage stations and approximately 100 trucks, while today there are 50 member companies, 125 storage stations, and some 360 trucks serving farm trade.

Milk Prices

(For March, based on 3.5% milk unless otherwise specified.)

Philadelphia—Inter-State Milk Producers announces Class I basic $2.34 f. o. b. city. Retail 10c.

Milwaukee—Milwaukee Co-Operative Milk Producers announces Class I basic $2.10 del'd. Retail 9c—cash and carry 8 and 9c.

Baltimore—Maryland State Dairymen's Ass'n. announces Class I basic $2.84 country pt. Retail 12c.

St. Louis—Sanitary Milk Producers announces Class I basic $1.35 country pt. (net). Retail 10c—cash and carry 9-10c. Gross price is $1.40, checkoff 5c cwt.

Quincy—Quincy Co-Operative Dairy Co. announces $2.20 per cwt. for milk del'd. Retail 10c—cash and carry 8c.

Moline, Rock Island and Davenport—Quality Milk Ass'n. announces Class I basic $1.85 country pt. Surplus 92 score butterfat price country point. Retail 10c. Cash and carry 8c.

DeKalb—Milk Consumers Ass'n. announces Class I basic $2.01 del'd. Class II 92 score market. Retail 11c. Cash and carry 10c. Ten per cent discount if accounts are paid by 27th each mo.

Chicago—Pure Milk Ass'n. announces Class I basic $2.01 country pt. Retail 12c. Cash and carry 10½c.

February Prices

St. Louis—Sanitary Milk Producers announces Class II 88c country pt. Class III surplus 73c. Retail 10c. Cash and carry 9-10c. Feb. base price was $1.78 net on 11c per qt. market.

Springfield — Producers Dairy Co. announces Class I basic $1.70 to Feb. 16, $1.55 after Feb. 15 del'd. Surplus 5c per lb. above butterfat. Retail 9 1-11c. Wholesale 8c.

Bloomington—McLean County Milk Producers Assn. announced Class I basic $1.70 f. o. b. city. Class II manufactured $1.28. Class III surplus 91c. Class IIa $1.28. Retail 9¾c.

Champaign — Champaign County Milk Producers announces Class I basic $1.88 del'd. Class II cottage cheese $1.24, Class III sweet cream sales to ice cream trade $1.05. Butter 70c. Retail 11c. Cash and carry 9½c.

Decatur—Decatur Milk Ass'n. announces Class I basic $1.61 del'd. Class II manufactured $1.26. Class III surplus 64c. Retail 10c. Cash and carry 7 and 8c.



It Paid



Powers Bros. to insure their crops against hail

A SUMMER hail storm may destroy all your growing crops. Ask Powers Bros. who live near Galesburg, Knox county, Illinois, about the hail on July 18 last year that riddled their 100 acres of growing corn. Hail insurance in the Farmers Mutual was all that saved them from nearly a total loss. The check for $999.04 made the difference between failure and a fair return for the season's work.

The adjuster estimated 75 per cent damage in the 38 acre field and 65 per cent loss in the 62 acre field. The claim totaled $1,032, which left $999.04 after the assessment. Fortunately the small grain crops had been cut.

Can You Afford to Lose?

Hail storms destroy crops every year somewhere in Illinois. If hail hits your farm in 1932, can you afford to lose?

Why take a chance when for an initial outlay of only $4 per thousand you can insure against loss? You pay the balance of the assessment October 1 after the crop is produced.

During recent years hail insurance in the Farmers Mutual has cost only $20 per thousand on corn and small grains—slightly more for soybeans. This cost represents a saving of at least 30 per cent compared with similar coverage in other companies.

All hail risks further reinsured to protect you. Also fire, windstorm and hail insurance on farm buildings and property.

Mail the Coupon for full information.

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE CO.
608 SO. DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO

Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co.,
608 So. Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Please send me without obligation full information about farm crop hail insurance At Cost in My Own Company.

Name_____

Address_____

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Quincy—Quincy Co-Operative Dairy Co. announces $2.20 per cwt. for milk del'd. Retail 10c—cash and carry 8c.

Moline, Rock Island and Davenport—Quality Milk Ass'n. announces Class I basic $1.85 country pt. Surplus 92 score butterfat price country point. Retail 10c. Cash and carry 8c.

DeKalb—Milk Consumers Ass'n. announces Class I basic $2.01 del'd. Class II 92 score market. Retail 11c. Cash and carry 10c. Ten per cent discount if accounts are paid by 27th each mo.

Chicago—Pure Milk Ass'n. announces Class I basic $2.01 country pt. Retail 12c. Cash and carry 10½c.

February Prices

St. Louis—Sanitary Milk Producers announces Class II 88c country pt. Class III surplus 73c. Retail 10c. Cash and carry 9-10c. Feb. base price was $1.78 net on 11c per qt. market.

Springfield — Producers Dairy Co. announces Class I basic $1.70 to Feb. 16, $1.55 after Feb. 15 del'd. Surplus 5c per lb. above butterfat. Retail 9 1-11c. Wholesale 8c.

Bloomington—McLean County Milk Producers Assn. announced Class I basic $1.70 f. o. b. city. Class II manufactured $1.28. Class III surplus 91c. Class IIa $1.28. Retail 9¾c.

Champaign — Champaign County Milk Producers announces Class I basic $1.88 del'd. Class II cottage cheese $1.24, Class III sweet cream sales to ice cream trade $1.05. Butter 70c. Retail 11c. Cash and carry 9½c.

Decatur—Decatur Milk Ass'n. announces Class I basic $1.61 del'd. Class II manufactured $1.26. Class III surplus 64c. Retail 10c. Cash and carry 7 and 8c.



It Paid



Powers Bros. to insure their crops against hail

A SUMMER hail storm may destroy all your growing crops. Ask Powers Bros. who live near Galesburg, Knox county, Illinois, about the hail on July 18 last year that riddled their 100 acres of growing corn. Hail insurance in the Farmers Mutual was all that saved them from nearly a total loss. The check for $999.04 made the difference between failure and a fair return for the season's work.

The adjuster estimated 75 per cent damage in the 38 acre field and 65 per cent loss in the 62 acre field. The claim totaled $1,032, which left $999.04 after the assessment. Fortunately the small grain crops had been cut.

Can You Afford to Lose?

Hail storms destroy crops every year somewhere in Illinois. If hail hits your farm in 1932, can you afford to lose?

Why take a chance when for an initial outlay of only $4 per thousand you can insure against loss? You pay the balance of the assessment October 1 after the crop is produced.

During recent years hail insurance in the Farmers Mutual has cost only $20 per thousand on corn and small grains—slightly more for soybeans. This cost represents a saving of at least 30 per cent compared with similar coverage in other companies.

All hail risks further reinsured to protect you. Also fire, windstorm and hail insurance on farm buildings and property.

Mail the Coupon for full information.

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE CO.
608 SO. DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO

Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co.,
608 So. Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Please send me without obligation full information about farm crop hail insurance At Cost in My Own Company.

Name_____

Address_____

Why I Believe in the Community Unit Plan

By AN IROQUOIS COUNTY UNIT DIRECTOR

THE Community Unit plan with a leader in each of the 19 local units has been in operation long enough in Iroquois county to prove its value. There is more interest shown by the membership of the Farm Bureau I think than ever before. I know that statement to be true for the past seven years as I have been a Farm Bureau member for that length of time.

When I was still at home my father was a member, paid his $15 yearly with only a vague idea as to why he did so. He never attended a meeting and I am satisfied did not know of the work his organization was doing. He got no direct benefit as he did not use his organization. What benefit he derived indirectly he knew nothing about. His job was farming and such matters as reduction in transportation costs, taxes, and other items which directly affected his income he took as a matter of course — knew he could do nothing about it.

Money Isn't All

Any organization to be effective must be backed by the interest of its members. You can't pay in $15 a year and then say, "I paid my dues, now let's see you do something to help me." That attitude taken by a membership won't get anywhere. You've got to take an active part in anything if you are going to get something out of it. Give your moral support as well as your money. You will have to know the problems of the people in your community, know what it is that they expect to achieve through co-operative effort or what information they want that can be had through the Farm Bureau.

Your Farm Adviser hasn't time to visit everyone and discuss his personal problems, whether it be how to select seed corn, how to feed dairy cows, or raise hogs according to the sanitation plan. Here is where your local leadership comes into the picture. For example, a resident of the community has been appointed leader in a project of dairy feeding. He will be required to attend a dairy feeding school along with other leaders from the various units. He will then be qualified to give the information to his neighbors. Thus all the people will have been informed, the organization helped, and the project leader will have had a gratifying experience by being able to serve his organization and community. Care must be taken, however, in choosing project leaders. The unit leader should consider carefully the qualifications necessary in a man for him to be able to serve in the project he intends to promote.



Shelby County Farm Bureau's New Home

Enthusiasm and Sincerity

The unit leader must have enthusiasm and sincerity to get the confidence of the people he is trying to serve. If as Unit Leader you find you have made a mistake in your appointment choose someone else and try again. An inactive or inefficient leader will get you nowhere. Remember, you want to develop interest among your members. You can do it through your project leaders if they are willing to make an effort.

So far I have spoken of the membership already in the organization. There is another reason for having an active community unit, namely, your neighbor who doesn't belong to the Farm Bureau. You need him and you will have to make your organization so attractive that he can't stay out.

He may not know what the Service Company, or Shipping Association is all about. He doesn't know that Farm Bureau members get their serum at cost or their auto insurance at a substantial saving, or that Country Life offers lower net cost life insurance. More than that, he doesn't realize that it was by co-operation that these things were made possible.

Interesting Non-Members

A good way to arouse the interest of the non-member who is your neighbor is through community meetings sponsored by the Farm Bureau and Home Bureau. I say this from experience for we have held our third community meeting in our unit. They have been interesting, well attended, and people are learning what the Farm Bureau and the Home Bureau have accomplished. We believe these meetings will be the means of adding to our membership desirable members who will have caught the co-operative spirit.

The development of Community Units will be the major project for 1932 in Iroquois county. It is, I believe, the most important work yet undertaken. It will require some time and effort in each community. But through this plan we can build a bigger and better Farm Bureau in 1932.

Shelby County Farm Bureau Has New Home

THE Shelby County Farm Bureau recently moved into its new home, the building formerly occupied by the Citizens National Bank at Shelbyville. Shelby is the eighteenth Farm Bureau in Illinois to buy its own building.

The Shelby-Effingham Service Company, the Shelby County Livestock Marketing Association, the Shelby County Produce Association, and the general agent of the I. A. A.-Farm Bureau insurance companies have their headquarters in the new building in addition to the Farm Bureau office, advises Walter S. Batson, farm adviser.

Members of the Shelby County Farm Bureau voted in their annual meeting in October to leave the matter to the board of directors, who were given full power to act. Upon the advice of Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel for the Illinois Agricultural Association, the Shelby County Holding Company was organized to finance the project.

The holding company issued 7 per cent cumulative stock and made a loan of $7,500 to the Farm Bureau, which in turn gave a first mortgage on the building and a promissory note. V. Vaniman, director of insurance service for the I. A. A., helped organize the project.

It is estimated by the board that allowing for all expenses and taking into consideration present rental income of the building, the monthly expense to the Farm Bureau would be only a little over $43.

The ladies' reception room, a feature of the new Farm Bureau home, was recently completed. Mrs. Charles Krile and Mrs. Carl Middleton supervised the decorating and furnishing of the room.

"Jim" Stone Replies to Co-Op. Salary Criticism

Steward Reveals High Salaries and Profits Old Line Grain Commission Men Make Off Farmers' Grain

LIMITATION by law of salaries paid by co-operative marketing associations would cause serious injury to the co-operative movement, declared James C. Stone, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, in a recent letter to Representative Louis Ludlow, who had asked his opinion regarding a bill the congressman had introduced.

"For co-operative marketing to succeed, the thing most needed is competent and honest management, a management equal to or better than that of the association's competitors in the private trade," he said. "The only way a co-operative can get such management is by paying salaries comparable to those offered by private business institutions engaged in the same line and handling a comparable volume of the product.

"In business, whether co-operative or private, brains and ability are sold to the highest bidder, and in most instances, I believe you will agree with me, they command pay in proportion to the service rendered. Those who object to farmers marketing their products in their own interest because it will interfere with huge private profits they have made in the past would like nothing better than for congress to place large-scale co-operatives in a position where they cannot compete for the caliber of men needed to run their business.

Not Public Servants

"I cannot agree that co-operative executives should be regarded as 'public servants,' for the function of co-operatives is to merchandise the product of their members and not to perform a public service. It is, therefore, hardly fair to compare the salaries of co-operative employees with those of government office holders or try to put the two on the same basis.

"Honor and glory are generally regarded as part of the compensation in government service. It is impossible to appeal to patriotism when an outstanding individual in his line or profession is asked to accept office at only a small part of what he can earn in private life, but generally speaking, when the directors of a co-operative, especially a large-scale organization, try to hire a man competent to handle the business of their members, it is hard cash, not sentiment, that talks."

Mr. Stone quoted from a letter addressed to him from Charles B. Steward, secretary of the Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation, president of the Farmers Westcentral Grain Company of Omaha, and a director of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, who said:

Astonished at Salaries

"I will state frankly that as I became conversant with the grain movement I was somewhat astonished at the salaries paid by competing private grain firms. As a business co-operative it was necessary that we secure the very highest type of expert grain men to direct the marketing and distribution of the grain of our co-operative members. As farmer producers I think you will agree that we are not conversant with the technical details connected with the successful marketing program. Naturally we must go to the regular grain trade where men have had a life time of experience in this business. . . . We had to compete with the privately-owned grain companies who because of the profits of their business had established a high level of salaries to their key men.

Gets $32,000 a Year

"One old-line firm at Omaha pays its president and general manager a salary of $32,000 a year, besides being a holder of a substantial amount of the company's stock, which has also been a good dividend paying proposition to him.

"Another gentleman who is managing one of our competing privately-owned grain companies on the Omaha market receives a salary of $25,000 per year. I have discussed the matter of salaries with these men and both of them have expressed to me their opinion that the salaries we pay our expert grain men are not unreasonable considering the volume of grain and type of service they render."

In closing his letter to Representative Ludlow, Mr. Stone said: "I wish to emphasize with all the force at my command that the proposed discriminatory salary restriction would be a most serious blow to the co-operative marketing program which the Farm Board is helping farmers to develop under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act, a program that for the first time offers agriculture an equal opportunity to gain economic equality with other industries."

Illinois ranked first among the states shipping to the St. Louis Producers last year with a total of 6,527 cars of livestock. Missouri was second with 6,206 cars, and Iowa was third with 416 cars. In all 13 states contributed shipments to the St. Louis Producers.

Macoupin Co. Dairymen For Quality Improvement

Some dairymen believe that the best way to increase their sales is by cutting prices, but the dairymen at Carlinville in Macoupin county believe that the best way to increase their sales and maintain their market is to build up consumer demand by producing better milk.

For this purpose a group of dairy farmers handling about 90 per cent of the city's milk recently organized the Carlinville Retail Milk Producers' Association.

J. B. Countiss, director of dairy marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association, attended the final organization meeting of the dairymen and assisted them in drawing up their program.

"Like most other markets of this size, they are not required to meet high standards because of any local ordinances," he said, "but these men are interested in their future milk market and they know that 'quality milk' is essential to maintaining and building good-will.

"Dairymen who belong to such an organization and who faithfully live up to its requirements and give service, will not have to worry so much about the price cutter. They will render the community a great service that cannot be measured by the yardstick of dollars and cents."

In order to become a member of the Carlinville Retail Milk Producers' Association, the dairyman must meet the following requirements: 1. Must have a healthy herd free from tuberculosis; 2. Must have a doctor's certificate certifying the health of all those coming in contact with the milk; 3. Must have a sanitary barn thoroughly cleaned daily; 4. Must sterilize all utensils with steam or boiling water; 5. Milk must be strained through sterilized cotton strainer pads; 6. Milk must be cooled immediately to 50 degrees F. or less; 7. Milk must have low bacteria count; 8. Milk must have minimum butterfat content of 3.5 per cent.

John D. Horton, vice-president of the Gwin Company in Chicago, has been appointed western sales supervisor for the National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange, according to A. B. Leeper, president and general manager. He will be located in the general offices at 608 South Dearborn street. For ten years Mr. Horton was district sales manager for the California Fruit Growers Exchange. More recently he has been connected with other co-operatives.



11 Cents a Day Pays for a $3,500 Ordinary Life Policy

Country Life's Thrift Policy *will* Teach Your Child *to* Save

LEARNING to save is one of the most valuable habits a child can acquire. It teaches him to handle money and paves the way for future independence.

Ability to save and meet obligations as they come due is necessary to success in any business . . . . in life itself.

Country Life's Thrift Policy for children, while low in cost, requires systematic and regular saving for premium payments. Premiums may be paid quarterly, semi-annually or annually. It is surprising how much insurance only a few cents a day will buy.

11 CENTS A DAY

Pays for a $1,000 20-Year Endowment Policy for child 1-15 years old;

or

Pays for a $3,500 Ordinary Life Policy for child same age;

or

Pays for $2,000 20-Pay Life Policy at ages 1-10 years, OR $2,500 Endowment at age 65 Policy.

5 CENTS A DAY

Pays for a $1,000 20-Pay Life Policy for child 1-10 years old;

or

Pays for $1,750 Ordinary Life Policy for child same age.

Ask the agent for a Country Life savings bank when you start your policy.

Country Life Insurance Co.

608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

MAIL THE COUPON TODAY

Country Life Insurance Co.,
608 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

I am interested in Country Life's Thrift Policy for children and would like further details. My children are ages_____

Name_____

Address_____

YOUR OWN COMPANY - - - INSURANCE AT COST

Pure Milk Ass'n. Pays $2.009 for 1931 Milk

Capacity Crowd Attends Annual Meeting

THE latter part of 1932 should find milk markets in a more healthy condition with sales possibilities on the upgrade, declared Don N. Geyer, secretary-manager of the Pure Milk Association, at the annual meeting of the organization in Chicago on March 15.

Volume of milk sales, due to economic conditions, dropped 25 per cent in the Chicago area last year, it was disclosed. The 19,000 dairy farmers producing for the Chicago market sold 1,464,439,532 lbs. of milk for a total of $29,413,572 through the association during 1931.



W. C. McQueen

Geyer reported that members of the Pure Milk Association had received an average of $2.009 per hundredweight for all milk sold in 1931, a decrease of 66 cents since 1929. He pointed out that other farm products are selling at one-third of their 1929 price, while dairy products as a whole are two-thirds of the 1929 price.

Must Restore Prices

President W. C. McQueen speaking of this said: "We believe that, in maintaining our present standard of prices to the farmers for their milk, we are taking the course that must be taken by all others who desire a return of prosperous conditions and that all efforts should be made to restore and maintain for the farmers a return for their products which will put them in the buying class."

Harry Hartke of Cincinnati, president of the National Co-Operative Milk Producers Federation, pointed out that dairying was better organized than any other branch of agriculture and was also the best paying. He said that if dairymen wished to continued selling at a profit they must regulate their production by culling out low producers and sending them to the block.

Equalization Fee Voted

The by-laws of the association were amended making possible a maximum assessment of 5 cents a hundred pounds on basic milk for reimbursing members whose markets are destroyed by the closing of plants after July 1. Such farmers will dispose of their milk at any price they can get and collect the difference between their receipts and the basic price from the fund.

A capacity crowd filled the old Chicago Auditorium. More than 1,600 were served at luncheon on the top floor of the Auditorium Hotel. Chicago milk distributors and other farm organization officials were luncheon guests.

Southern Illinois Producers Pooling Egg Shipments

COMMERCIAL egg producers in southern Illinois are now pooling their interests in the shipment of eggs to New York.

Some of the larger producers have been shipping to New York by express for several years, but they find that they can get a much better rate by using pick-up freight service rendered by some of the main railroads passing through southern Illinois to the eastern market.

Some 35 or 40 of the large producers in Edwards county are shipping twice a week and are loading around 85 cases of eggs each shipping day.

"With a little effort on the part of these shippers," said F. A. Gougler of the I. A. A., "it will easily be possible to interest enough producers to ship in carload lots. Shipments made during the past month have netted the producers from 3 to 6 cents a dozen more than the local market, depending upon the quality of the eggs."

Flora is another shipping point from which similar shipments will be undertaken shortly. Altogether there are nine counties interested in the project. They are Edwards, Richland, Clay, Wayne, Wabash, White, Lawrence and Crawford-Jasper. Grading demonstrations will be held in these counties from time to time as they take up the project.

A committee composed of the following members is developing the plan: Lyman Bunting, Edwards county; H. L. Eberhardt, Jasper county; L. E. Stoutenburg, Clay county; Curt Garrison, Wayne county; George Greiss, Edwards county; L. E. Boyd, White county; C. E. Harper, Lawrence county; C. Everett Wilson, Crawford county; and J. C. J. McCord, Jasper county.

Chicago stores prefer Pacific coast eggs because western eggs are of better quality and the supply is more uniform. To meet this western competition, Illinois farmers must produce eggs of better quality and market them more efficiently. This can be done best through co-operative marketing.

Illinois and Indiana Co-Operate in Wool Pool

Sales of 1931 Clip Made at Satisfactory Prices

THE Illinois Livestock Marketing Association will provide an opportunity for wool growers of the state to market their 1932 clip co-operatively through its wool department, the executive committee decided March 9.

A co-operative arrangement is being effected with the Indiana Wool Growers' Association to reduce handling charges and to cut overhead costs. Under this arrangement it is planned to ship Illinois wool to the warehouse at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, where it will be graded and stored until sold.

Present plans provide for an advance on 1932 wool marketed through the pool amounting to approximately 75 or 80 per cent of eastern market prices. Such an advance invariably equals, if it does not exceed, prices offered by local buyers.

Illinois produced approximately 4,700,000 pounds of wool last year, of which only a comparatively small percentage was sold through the co-operative, the National Wool Marketing Corporation. Final settlement for wool pooled last year was expected to be made by the end of March. When this wool was delivered growers received an advance of about 80 per cent of the Boston market price.

Due to the substantial advances made by the co-operative during the past two years, Illinois wool growers received from two to four cents more per pound than they would have received had the co-operative not been operating.

The U. S. production of wool in 1929 was 400,000,000 pounds. Approximately 27,000,000 of this was sold co-operatively through 13 of the larger co-operatives in existence at that time. Subsequently the National Wool Marketing Corporation was formed with the aid of the Farm Board. The National has 28 stockholder members and 33 wool growers' association co-operating with it.

In 1930 the National handled approximataely 116,000,000 pounds of wool which represented 38 per cent of the country's production. In 1931 it sold over 118,000,000 pounds of wool during the fiscal year. Sales of the 1931 crop have been very satisfactory, and growers who sold through this channel last year invariably will receive greater returns than farmers who sold to private dealers.

A. F. B. F. Board Acts On Legislative Matters

Outlines Policy on New Taxes, Names Committee to Draft Farm Planks for Nominating Conventions

CONSTRUCTIVE action on a wide range of subjects affecting every phase of the American Farm Bureau Federation's service program for American agriculture marked the regular spring meeting of the Federation's Board of Directors in Chicago, March 10 to 12. President Earl Smith of the Illinois Agricultural Association participated as one of the five representatives of the eleven states in the mid-west group of state organizations.

Urged by President E. A. O'Neal, the directors agreed to concentrate the major legislative effort of the organization on a three-point program covering the following matters: (1) restoration of farm purchasing power through legislation to correct inadequacies in the monetary system; (2) attainment of equality for agriculture, by bringing the farming industry into the American protective system; to be accomplished by amending the Agricultural Marketing Act to include the equalization fee for use of the Federal Farm Board in surplus crop control activities; and (3) reduction of the cost of government to a point proportionate to the income of the people.



E. A. O'Neal

Among resolutions approved by the national directors was one insisting that Congress in any consideration of the Marketing Act, "confine its efforts to strengthening the Act by adoption of the Equalization Fee, and such other amendments as may be offered by its friends to secure greater effectiveness; that the revolving fund provided in the Act be left intact and necessary funds be made available for its proper administration; further, that Congress restore to the revolving fund an amount equal to the value of any commodity taken from the Board and otherwise directed."

A second resolution restated the Federation's opposition to a general sales tax and declared that "only a national emergency and an absence of other sources upon which an equitable levy can be made, justify such a tax." To balance the budget, this resolution demands that Congress "confine its adoption of new forms of taxation to a selective luxury tax and gift tax and increases in rates of inheritance and income tax schedules."

A special committee was authorized to draft proposals for the agricultural planks in the platform of the two major political parties when they meet in Chicago in June. In this project an effort will be made to develop a joint program with the National Grange and the Farmers Union, so that the "big three" farm organizations can approach the conventions with a united front.

Another committee authorized will be known as the National Committee on Co-Ordination and Efficiency in Government. It will be commissioned to work out plans for securing greater efficiency in government, through co-ordination of the activitites of state and national units of government and through reduction of costs of government. The plan must be ready for consideration at the national convention in Chicago next December.

The date of this convention was fixed for December 5 to 7, and again, as last year a great, national exposition of agricultural progress will be conducted in conjunction with the convention.

By unanimous agreement the Board authorized another national Farm Bureau Muster Day, similar to those conducted in September for the past several years. Authorization was also given for conducting a nation-wide Farm Bureau Fourth of July picnic, as organized agriculture's contribution to the observance of the George Washington bicentennial anniversrary celebration.

Corn Credit Loans on Less Than 1% of Crop

ALTHOUGH loans made by the National Corn Credit Corporation have enabled many Illinois and Iowa farmers to meet pressing obligations without selling their corn on a forced market, the total amount of corn sealed as security for loans to date is less than 1 per cent of the 1931 production of the two states. The bulk of the crop from both states is fed to livestock.

Approximately 1,900 loans had been made up to March 23, according to Harry Laird, manager of the credit corporation. These loans went to 70 counties in Illinois and 38 in Iowa. The average loan is slightly less than $400.

"One of the most commendable features of the plan is the fact that loans are being distributed to a large number of farmers rather than to a few large producers," Laird said. "Thus, the corn credit corporation is serving the purpose for which it was created, namely, to give relief to the farmer who is hard pressed but who does not want to sell his corn crop at present prices."

The machinery for sealing cribs and handling applications is practically complete in both Illinois and Iowa. Up to December 15, Illinois counties had filed 83 requests with the state department of agriculture for the appointment of warehouse supervisory boards. Most of the sealers have been appointed and bonded.

Livestock Growers Get Freight Rate Reduction

I. A. A. Appeal to Commerce Commission Succeeds in Securing 8 Per Cent Cut

FREIGHT rates on cattle and hogs from southern and eastern Illinois counties were recently reduced approximately eight per cent through the efforts of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Producers' marketing agencies at Peoria, Chicago, and East St. Louis. This will mean a saving of from $6 to $8 a car in many cases, depending on the distance from market.

The new rates became effective March 14 in the entire territory south of the line between Chicago and Pekin and east of the Illinois river.

Savings on cattle and hogs received by the co-operative Producers' agencies alone from this part of the state is at least $15,000 a year, and this is a comparatively small part of the total saving. Figures on the total amount of the reduction are not available due to the fact that it is not known what percentage of the receipts on Illinois markets comes from this area.

In 1928 the Interstate Commerce Commission reduced interstate rates in Central Freight Association territory about 12½ per cent, leaving intra-state rates unchanged. Interstate rates were later raised four per cent, but were still 8½ per cent below rates in southeastern Illinois.

After the I. A. A. had asked the railroads to adjust these rates without getting any action, a complaint was finally filed before the Illinois Commerce Commission requesting a reduction. As a result, the carriers immediately sought permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to adjust rates in this area. Rates for the northern and western part of the state were not affected by the change.

According to G. W. Baxter of the I. A. A. transportation department, a farmer shipping a load of cattle from Lincoln to Chicago will save $6.60, or shipping a load of hogs from Lincoln he will save $3.68. From Mt. Pulaski to Chicago the saving on a car of cattle will be $4.40, or on a car of hogs $2.80. Champaign shippers will save $3.30 a car on cattle and $2.10 on hogs.

Shipping to East St. Louis from Eldorado a farmer will save $7.70 a car on cattle and $5.50 on hogs; from Anna to East St. Louis, $4.40 on cattle, $2.15 on hogs; from Clinton, $6.60 on cattle, $4.58 on hogs.

19th District Conference Is Held at Mattoon

Responsibilities of Farm Bureau and co-operative association boards of directors was discussed by G. W. Smith of Charleston at the recent 19th I. A. A. district conference held at Mattoon. Director C. J. Gross presided.

Mr. Smith expressed the belief that directors should attend all meetings, vote on all questions brought up, enter into the discussion, be willing to sacrifice time to solicit membership and patronage, and abide by majority rule.



C. J. Gross

Mr. Gross led in a discussion of Farm Bureau office administration and of relationships between employees and officials of the organization. It was generally agreed that Farm Bureau officers and directors should not hold political office and should avoid partisan politics to safeguard the best interests of the organization.

District Manager L. B. Hornbeek discussed organization problems, Frank D. Barton, co-operative grain marketing. Farm Adviser C. E. Gates reviewed the grain marketing program in LaSalle county. He told how new equipment was improving grain grades and reducing the expense of loading and handling grain. Air blower equipment for loading grain is now being installed in country elevators, it was reported.

A. B. Culp emphasized the need for progressive but sound thinking, for developing Farm Bureau leadership among the younger members who must carry on after present leaders retire.

Farm Adviser C. C. Burns and Mr. Fulk suggested that a nationalistic viewpoint be developed favoring tariff protection and trade restrictions. It was unanimously voted that the next district conference be held at Shelbyville.

Fahrnkopf and Vaniman Recovering from Illness

Harrison Fahrnkopf, director of grain marketing, has been ill since the annual meeting of the I. A. A. in Rockford. He has been troubled with sciatic rheumatism. Removal of his tonsils failed to correct the condition. He is still under the observation of physicians. More recently he entered the hospital in Bloomington for further examination, after which he had several teeth extracted.

Mr. Fahrnkopf hopes to be sufficiently improved by April 1 to resume work.

Vernon Vaniman, director of insurance service, is recovering at his home in Urbana from a kidney operation. An infection which developed following the operation is gradually subsiding. He hopes to be sufficiently strong to return to the office shortly after April 1.

Cold Weather Kills Peach Buds, Delays Crops

The cold snap the second week in March damaged peach buds in the southern Illinois peach belt from 25 to 100 per cent, according to Harry W. Day, of the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange.

The damage in Pulaski, Massac and Pope counties in the extreme southern part of the state is estimated at from 75 to 100 per cent.

While peach buds were not opened, they were swelled nearly to the bursting point, Day said. Most of the buds were turned black by the freeze. Extensive damage likewise is reported in the Arkansas and Missouri peach belts.

Asparagus and strawberries in southern Illinois will be delayed from two to three weeks. Some damage has been done to pear orchards.

Keltner and Winnebago Officials Did Good Job

CHARLES H. KELTNER, farm adviser, and President George F. Tullock of the Winnebago County Farm Bureau, together with the local committee on arrangements, deserve much of the credit for the outstanding success of the 17th annual I. A. A. convention held Jan. 27-28-29, in Rockford.



Chas. H. Keltner

Several weeks before the meeting Mr. Keltner called a meeting of northern Illinois farm advisers and Farm Bureau presidents with the idea of getting out a large delegation of members from each of the nearby counties. The results of this effort exceeded expectations. The crowd was estimated at 5,000, exceeding the attendance at most, if not all, previous convention.

Delegates and visitors were comfortably provided for and the three-day schedule of events went off without a hitch. Secretary Patrick of the Rockford Chamber of Commerce and the hotel managers co-operated most effectively to this end.

Over 800 at Annual Winnebago Co. Meeting

Geo. Jewett Defends Marketing Act, Warns Farmers of False Propaganda

URGING the extension of co-operative marketing, co-operative purchasing, and general agricultural organization as the only hope for a profitable agriculture in the future, George C. Jewett, vice-chairman of the board, Congress Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, took up the cudgel in defense of the Agricultural Marketing Act at the annual meeting of the Winnebago County Farm Bureau at Rockford March 19.

The Act has been of material benefit to farmers in setting up their co-operative marketing system, he said, and although there may have been some mistakes in the administration of the measure, its enactment has been more than justified.

Mr. Jewett pointed to the stabilization operations of the Federal Farm Board as one possible mistake in the administration of the Marketing Act. He said that the purchasing of grain by the Stabilization Corporation, no doubt improved the market at the time of the purchases, but that the effects of these operations were likely to be detrimental in the long run.

He warned Winnebago county farmers to look carefully at those who were fighting the co-operative movement, pointing out that most of them were men who had formerly profited from the farmer's lack of organization.

President George F. Tullock and Secretary L. A. Frisby reported a successful year both for the Farm Bureau and the Winnebago County Service Company, which held its annual meeting jointly with the Farm Bureau. Between 800 and 900 were present at the luncheon held in the ballroom of the Faust Hotel, where the annual banquet of the I. A. A. was held the latter part of January.

It was reported that the amount of patronage dividends paid to Farm Bureau members by the service company in 1931 is equal to an average refund to each member of $23.93. A dividend of 10 per cent has been paid and another 10 per cent has been set aside for later distribution in 1932. The total refund amount to $15,125.32 for the year.

Eighty head of purebred Angus cows, heifers and bulls sold by the Mercer County Breeders' Association on March 16 average between $95 and $100 per head.

Farm Accidents Reveal Need Liability Insurance

Although the causes of farm accidents change with the various seasons of the year, there is not a month when farm employees get by without injuries of some kind. Thus, the employer is never relieved of his liability unless he is protected by insurance.

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Taking up the question of enabling legislation, he said, "the Agricultural Marketing Act is not adequate to do the thing that must be done to create farmer buying power and start the wheels of industry moving. The Act must be amended to include the equalization fee or something similar to remove the disastrous influence of crop surpluses and make the tariff effective on American farm products.

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(Continued on next page)

EXPENDITURES FOR ALL BRANCHES FEDERAL GOV'T. SERVICE, INCLUDING PAYMENTS FROM POSTAL REVENUES, FISCAL YEAR 1931, BASED ON TREASURY STATEMENT OF JUNE 30, 1931. TOTAL $4,877,315,309.

ORGANIZATION UNIT	EXPENDITURE	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS EXCLUSIVE OF FEDERAL FARM BOARD (TOTAL)	$1,126,799,435	23.10
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION	1,040,378,115	21.33
SHIPPING BOARD AND EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION	33,961,896	0.70
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION	9,857,056	0.20
PANAMA CANAL	9,299,057	0.19
FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	9,100,114	0.18
MISCELLANEOUS	24,201,497	0.50
PUBLIC DEBT (TOTAL)	1,051,641,704	21.56
RETIREMENT OF DEBT	440,082,000	9.02
INTEREST ON DEBT	611,559,704	12.54
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT AND POSTAL SERVICE (TOTAL)	803,090,881	16.47
PAID FROM TREASURY	145,725,911	2.99
PAID FROM POSTAL REVENUE	657,364,970	13.48
WAR DEPARTMENT	479,942,719	9.84
NAVY DEPARTMENT	354,071,004	7.26
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (INCLUDING $123,600,000 FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND $43,000,000 FOR EMERGENCY RELIEF LOANS)	296,865,945	6.09
TREASURY DEPARTMENT (EXCLUSIVE OF PUBLIC DEBT)	295,398,237	6.05
FEDERAL FARM BOARD (AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT)	191,894,214	3.93
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT	71,516,109	1.46
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	61,477,113	1.26
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	48,368,647	0.99
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	44,819,253	0.92
LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT	23,978,413	0.49
DEPARTMENT OF STATE	16,024,646	0.33
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	12,255,622	0.25
TOTAL AS ABOVE	4,878,143,007	----
MISCELLANEOUS (DEDUCTIONS DUE TO EXCESS OF CREDITS AND ADJUSTMENTS)	827,698	----
GRAND TOTAL	$4,877,315,309	100.00

er is better off than the majority of his city neighbors. He at least has a job. Which would you rather have: a piece of land on which you can live and produce a livelihood or stock in a closed factory that pays no dividends and has no earning power?"

Replying to a question regarding the forces directing propaganda against farm organization and co-operative marketing, Mr. Smith produced a list of the directors of the so-called American Federation of Business whose slogan is "Take the government out of business," but whose real purpose is to fight farmers' efforts to help themselves. Mr. Smith showed that every director is either a member of a grain or livestock exchange or else provides services dependent upon speculation or commissions from selling farmers' products.

The Middlemen's Solution

"What has the opposition to offer us as a solution to our troubles?" continued Mr. Smith. "A speaker, who recently appeared before a farm gathering under the auspices of the middlemen's organization, the American Federation of Business, advised farmers to abandon their organization, the Farm Bureau, and use their dues to pay off their mortgages. At the same time this group is spending large sums through propaganda societies to block farmers' efforts to help themselves.

"Farmers are willing to see the government get out of business provided it gets out of all business without discriminating against agriculture. Chairman Stone of the Farm Board made a commendable suggestion when in reply to critics, he said: 'Investigate the Farm Board and the co-operative associations all you like but at the same time investigate the middlemen and their exchanges and make a full and impartial report on both and compare them.'

"It is not strange that since Mr. Stone offered this suggestion we have heard little about a congressional investigation of the Farm Board."

The Tax Problem

Addressing himself to the tax situation, Mr. Smith disclosed that one member out of every four and one-half families is now on the public payroll. "Taxes have grown out of all proportion to ability to pay," he said. "Since 1920 farm income in Illinois has declined from $1,106,000,000 to approximately $315,000,000 last year. Thus 1931 farm income was less than one-third of that in 1920. But our tax bill has been going the other way. It has moved upward 40 per cent. This is something we can correct. The solution lies in organization. The place to start to reduce taxes is at home where from 80 to 90 per cent of your tax money is spent. Why should not every County Farm Bureau sit around the table with representatives of business, labor, and other groups, and work out a program to reduce the cost of local government?

"The Illinois Agricultural Association is the only organization in the state that has worked for a constructive program in the state legislature to equalize the unfair system of taxation now crushing the property owner. And we have made some progress. We have brought the tax issue to the fore through the passage of the state income tax. I would not criticize the recent decision of the Sangamon county court on this measure, but I point to the fact that many state supreme courts have held that the income tax is not a property tax. It was on this point alone that the circuit judge's decision holding the Illinois act unconstitutional was made."

Mr. Smith then discussed in detail how the $4.50 per year per member paid into the Illinois Agricultural Association is spent. He showed that the member is getting four times as much service and benefits as he got in 1926.

"It is high time that all business men, bankers, and professional men realize that the farm problem has developed into the one big problem before the American people," he said. "We have the vision, courage, and ability to meet and solve this problem. The solution will come when leaders of various economic groups come to understand one another and co-operate in a spirit of mutual helpfulness."

The crowd which packed the armory in Kewanee came from the 10 adjoining counties including Henry, Bureau, Peoria, Mercer, Knox, Stark, Tazewell, Warren, Henderson, and Rock Island.

The Farm Bureau presidents of each county sat on the platform. George Broman, president of the Henry County Farm Bureau, presided. R. J. Hamilton, district manager, had charge of the entertainment. Joe Saunders ably served as song leader. Farm Bureau quartettes from Mercer, Rock Island, and Knox counties were applauded. Short addresses of welcome were made by Mr. Broman, Mayor J. J. Andrews of Kewanee, and President Steele of the local Chamber of Commerce.

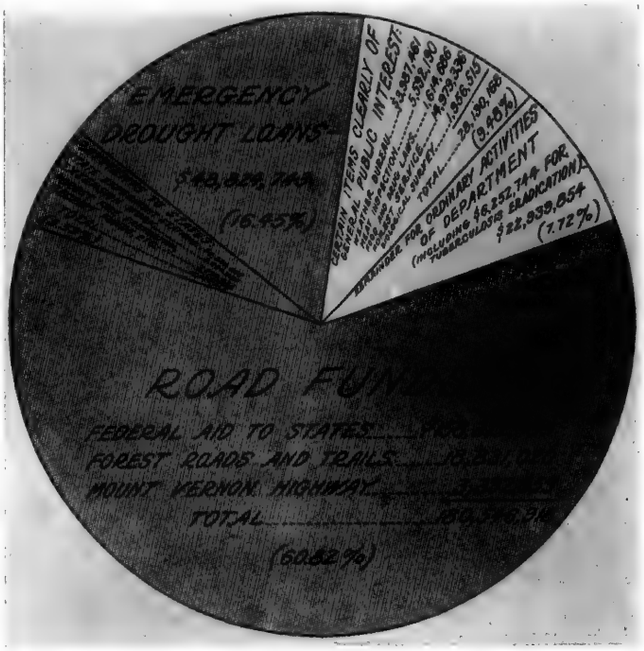
The information presented by Mr. Smith at Kewanee is similar to that covered at other Farm Bureau mass meetings by I. A. A. speakers over the state.

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600 at Mattoon

Mattoon, Ill., April 18.—Citing as an example the failure of recently launched sales program of two automobile companies, Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, declared before an audience of 600 farmers and business men here tonight that

(*Continued on page 5 col. 3*)



CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES CHARGED TO U. S. DEPT. OF AGR., FISCAL YEAR 1931, ON BASIS OF DAILY TREASURY STATEMENT, JUNE 30, 1931. TOTAL $296,865,945.

Hyde Discloses Facts About U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Budget

EXPENDITURES of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and the Federal Farm Board have been singled out recently as targets for attacks by middlemen's organizations and newspapers that front for them.

Everyone agrees that taxes must come down and unnecessary governmental activities cease, but fairness demands that the truth be disclosed and all federal expenditures be placed in their true light.

The accompanying chart received from a budget officer at Washington clearly reveals that of approximately $300,000,000 administered by the Department of Agriculture in the last fiscal year the greater part of it went for roads, emergency relief loans, and public service not confined to agriculture. The figures on the chart above vary slightly from those given below since one covers a fiscal year ending June, 1931, while the other (Mr. Hyde's) is for the calendar year.

Replying to a series of charts and other propaganda published some time ago by the Chicago Tribune Secretary Arthur M. Hyde presented these facts:

$174,000,000 of the 1931 Dept. of Agriculture expenditures went to the states as federal aid in highway construction. This money served the general welfare and relieved unemployment.

$50,000,000 went to farmers in drought areas as emergency relief loans. The Department of Agriculture did not ask for the money. It was no part of our regular program.

$14,000,000 went to the states for experiment stations, extension services, and forest fire prevention. The Department of Agriculture did not spend it. We were merely the channel through which the money passed.

Deducting these sums leaves $58,000,000 spent by the Department. This contrasts with the $30,000,000 spent in 1917. (All other moneys were either paid to the states direct, or were emergency funds for which this department made no request.)

But even this $58,000,000 is not a fair statement of the expenditures for agricultural purposes.

$4,000,000 in 1931 went to the Weather Bureau, including $1,200,000 for commercial aviation—only $50,000 of the entire appropriation being directly for agriculture.

$6,000,000 went for eradication of bovine tuberculosis—a public health service fully as much as an agricultural service.

$5,000,000 went for meat inspection—primarily for public health.

$1,600,000 was expended for enforcement of the Food and Drugs laws —another health service.

$15,000,000, in addition to payments to states for forest roads already counted, went to the Forest Service to conserve our national resources.

$2,000,000 went to Biological Survey, principally for wild life conservation.

These items add up to $33,600,000. Minor non-agricultural items bring the total well above $35,000,000. That leaves, of the $58,000,000, only $23,000,000 that can properly be charged against the Department of Agriculture for strictly agricultural expenditures. Of the $30,000,000 expended in 1917, about $11,000,000 was for strictly agricultural purposes.

The increase in expenditures by the Department of Agriculture for agricultural purposes from 1917 to 1931 was, therefore, about $12,000,000. Any other statement is unjust to agriculture.

(*Continued from page 4*)

business is beginning to realize that industry cannot recover until the farmer regains his lost purchasing power.

"We see new cars in showrooms all over the country but not on the highways," Mr. Smith pointed out. "The value is there, but we haven't the down payment to make. It is a complex problem, but industry is beginning to realize that the farmer prostrated by two years' depression has to get up first."

Cut Budget $47,000

Polo, Ill., April 21.—Approximately 700 Farm Bureau members and their families from Ogle, Lee, Whiteside, Carroll, Winnebago, Stephenson, and JoDaviess counties gathered in the community high school here tonight to hear President Earl C. Smith review problems of chief interest to organized farmers. C. E. Bamborough, I. A. A. director from the 13th district, presided.

Answering a question from the floor regarding a misleading article that appeared in the Chicago Tribune the day before, Mr. Smith stated that since October, 1931, the I. A. A. and the companies it manages had reduced the annual budget $47,000; that in only two instances did co-operatives affiliated with the I. A. A. borrow funds from the Federal Farm Board, not one cent of which was used for organization purposes.

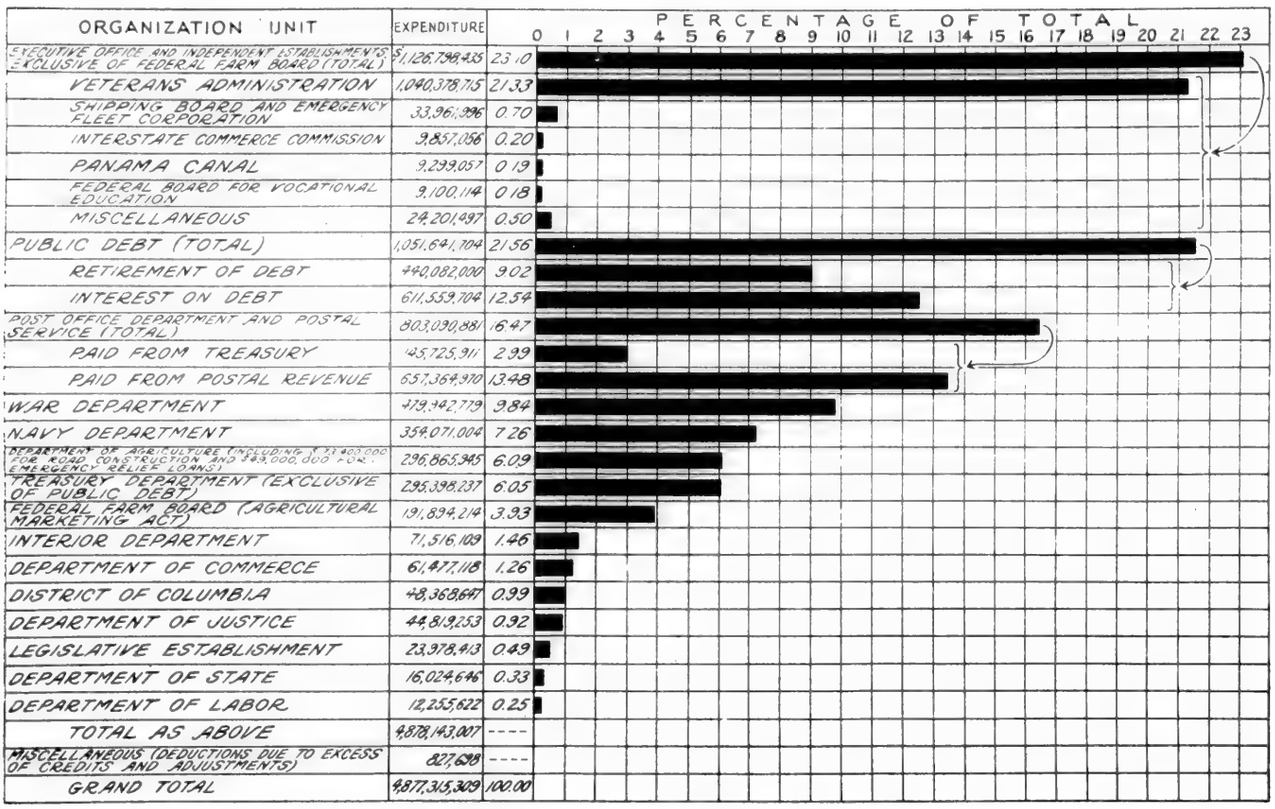
The I. A. A., he said, has borne all of the expense of organizing co-operatives affiliated with the I. A. A. In one instance (Illinois Grain Corporation) all the money borrowed from the Farm Board has been returned, and in the other instance (Soybean Marketing Association) substantial payments on the loan have been made and a definite plan adopted to liquidate this loan over a period of years.

Metzger at Ottawa

Ottawa, Ill., April 25.—Between 900 and 1,000 Farm Bureau members attended the Farm Bureau mass meeting held in the high school auditorium here tonight. The principal address was made by Secretary George E. Metzger.

Questioned from the floor as to how farmers could combat their enemies the audience cheered Metzger's reply: "Patronize your own co-operatives." Mr. Metzger disclosed the source of the opposition and challenged the middlemen to come forward with a constructive program that will bring agriculture out of the depression which began in 1920. Metzger substituted for Earl Smith, who was unable to attend because of serious illness in his family.

EXPENDITURES FOR ALL BRANCHES FEDERAL GOV'T. SERVICE, INCLUDING PAYMENTS FROM POSTAL REVENUES, FISCAL YEAR 1931, BASED ON TREASURY STATEMENT OF JUNE 30, 1931. TOTAL $4,877,315,309.



er is better off than the majority of his city neighbors. He at least has a job. Which would you rather have: a piece of land on which you can live and produce a livelihood or stock in a closed factory that pays no dividends and has no earning power?"

Replying to a question regarding the forces directing propaganda against farm organization and co-operative marketing, Mr. Smith produced a list of the directors of the so-called American Federation of Business whose slogan is "Take the government out of business," but whose real purpose is to fight farmers' efforts to help themselves. Mr. Smith showed that every director is either a member of a grain or livestock exchange or else provides services dependent upon speculation or commissions from selling farmers' products.

The Middlemen's Solution

"What has the opposition to offer us as a solution to our troubles?" continued Mr. Smith. "A speaker, who recently appeared before a farm gathering under the auspices of the middlemen's organization, the American Federation of Business, advised farmers to abandon their organization, the Farm Bureau, and use their dues to pay off their mortgages. At the same time this group is spending large sums through propaganda societies to block farmers' efforts to help themselves.

"Farmers are willing to see the government get out of business provided it gets out of all business without discriminating against agriculture. Chairman Stone of the Farm Board made a commendable suggestion when in reply to critics, he said: 'Investigate the Farm Board and the co-operative associations all you like but at the same time investigate the middlemen and their exchanges and make a full and impartial report on both and compare them.'

"It is not strange that since Mr. Stone offered this suggestion we have heard little about a congressional investigation of the Farm Board."

The Tax Problem

Addressing himself to the tax situation, Mr. Smith disclosed that one member out of every four and one-half families is now on the public payroll. "Taxes have grown out of all proportion to ability to pay," he said. "Since 1920 farm income in Illinois has declined from $1,106,000,000 to approximately $315,000,000 last year. Thus 1931 farm income was less than one-third of that in 1920. But our tax bill has been going the other way. It has moved upward 40 per cent. This is something we can correct. The solution lies in organization. The place to start to reduce taxes is at home where from 80 to 90 per cent of your tax money is spent. Why should not every County Farm Bureau sit around the table with representatives of business, labor, and other groups, and work out a program to reduce the cost of local government?

"The Illinois Agricultural Association is the only organization in the state that has worked for a constructive program in the state legislature to equalize the unfair system of taxation now crushing the property owner. And we have made some progress. We have brought the tax issue to the fore through the passage of the state income tax. I would not criticize the recent decision of the Sangamon county court on this measure, but I point to the fact that many state supreme courts have held that the income tax is not a property tax. It was on this point alone that the circuit judge's decision holding the Illinois act unconstitutional was made."

Mr. Smith then discussed in detail how the $4.50 per year per member paid into the Illinois Agricultural Association is spent. He showed that the member is getting four times as much service and benefits as he got in 1926.

"It is high time that all business men, bankers, and professional men realize that the farm problem has developed into the one big problem before the American people," he said. "We have the vision, courage, and ability to meet and solve this problem. The solution will come when leaders of various economic groups come to understand one another and co-operate in a spirit of mutual helpfulness."

The crowd which packed the armory in Kewanee came from the 10 adjoining counties including Henry, Bureau, Peoria, Mercer, Knox, Stark, Tazewell, Warren, Henderson, and Rock Island.

The Farm Bureau presidents of each county sat on the platform. George Broman, president of the Henry County Farm Bureau, presided. R. J. Hamilton, district manager, had charge of the entertainment. Joe Saunders ably served as song leader. Farm Bureau quartettes from Mercer, Rock Island, and Knox counties were applauded. Short addresses of welcome were made by Mr. Broman, Mayor J. J. Andrews of Kewanee, and President Steele of the local Chamber of Commerce.

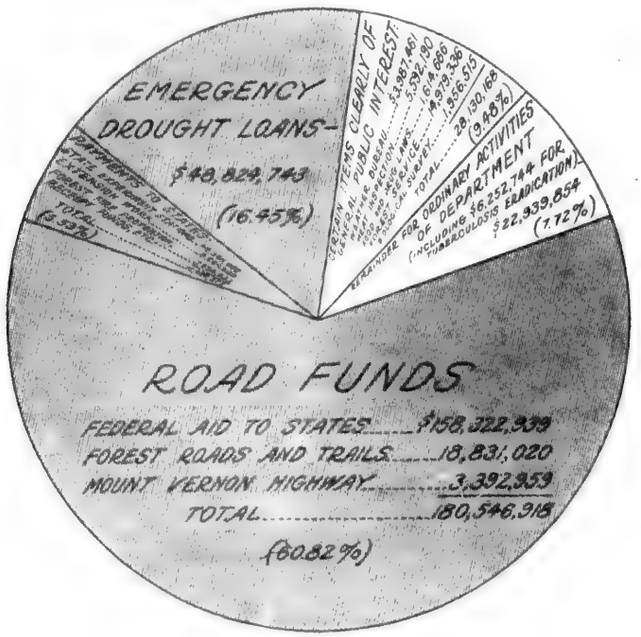
The information presented by Mr. Smith at Kewanee is similar to that covered at other Farm Bureau mass meetings by I. A. A. speakers over the state.

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600 at Mattoon

Mattoon, Ill., April 18.—Citing as an example the failure of recently launched sales program of two automobile companies, Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, declared before an audience of 600 farmers and business men here tonight that

(*Continued on page 5 col. 3*)



CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES CHARGED TO U. S. DEPT. OF AGR., FISCAL YEAR 1931, ON BASIS OF DAILY TREASURY STATEMENT, JUNE 30, 1931. TOTAL $296,865,945.

Hyde Discloses Facts About U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Budget

EXPENDITURES of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and the Federal Farm Board have been singled out recently as targets for attacks by middlemen's organizations and newspapers that front for them.

Everyone agrees that taxes must come down and unnecessary governmental activities cease, but fairness demands that the truth be disclosed and all federal expenditures be placed in their true light.

The accompanying chart received from a budget officer at Washington clearly reveals that of approximately $300,000,000 administered by the Department of Agriculture in the last fiscal year the greater part of it went for roads, emergency relief loans, and public service not confined to agriculture. The figures on the chart above vary slightly from those given below since one covers a fiscal year ending June, 1931, while the other (Mr. Hyde's) is for the calendar year.

Replying to a series of charts and other propaganda published some time ago by the Chicago Tribune Secretary Arthur M. Hyde presented these facts:

$174,000,000 of the 1931 Dept. of Agriculture expenditures went to the states as federal aid in highway construction. This money served the general welfare and relieved unemployment.

$50,000,000 went to farmers in drought areas as emergency relief loans. The Department of Agriculture did not ask for the money. It was no part of our regular program.

$14,000,000 went to the states for experiment stations, extension services, and forest fire prevention. The Department of Agriculture did not spend it. We were merely the channel through which the money passed.

Deducting these sums leaves $58,000,000 spent by the Department. This contrasts with the $30,000,000 spent in 1917. (All other moneys were either paid to the states direct, or were emergency funds for which this department made no request.)

But even this $58,000,000 is not a fair statement of the expenditures for agricultural purposes.

$4,000,000 in 1931 went to the Weather Bureau, including $1,200,000 for commercial aviation—only $50,000 of the entire appropriation being directly for agriculture.

$6,000,000 went for eradication of bovine tuberculosis—a public health service fully as much as an agricultural service.

$5,000,000 went for meat inspection—primarily for public health.

$1,600,000 was expended for enforcement of the Food and Drugs laws—another health service.

$15,000,000, in addition to payments to states for forest roads already counted, went to the Forest Service to conserve our national resources.

$2,000,000 went to Biological Survey, principally for wild life conservation.

These items add up to $33,600,000. Minor non-agricultural items bring the total well above $35,000,000. That leaves, of the $58,000,000, only $23,000,000 that can properly be charged against the Department of Agriculture for strictly agricultural expenditures. Of the $30,000,000 expended in 1917, about $11,000,000 was for strictly agricultural purposes.

The increase in expenditures by the Department of Agriculture for agricultural purposes from 1917 to 1931 was, therefore, about $12,000,000. Any other statement is unjust to agriculture.

(*Continued from page 4*)

business is beginning to realize that industry cannot recover until the farmer regains his lost purchasing power.

"We see new cars in showrooms all over the country but not on the highways," Mr. Smith pointed out. "The value is there, but we haven't the down payment to make. It is a complex problem, but industry is beginning to realize that the farmer prostrated by two years' depression has to get up first."

Cut Budget $47,000

Polo, Ill., April 21.—Approximately 700 Farm Bureau members and their families from Ogle, Lee, Whiteside, Carroll, Winnebago, Stephenson, and JoDaviess counties gathered in the community high school here tonight to hear President Earl C. Smith review problems of chief interest to organized farmers. C. E. Bamborough, I. A. A. director from the 13th district, presided.

Answering a question from the floor regarding a misleading article that appeared in the Chicago Tribune the day before, Mr. Smith stated that since October, 1931, the I. A. A. and the companies it manages had reduced the annual budget $47,000; that in only two instances did co-operatives affiliated with the I. A. A. borrow funds from the Federal Farm Board, not one cent of which was used for organization purposes.

The I. A. A., he said, has borne all of the expense of organizing co-operatives affiliated with the I. A. A. In one instance (Illinois Grain Corporation) all the money borrowed from the Farm Board has been returned, and in the other instance (Soybean Marketing Association) substantial payments on the loan have been made and a definite plan adopted to liquidate this loan over a period of years.

Metzger at Ottawa

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Questioned from the floor as to how farmers could combat their enemies the audience cheered Metzger's reply: "Patronize your own co-operatives." Mr. Metzger disclosed the source of the opposition and challenged the middlemen to come forward with a constructive program that will bring agriculture out of the depression which began in 1920. Metzger substituted for Earl Smith, who was unable to attend because of serious illness in his family.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*
MAX HARRELSON, *Assistant Editor*

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The Fittest Will Survive

IN the long run the slush funds, speech-making, printer's ink, publicity, and propaganda against co-operative marketing will not greatly affect the future of this system of selling farm products; the price received, savings effected, and service rendered are all that count and the producer is and will be the court of last resort. That's a safe bet. Nothing the opposition can do or say will stop farmers from patronizing their own co-operative institutions if they do the job better than the private enterprisers. If they fail farmers will discard them eventually. Truth will prevail. Darwin's theory of the "survival of the fittest" is the law of business as well as the law of the jungle.

Where the Money Goes

DURING the last fiscal year the federal government spent nearly five billion dollars. Where did it go? Read the Chicago Tribune and you'll get the impression it was all spent by the Farm Board and U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Read the chart on page 4 that sets forth the facts, and you'll learn that more than 80 per cent went to pay disabled soldiers, their widows and orphans, war debts, national defense, roads, and to deliver the mail. Incidentally the government loses a good deal of money every year delivering newspapers and periodicals. Without this government subsidy metropolitan newspapers might not boast of their extensive country circulation.

A very small part of the five billion went for agricultural research, extension, and service confined to farmers as pointed out on page 5 by Secretary Hyde. And the Farm Board's loans to co-operatives are small compared with the government-owned Reconstruction Finance Corporation's loans to railroads, banks, and insurance companies.

Farmers applaud all sincere efforts to reduce taxes; in fact, the I. A. A. and Farm Bureau have been working on this problem for several years with creditable results. Tax reduction must come, but let it be applied impartially to all groups without discrimination against agriculture.

The Income Tax

ILLINOIS farmers will await with interest the decision of the State Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the state income tax. Judge Jesse Brown's decision, given in the Sangamon county circuit court, that a tax upon income is a tax upon property, hence is unconstitutional because not uniform, clashes with State Supreme Court decisions in Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Wisconsin. All these courts have held that a tax upon income is not a tax upon property.

On Co-operation

THE early pioneers in co-operative marketing who fought to establish farmer-owned and farmer-controlled country grain elevators would turn over in their graves if they could witness how those principles of co-operation are being dragged in the mire by traitors to the cause within their own ranks today.

The fact that more than 1,500 farmers elevators in the United States are co-operating in the national co-operative grain marketing program is proof that the majority of elevators are still in good hands.

Business Relief

(An editorial from the Dayton (Ohio) Daily News, from the pen of Walter L. Locke, editorial writer.)

THE Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill —business relief—has gone to the President and received his instant signature. Within six weeks of the presentation of this measure of business relief, Congress has passed and the President has signed it while the entire country looks on and applauds.

This measure puts an injection of half a billion dollars of government money and a billion and a half more of government guaranteed credit into the arteries of business. Banks and insurance companies with frozen assets will find blowing over them the warm breath of government credit and government cash. Hard-pressed railroads will receive government aid. Frozen real estate securities will be thawed in what is to be essentially a government mortgage market. With this help of legislation, of government, prices are expected to start upward—the prices of commodities, of bonds, of lands, of stocks. The government's measure may not succeed in all this, but the country hopes it will and approves the effort. If it succeeeds, the depression is in hand.

Now, while we view so admiringly the strong action which, with big and little business insisting and consenting, the government takes, let us pause for a little smile at ourself. The smile may best be introduced by a remark which that wild "radical," Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, dropped in casting his vote against the measure now a law. Senator Norris said:

"I have been called a socialist, a bolshevik, a communist, and a lot of other terms of a similar nature, but in the wildest flights of my imagination I never thought of such a thing as putting the government into business as far as this bill would put it."

The words of the insurgent Nebraskan are true. He got himself written down a radical for insisting that the government operate a little power plant which it owns at Muscle Shoals. He has variously favored public operation of a public utility here and there. But put the government in control, through a control of money and credit, of all the business of the United States—such a thing as that the Nebraska radical, now a conservative protesting against the radicalism of his stalwart associates in Congress, never dreamed of. This is what has just been done.

We had to do it. The country was in a jam. Only the government, it seems, can break the jam. And so, under the leadership of the President who vetoed Senator Norris' Muscle Shoals bill as a violation of "rugged individualism," individualism is laid on the shelf and the most completely communistic measure ever adopted in time of peace passes hurrahing into law. It's all right. We had to do it. But as we do it, let's smile at ourselves; it will keep us sane. Let's smile at our "rugged individualism," at our insistent demand that the government keep out of business; and especially, as we set out now by law to increase the price of everything, let us smile at our old opposition to "price fixing." And as we smile, can we complain if over at Moscow, which we refuse to recognize because of its socialism, there are a few smiles more?

Smiling at ourselves, we can see why the farmers smile, the farmers we so sternly rebuked with vetoes, Mr. Coolidge's at Mr. Hoover's advice, for wanting to be helped by law. Remember how long we stood out against the sinking farmers—12 years. And when it was ourselves struggling in the water, how long was government relief in coming? Six weeks! Oh, there's very much to smile about in this connection; and, finally, when any of us hereafter in horror cry socialism at anything it will be more than a smile, it will be a snicker.

From Illinois to Europe by Water

THE recent shipment by the Soybean Marketing Association of 150,000 bushels of soybeans by water to Rotterdam provides an interesting illustration of the value of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway to farmers of the middle west.

From Chicago via the Great Lakes and up the St. Lawrence river to Montreal where the beans were transferred to an ocean going vessel, the rate to Rotterdam is only 14 cents per bushel. This is the lowest possible rate obtainable to European markets. If the rail rate from Peoria to Chicago, which is approximately four cents, were added, the total cost of shipment would amount to 18 cents from Peoria.

The rate from New Orleans to Rotterdam alone is 13 cents per bushel, and if the beans were shipped down the Illinois and Mississippi rivers on barges to New Orleans and there transferred to ocean going vessels the rate would be 19.5 cents from Peoria to Rotterdam via this Southern route. By rail from Peoria to New Orleans the rate is approximately 13.5 cents per bushel (6.5 by water) or more than the cost of the ocean haul. With Europe back in the market for farm products water transportation will be of decided help to the corn-belt farmer.

Kirkpatrick Cheered at Mass Meeting in Pontiac

PONTIAC, APRIL 22.—Approximately 1,000 farmers and business men from Livingston, Ford, Iroquois, Woodford and adjoining counties gathered here tonight at the Farm Bureau mass meeting to hear Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel for the I. A. A., discuss legislative and marketing policies of the Association, and disclose the source of opposition to farmers' organized efforts to help themselves.

Mr. Kirkpatrick charged that grain and livestock commission men, speculators, and other handlers of farm products organized as the Federation of American Business were seeking to destroy co-operative marketing under the guise of "getting the government out of business."



Mr. Kirkpatrick

Commenting on a meeting at Jerseyville April 15 sponsored by the Federation of American Business and the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois, Mr. Kirkpatrick disclosed that one Millard R. Myers, now reported to be in the employ of the grain trade, had written a fabricated story of the Jerseyville meeting in which he misrepresented what had happened; quoted Tom Cain of Jacksonville as having attacked the Farm Bureau when Cain was in Washington at the time; quoted Lawrence Farlow as presenting resolutions against co-operative grain marketing which were unanimously adopted when no such resolutions were even offered; and misquoted what other speakers had said.

Myers Confesses

"Our report on that meeting," said Kirkpatrick, "shows that it was largely attended by Farm Bureau members, that when the commission men (W. A. Moody, president St. Louis Livestock Exchange, and R. I. Mansfield, grain commission man) saw the temper of the audience they spoke in generalities for a short time and adjourned the meeting early.

"I challenge Lawrence Farlow, Robt. Orndorff, Millard Myers, or any of their associates to deny these facts," continued Kirkpatrick. Myers, who was in the audience, came forward and at first sought to deny the allegations, until Kirkpatrick reached in his brief case and pulled out a copy of Myers' story. When confronted with the evidence the latter admitted that he wrote the article and attempted to get it published in the local paper at Jerseyville.

Thunderous applause greeted the exposure of Myers and the middlemen in the Pontiac meeting. Farm Adviser S. G. Turner of Livingston county said it was the largest farm meeting held there in years.

500 at Olney

Olney, Ill., April 21.—Agriculture, the basic industry, is being viciously attacked by middlemen's organizations and certain metropolitan newspapers which are poisoning the minds of thousands of citizens by their misleading propaganda, declared Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel for the Illinois Agricultural Association, speaking before 500 farmers and business men at the Central High school gymnasium here tonight.

Kirkpatrick revealed that sources of opposition to co-operative marketing are the same today as they have been ever since the movement began. Middlemen are increasing their attacks because they see co-operatives growing. They realize that the farmer can handle his own marketing efficiently.

The Olney High School band provided entertainment. B. L. Hornbeek, district organization manager, presided.

800 at Carbondale

Carbondale, Ill., April 22.—Approximately 800 farmers and business men attended a mass meeting here tonight to hear George E. Metzger, secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association, outline the policies of the association with regard to the Federal Farm Board, co-operative marketing, taxation, legislation, and economic problems now facing the farmer.

Metzger disclosed that the opposition to co-operative marketing was coming chiefly from middlemen and from uninformed or misinformed persons. He pointed out that some of the business groups which supported the co-operative marketing act were now fighting to repeal it because they could see that the co-operative movement was succeeding.

Fred Dietz of DeSoto, director of the I. A. A. from the 25th district, introduced Metzger and later turned the meeting over to L. F. Brissenden, district organization manager.

I. A. A. Radio Period Moved Up to 12:15 P. M.

The daily farm program of the Illinois Agricultural Association over station WJJD (1130 kilocycles), Chicago, has been changed to 12:15 p. m. central standard time. This change was made necessary by adjustments in the station schedule following the shift to daylight saving time in Chicago.

Metzger Addresses 400 At Meeting in Carmi

Carmi, Ill., April 21.—George E. Metzger, secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association, explained here tonight to an audience of between 300 and 400 farmers and business men where the attacks on co-operative marketing were coming from.

Metzger was the principal speaker at the meeting sponsored by the White County Farm Bureau in co-operation with Farm Bureaus in adjoining counties to enable farmers in this part of the state to get first-hand information on some of the questions now before them. This was one of the series of eleven meetings in the state. Charles Marshall of Belknap, director of the I. A. A. from the 24th district presided.



Geo. E. Metzger

Tracing the development of the state organization and of co-operative marketing from the beginning, he laid bare the source of opposition which the farmer has had to overcome. He pointed out that the present attacks being made against the Farm Board were coming from the same source, the middlemen, whose slogan is "get the government out of business," but who in reality are fighting to put farmers out of business.

St. Jacob, Ill., April 20.—Legislative and economic questions of foremost interest to farmers were discussed here tonight before an audience of 800 by Donald Kirkpatrick of the I. A. A.

The meeting, sponsored by the Madison County Farm Bureau, was attended by Farm Bureau members and non-members from Jersey, Macoupin, Bond, Montgomery, St. Clair, Clinton, Marion, Monroe, Randolph, Washington and Jefferson counties. John Miller, president of the Madison County Farm Bureau, presided.

Kirkpatrick disclosed the source of opposition to co-operative marketing and denounced it as coming from middlemen and speculators. He also explained the policies of the I. A. A. with regard to legislation now being considered.

Music was furnished by a Farm Bureau women's quartette and a Farm Bureau men's quartette.

The Illinois Grain Corporation handled 666 cars of grain during March. This the largest volume of any month since August, 1931. These shipments came from 191 shipping points in 58 countries.

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Grain Marketing

By Harrison Fahrnkopf

STOCKHOLDERS and boards of directors of farmers' elevators should know that their co-operatives can now become members of the Illinois Grain Corporation without any cost. In other words, the farmer, through his elevator, has an opportunity of building a strong terminal grain marketing agency without the necessity of advancing cash for the purpose.

When an elevator board of directors earnestly looks into the matter, it eventually becomes a member of the Illinois Grain Corporation. Some of the members have even visited other member elevators and perhaps made trips to the terminal markets to meet the personnel of the Illinois Grain Corporation and of the Farmers National Grain Corporation and to study the organizations at close range.

If your elevator is a member, you should keep yourself informed that your faith in the organization will not only be sustained but strengthened. If your elevator is not a member, you as a director are seeking information that will help you determine whether or not your position is in the best interests of your co-operative.

Illinois Grain Corporation has been in operation for more than a year, and during what might be termed an organization period of twelve months, succeeded in originating for market nine million bushels of grain. If your elevator is one of those not supporting it with a membership, just what is the reason?

Without attempting to enumerate a number of individual reasons, doesn't it cover it pretty well to say: "Our board has just not got around to the place where they felt it was the thing to do?" Further enlightenment on the question will probably reveal that the directors talked it over several months ago and have not again given it further serious consideration.

The Illinois Grain Corporation is an effort on the part of the farmer himself to render more efficient his system of marketing. Certainly no industry should be criticized for endeavoring to conduct its business more efficiently. Roger W. Babson, the well known financial adviser and business forecaster, said recently:

"The keynote to future prosperity is improvement in distribution methods. Distributors must cut costs and pass along to the consumers the saving already achieved in production. Progress in production has far outstripped progress in distribution. Our distribution system because of its high cost, is still the bottle neck which prevents the free flow of mass production which gets to the consumers. This business must attract that great potential market among the lower income classes to provide an adequate outlet for its huge producing capacity and to do this it must reduce costs. Authorities estimate that the avoidable waste in distribution is between $8,000,000,000 and $10,000,000,000 a year."

After all, success in farming is determined by a number of factors of which marketing is one. If in local co-operative marketing it is a good thing for individuals to join together, then in going beyond the local unit it should be a profitable thing for co-operatives themselves to join hands.

Uncle Ab says, no matter what economists may tell you, supply always equals demand.

PROPHECY DIDN'T COME TRUE

A PROPHECY made 30 years ago was scheduled to mature this year, but all signs indicate that the prophecy just won't come true.

At the turn of the century Sir William Crookes, eminent British scientist, predicted that unless yields per acre were increased, the world would have a shortage of wheat by 1931, even if all the potentially available wheat land were put in use.

Sir William noticed that wheat production in the United States had increased rapidly after the Civil War. Finally the expansion halted, and exports began to decline. Prices stopped falling, and began to rise. The world's wheat area, Sir William thought, could be increased by only about 100 million acres.

If Sir William were alive today he would see his prophecy lying in ruins. It has been battered, Doctor Stine of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics points out, by the contributions of science to wheat production, by the introduction of power machinery, and by the utilization of lands hitherto thought useful only for grazing.

Thirty years ago the average wheat yield of the world, so far as statistics are available, was 12.7 bushels per acre. In the last seven years it has averaged 14.1 bushels per acre, an increase of 1.4 bushels. On last year's wheat area, outside of Russia, this increased yield on 320 million acres makes a difference of nearly half a billion bushels, or approximately 13 per cent of the world's total production.

Charge Trade Board With Discrimination

Refusal of Membership on Chicago Market in Disregard of Law Alleged in Complaint Filed

A charge of discrimination by the Chicago Board of Trade against the Farmers National Grain Corporation, which, if sustained, places the grain exchange liable to a Federal order closing it under the Grain Futures Act, has been filed by the corporation with the commission of three cabinet members created by the act to hear such disputes, according to information made available April 15 at the Department of Agriculture and the Federal Farm Board.

The Board of Trade, it was explained, refused membership in the clearing house of the grain exchange to the Farmers National Grain Corporation on the ground that the corporation was not qualified. Rules of the exchange prohibit membership of corporations in the clearing house, it was stated, although the Grain Futures Act provides specifically that co-operative marketing associations shall be entitled to membership on the Board of Trade "and all privileges on" the Board, on terms required of other members. The following additional information was provided:

The Farmers National formerly employed the Updike Grain Co. to handle its clearing house transactions, but some months ago it decided to eliminate the commission charges involved in this procedure by acquiring the Updike company. Since the acquisition the Farmers National has done its clearing through its subsidiaries.

Recently the Board of Trade decided to investigate the status of the Updike company, now a subsidiary of a corporation, the Farmers National. The Farmers National then applied for membership for itself on the clearing house. Its application was rejected.

The Farmers National now has asked a hearing on this rejection, to be held before the commission composed of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Attorney General of the United States, as provided in the Grain Futures Act.

The Grain Futures Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to designate any board of trade as a contract market under certain conditions, and only these contract markets may deal in futures. One of the conditions specified by the act is as follows:

"When the governing board thereof does not exclude from membership in, and all privileges on, such board of

(Continued on page 14 col. 1)

Nominations in Order A. F. B. F. Service Award

Nominations are now in order for candidates for the American Farm Bureau Federation's 1932 Award "For Distinguished Service to Organized Agriculture," according to an announcement from the Federation.

The award is given in recognition of service which called for personal effort and sacrifice far beyond the ordinary demands of duty. It is agriculture's highest recognition of individual devotion to the advancement and well being of agriculture through organized effort.

The winner is determined by a committee of three who examine the records of candidates submitted by their backers. Announcement of the winner is always a highlight of the great annual national assembly of the Farm Bureau Federation which will be held this year in Chicago on December 5 to 7.

In the past four years nine persons, including one farm woman, have received the honor, which is symbolized by a gold medal and a diploma. Nominations are welcomed from Farm Bureau workers and those in affiliated agricultural organizations, from the extension service, from farm paper editors, and all others interested in the welfare of agriculture. The closing date for entries is October 15, 1932, at midnight. Nominations should be submitted to M. S. Winder, Secretady, American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

(Continued from page 13)

trade, any duly authorized representative of any lawfully formed and conducted co-operative association of producers having adequate financial responsibility which is engaged in cash grain business, if such association has complied, and agrees to comply with such terms and conditions as are or may be imposed lawfully on other members of such board:

"Provided, that no rule of a contract market shall forbid or be construed to forbid the return on a patronage basis by such co-operative association to its bona fide members of moneys collected in excess of the expense of conducting the business of such association."

This paragraph has been upheld in a previous adjudication by the Supreme Court of the United States. The sole penalty provided for violation of the terms of the act is suspension of the designation of the offending board of trade as a contract market for a period not to exceed six months, or revocation of such designation. — United States Daily, April 16, 1932.

Tomato Juice Popular

Americans who have become tomato-juice conscious in the last two or three years should bear in mind certain simple facts when purchasing this popular beverage, says J. W. Sale, of the Federal Food and Drug Administration. The production of tomato juice and a number of so-called "cocktails" made from it has increased amazingly in the last year or two and now there are a score of firms offering these products for sale.

Playing upon the fact that the American consumer is greatly concerned about his vitamins, a few manufacturers have made absurd claims concerning the vitamin content of their tomato-juice product, says Mr. Sale. Statements such as "rich in vitamins" or "contains all the vitamins" are considered by Federal food officials as misleading and therefore illegal under the law.

Neither tomato juice nor tomato-juice cocktails contains all the vitamins. When making vitamin claims, the manufacturer, if he is to operate legally, must restrict his claims to those particular vitamins which are actually present in significant amounts. Fresh, ripe tomatoes contain vitamins A, B and C, but the extent to which these vitamins are present in the juice depends upon the methods used in its preparation.

A CONTRAST

Fifty years ago women wore hoop skirts, bustles, petticoats, corsets, cotton stockings, high-buttoned shoes, frilled cotton underwear; they did the cleaning, washing, ironing, raised big families, went to church on Sunday and were too busy to be sick.

Men wore whiskers, square hats, Ascot ties, red flannel underwear, big watches and chains, chopped wood for the stove, bathed once a week, drank 10-cent whiskey and 5-cent beer, rode bicycles, buggies and sleighs, went in for politics, worked twelve hours a day and lived to a ripe old age.

Stores burned coal oil lamps, carried everything from a needle to a plow, trusted everybody, never took an inventory, placed orders for goods a year in advance and always made money.

In 1932

Women wear silk "or no" stockings, short skirts, no corsets, an ounce of underwear, have bobbed hair, smoke, paint and powder, drink cocktails, play bridge, drive cars, have pet dogs and go in for politics.

Men have high blood pressure, wear no hats and little hair, shave their whiskers, play golf, bathe twice a day, drink poison, play the stock market, ride in airplanes, never go to bed the same day they get up, are misunderstood at home, work five hours a day, play ten and die young.

Stores have electric lights, cash registers and elevators, but never have what the customer wants, trust nobody, take inventory daily, never buy in advance, have overhead, mark up, mark down, quota, budget, advertising, stock control, annual and semi-annual, end of month, reports and audits, dollar day, Founder's Day, rummage day and economy day sales, and never make any money.—Anonymous.

Quality Milk Assn. Donates Milk to Poor

Undernourished Babies to Get 40,000 Quarts of Milk

THE Quality Milk Association, Farm Bureau organized milk marketing co-operative whose 800 members produce 85 per cent of the milk sold at Rock Island, Davenport, Moline and East Moline, recently donated 40,000 quarts of milk for undernourished babies. This is said to be the largest gift ever received by charity organizations in the quad-cities.

The resolution donating the milk follows:

"Whereas, the board of directors of the Quality Milk Association has learned that a number of babies and children of pre-school age in the quad-city area are undernourished because such organizations as the Daily Times and Davenport Visiting Nurse Association do not have sufficient funds to carry on this work,

"And whereas, there is an enormous surplus of milk being produced by the members of the Quality Milk Association who furnish the milk supply to the quad-cities,

"And whereas, the Quality Milk Association feels that no child should be deprived of nature's most perfect food because of present economic conditions. Therefore be it

"Resolved, by the board of directors of the Quality Milk Association that 40,000 quarts of milk be donated to these organiaztions in May and June to be distributed in any way they desire to the babies and children in the quad-cities. Be it further

"Resolved, that each member of the Quality Milk Association be asked to contribute out of his surplus one quart out of every 100 pounds of milk produced and sold in quad-cities."

A page-wide streamer and story announced the gift in a recent issue of the Daily Times, Davenport, Iowa. Dealers agreed to deliver the milk free.

Smith Named Member Of Conservation Board

President Earl C. Smith was recently named as the farmer member of the board of directors of "More Game Birds in America, Inc.," by Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde.

This organization is devoted to the conservation of game and wild life, and supports the U. S. Department of Agriculture in its efforts to protect birds and game recognized as friends of the farmer. The organization has headquarters in New York City.



MOST of the nine districts in the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League held meetings within the past few weeks to work out schedules for the 1932 season, choose district dictators, and take up other problems preparatory to the opening of the season.

The dates for the opening games of the different districts vary from May 14 in the central part of the state to the latter part of May in the northern districts.

District V, which includes Knox, Henry, Henderson and McDonough counties, will open its schedule on May 21, it was decided at the recent district meeting in Galesburg.

Representatives of the four counties agreed to follow the 1931 schedule except that the games be reversed and dates changed to comply with the 1932 calender.

W. A. Stephenson of Henderson county was chosen as district dictator to succeed A. N. Skinner of Knox county, who declined to accept renomination on the ground that he is a member of the state arbitration committee.

It was decided that each county in the district submit the names of at least two umpires by May 1, and that if any county objects to any of the suggested umpires such objections must be made to the district dictator who will approve the umpires.

The following representatives were present at the meeting: Melvin Barclay and E. W. Runkle, McDonough county; W. A. Stephenson and E. D. Walker, Henderson county; J. R. Johnson and John Weston, Henry county; T. J. Sullivan, F. G. Campbell and A. N. Skinner, Knox county.

Thirty-five to 40 players with their managers and farm advisers from Grundy, LaSalle, Kendall and Will counties gathered at Morris the night of April 20 for the Division III meeting. George Thiem, secretary of the league, spoke optimistically of prospects for a good baseball season, reported results of the recent meeting of the league executive committee, and explained playing rules adopted at the spring meeting in Bloomington. He stated that the arbitration committee expected to interpret the eligibility rule in line with decisions made last year.

Because of the lateness of the season, it was decided to defer the opening game in Division III until Saturday, May 28. Each team will play other teams in the division at least two games, and the team having the highest standing on August 13 will be declared divisional champion. Farm Adviser Ray Watson of Grundy county presided.

The offer of Lowe & Campbell to provide 12 gold baseball watch charms for the divisional champion, provided each team orders three dozen baseballs, was accepted.

Boone county will have a team in Division II this year along with Lake, DeKalb and Kane counties, Mr. Thiem announced. He said there was also a possibility of McHenry and DuPage entering teams in this district. A meeting to organize the district and work out the schedule was held at Elgin April 28.

A meeting of Division VII, including Cass, Menard, Morgan and Greene counties, was held at Jacksonville April 18. By general agreement Sangamon will play in Division VIII with Macoupin, Montgomery and Christian. Mercer county is considering entering a team in the western division and Winnebago may organize a team to play in Division I.

The league is already assured of 34 teams, which is the same number competing last year. At least three additional counties are considering organizing teams.

Outlook Hopeful for Future Wool Market

The extremely low stocks of wool garments on the shelves of distributors of wool and woolen fabrics furnish the one refreshing inspiration for hope of an improved market, according to the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

"Growers who may still be waiting for final returns on their 1931 shipments will realize," says the co-operative, "that any effort to force wool on mills that are closed or partly employed would only result in further price demoralization, over-advances and great injury to the coming clip.

"The National is committed to a policy of orderly marketing, having for its first consideration protection of reasonable price levels. Its future strength and usefulness will depend on the willingness of the growers to support the continuation of this policy.

"If the establishment of still lower prices seems possible, the manufacturer will not go ahead with production schedules even if substantial orders are in prospect."

If we didn't have to work, what a lot of bother it would be to think up something to do with our time.

Wool Growers Receive Final Checks for '31 Clip

Cite Benefits of Co-operative Marketing in District Meetings

CHECKS covering final returns on 1931 wool marketed through the National Wool Marketing Corporation have been mailed to Illinois growers, according to Ray E. Miller, director of livestock marketing.

The average net price received by members of the Illinois pool for their 1931 clip was approximately 13 to 14 cents, some receiving as much as 15 cents net for grades in most demand.

Miller, who recently attended a series of wool marketing meetings, reports that a large number of counties have already completed preliminary steps in organizing county pools for the 1932 clip. Among these are Knox, Henry, Mercer, LaSalle, Livingston, Adams, Morgan and Shelby counties.

C. M. Allen, field representative of the national co-operative, accompanied Miller on the tour, explaining the operations of the National Pool Marketing Corporation and the advantages of its methods of marketing wool.

A specific example of the benefits the pool offers is found in the handling of burry and seedy wool last year. Instead of selling for the low price which this grade of wool brings, the National Wool Marketing Corporation had it scoured and made into tops. As a result this wool netted the growers only slightly less than the better grades. In this way growers received additional profits, which ordinarily go to processors and dealers. This is only one of the advantages of co-operative marketing.

During the week April 18 to 22 wool marketing conferences held at Ottawa, Galesburg, Quincy, Springfield, Fairfield, and Champaign were attended by representatives from about forty Illinois counties.

District Conference at Jacksonville April 18

Approximately 150 Farm Bureau leaders from nine counties in the 20th I. A. A. district met at Jacksonville April 18 for an all-day district conference. President Earl C. Smith and Secretary George E. Metzger were present.

Metzger addressed the morning session at the Fox-Majestic theater on membership problems. After luncheon at the Peacock Inn, President Smith spoke on problems and policies of the organization. Charles S. Black, director of the I. A. A. from the 20th district, presided.

Livestock Marketing

The Illinois Livestock Marketing Association is a state-wide organization of livestock producers set up to provide marketing service under co-operative control for farmers not now having that service because of the breaking up of co-operative shipping associations; to serve as a connecting link between livestock farmers, Producer agencies and the National Livestock Marketing Association; and to correlate livestock marketing at country points with the operations of Producer agencies on terminal markets.

The five units of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association operating in Iroquois, McDonough, Macon, Shelby, and Vermilion counties handled during the month of March 1,909,225 pounds of livestock or 109 standard cars.

The McDonough Livestock Marketing Association at the close of its first month's business showed that it had handled nearly 600,000 pounds of livestock. This was made up of 2,388 head of all species. Hogs numbered 2,331 head, cattle 24 head, and calves 33 head.

Direct sales as well as sales on several terminal markets were used in disposing of the Association's livestock. H. W. Trautmann, manager, says that the livestock producers have supported the marketing association substantially, but he points out the advantages of having a still larger volume. This co-operative is affiliated with the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association.

Livestock Values Cut Three Billions in Two Years

Values of livestock on farms have been marked down nearly three billion dollars in the last two years, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Although the total number of flocks and herds increased slightly during 1931 the value dropped from $4,450,000,000 to $3,196,000,000 in the twelve months. This decline of a billion and a quarter dollars was due wholly to price decline, the statement said.

The average value of a farm horse is now $63, the average value of a dairy cow is now $40 as compared with $57 a year ago, and the average hog brought $6.14 on January 1 this year compared with $11.36 a year ago.

Fewer Cattle on Feed

In the eleven Corn Belt states there were about 16 per cent less cattle on feed for market on April 1 this year than on the same date last year, according to the U. S. Dept. of Agr.

In the area east of the Mississippi river there was an increase of 12 per cent, but in the area west of the river there was a decrease of 21 per cent. The number on feed in Illinois was 110 per cent of the number a year ago.

A. F. B. F. Offers Prizes To Contest Winners

FOR the third consecutive year a contest is being conducted by the American Farm Bureau Federation to determine the county with the largest paid-up membership on next November 30. The prize is a huge silver loving cup, which becomes the permanent possession of any county Farm Bureau winning it three times. San Joaquin County Farm Bureau, Stockton, California, holds the cup at present on a record of 2,301 paid-up members on Nov. 30, 1931. They also won it the year previous.

A new contest this year is to determine the county Farm Bureau which has the largest number of farmers in its membership in proportion to the total farm population of the county based on 1930 census figures.

Another contest is open to determine the nation's champion volunteer membership solicitor. The award is a free trip to the American Farm Bureau convention in Chicago next Dec. 5 to 7. Last year F. E. Pease, member of Niagara County Farm Bureau in New York state, captured this honor with 160 members to his credit.

Two national Farm Bureau quartet contests are to be conducted this year, one for male voices and one for mixed voices. Cash awards and medals accompany this contest.

For the women a national public speaking contest is to be conducted. Then finally for Farm Bureau publicity folks a contest has been instituted for which three silver loving cups will be the prizes. Complete details of the contest have been sent to county agents and to state Farm Bureau officials.

Membership in the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association at Galesburg, Bloomington and Paris, where organization work is being done preparatory to the establishment of co-operative concentration points, now numbers 1,064, 807 and 486 respectively.

Asparagus Growers Plan Tour of Chicago Market

ORGANIZED asparagus growers from Madison and Jersey counties are planning a tour of the South Water market in Chicago some time in the near future, according to Harry W. Day, director of fruit and vegetable marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association. The date has not been definitely set, but will be around the middle of May, Day said.



H. W. Day

The trip is being sponsored by the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, the Farm Bureaus, and the C. & A. railroad to familiarize the producers with merchandising on the terminal market. Asparagus growers in southwestern Illinois have for the past few years been marketing their commodity through the Godfrey Asparagus Growers Association, a co-operativee affiliated with the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange.

Day became director of fruit and vegetable marketing for the I. A. A. on March 1, succeeding A. B. Leeper, who resigned to become general manager of the National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange. He also succeeded Leeper as manager of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange. Up to March 1 Day was production manager of the exchange and had been in charge of track sales for some time.

Demand for storage apples recently has enabled the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange to dispose of all its storage holdings, according to Harry W. Day, manager. This is considerably earlier than the final holdings are usually sold.

New co-operative produce marketing associations are now being organized at Louisville, Clay county; Marion, Williamson county; Wyoming, Stark county; and Anna, Union county. A new unit was started in Lawrence county at Sumner recently.

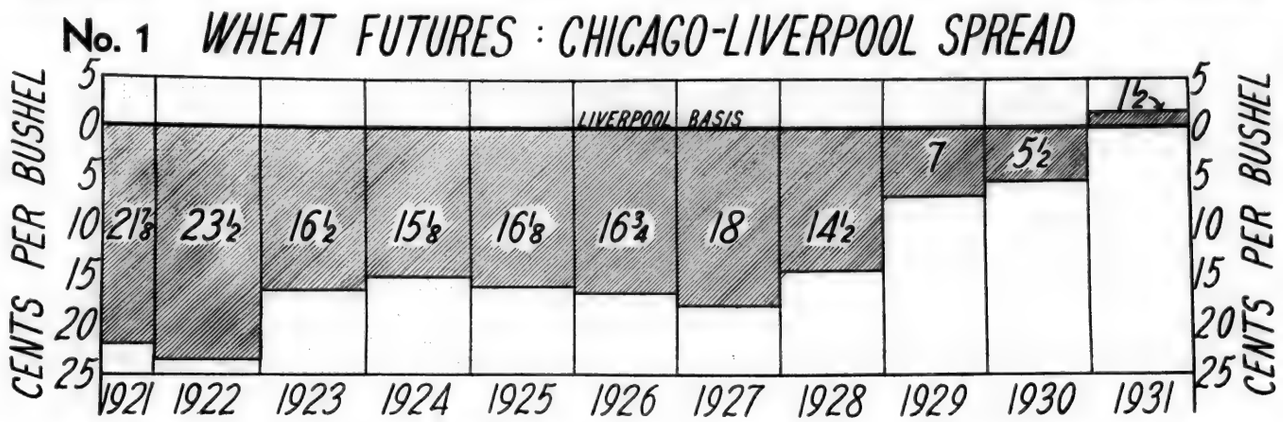
Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co.:

I wish to thank you for your prompt and courteous treatment in your settlement of my loss by fire covered by policy No. 4163.

Just four days after I mailed you the proof of loss I received the check covering the amount.

As I am a charter member of the company, I am certainly proud of the way the business is being taken care of. Please accept my thanks.

H. H. Webb,
Franklin County, Ill.



$200,000,000 More for Wheat

How the Marketing Act Has Narrowed the Chicago-Liverpool Price Spread and Helped the American Farmer

CHICAGO May wheat on April 1, 1931, closed at 84⅛ cents a bushel. On the same date Liverpool May wheat was 61¼ cents or 22⅞ cents a bushel under the Chicago price. Winnipeg May closed at 57⅛ cents or 27 cents under Chicago; and Buenos Aires 46¼ cents a bushel or 15 cents under the Liverpool price and 37⅛ cents a bushel under Chicago.

Had the Federal Farm Board not been supporting the market at that time it seems certain that wheat prices at Chicago would have been depressed to the world parity and reached approximately the same price level as obtained at Buenos Aires.

Another illustration will show further the benefits of the Agricultural Marketing Act during the latter part of 1930 and early 1931, when active stabilization operations were under way.

Stabilization Begins

The Liverpool May wheat future came on the board on September 19, 1930, the closing price on that date being 96⅝ cents against a closing price for the Chicago May of 91⅝, or 5 cents under Liverpool. About three months later, or on January 2, 1931, after stabilization operations had become fully effective, the May future at Liverpool closed at 61⅜ cents against 81 cents at Chicago.

The Chicago price at this time was 19⅝ cents higher than the Liverpool price as compared with 5 cents lower on September 19. During this period the Liverpool price declined 35¼ cents against a decline of only 10⅝ cents at Chicago.

During the five months immediately following, while stabilization operations were in full effect, the average closing price of the May future at Chicago was 83½ cents and at Liverpool 63⅜ cents, or an average spread of 20⅛ cents in favor of prices at Chicago, whereas under normal conditions the Liverpool price should have been 15 cents a bushel higher than the Chicago price.

Stabilization operations, as previously indicated, resulted in the price of wheat at Chicago being maintained at an average of 35 cents a bushel above world parity, and the American growers who marketed their wheat during that period benefited accordingly.

Liverpool Higher

Using the average of all active future prices, Chicago futures were 21⅞ cents below Liverpool for the year 1921. In 1922 Chicago futures averaged 23½ cents under Liverpool. These were two years of abnormally high transportation costs, especially in ocean freights. During the six years 1923 to 1928, Chicago futures averaged 16½ cents, 15⅛ cents, 16⅛ cents, 16¾ cents, 18 cents, and 14½ cents respectively, below the average prices of Liverpool futures, making a six year average spread of 16⅛ cents.

The Federal Farm Board was formally constituted July 15, 1929. On August 28, 1929, the policy of making loans to co-operatives was inaugurated. The average Chicago-Liverpool spread for the last four months of the year was 5.3 cents a bushel against 14.3 cents for the corresponding period in 1928 and 18.3 cents for the corresponding period in 1927.

In 1930 the effect of the Agricultural Marketing Act in keeping wheat prices at Chicago above world parity was still more pronounced. The average spread between Chicago and Liverpool futures prices for the year 1930 was 5⅛ cents, making the average price at Chicago approximately 10 cents a bushel above world parity.

Spread Narrows

In March, 1930, the Stabilization Corporation, under the direction of the Federal Farm Board began operations in support of higher prices through the purchasing of futures. This was followed by a very distinct narrowing of the spread between Chicago and Liverpool. A comparison of the prices of May futures alone shows Chicago 11 cents a bushel below Liverpool for the week ending January 10, 1930, whereas the average for the week ending March 1 shows the price of Chicago May futures 1 cent a bushel *over* the Liverpool.

These stabilization operations were suspended with the expiration of the May future with the result that the average all-future spread widened to 12⅝ cents a bushel for July. Beginning about the middle of August, 1930, support was again given to the market and the spread narrowed to an average of 2⅛ cents for October.

In December, Chicago was 8⅛ cents above Liverpool. For January, 1931, the average of all Chicago futures was 16 cents over the average of Liverpool futures. From the first of January to the end of May the weekly price differences ranged from 16 to 23 cents in favor of Chicago. The average difference for the five months was 20⅛ cents. Taking 1931 as a whole Chicago averaged 1½ cents a bushel over Liverpool, whereas under normal conditions Liverpool prices would have averaged about 15 cents a bushel over Chicago, making the Chicago price for the year average about 16½ cents a bushel over world parity.

Here Are More Facts

Summarizing the wheat price situation during the past three years, it is found that in 1929 prices for Chicago futures averaged 7 cents under Liverpool, and in 1930 the Chicago prices averaged only 5⅛ cents under Liverpool. In 1931 Chicago prices averaged 1½ cents a bushel over Liverpool. Combining the figures for these three years, an average price spread of 3.7 cents a bushel is shown. With normal transportation charges and other costs prevailing during that period, the spread should have been about 15 cents. In other words, for the past three years prices at Chicago average more than 11 cents a bushel above world parity.

The wheat crop of the United States in 1929 was 809 million bushels, in 1930 it was 858 million bushels, and in 1931 it was 892 million bushels. At 11 cents a bushel this figures to a total of $282,930,000 for the three years. After making allowances for the amount used for seed and feed there is still left an increased return of above $200,000,000 to American wheat growers.

The fact that the Agricultural Marketing Act has been the major factor in maintaining domestic wheat prices well above world parity with increased returns to growers completes only a part of the picture. The support given to wheat prices in turn helped the price of other grains and livestock, especially hogs.

Auto Insurance and Farm Supply Co.'s 5 Years Old

Tremendous Growth in Volume Business Revealed at Close of 1931

April 1 was the fifth birthday of two business enterprises of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, organized to provide Farm Bureau members automobile insurance at cost, issued its first policies April 1, 1927. The Illinois Farm Supply Company, state purchasing agency for Farm Bureau co-operative oil companies, began operations on the same day.

The first automobile insurance policy went to Josiah J. Bait of Bond county. More than 3,000 Farm Bureau members had already sent in applications for insurance before the company started issuing policies. By the end of the first eight months the company had received 6,326 applications. Assets of the company at the end of this period were $125,000.

The Farm Supply Company started business with ten county companies already organized and a number of others in process of organization. By the end of seven months the company had 14 member companies and had handled for them a total of 3,500,000 gallons of petroleum products.

In contrast with its record at the end of the first year, the I. A. Mutual now has assets approximately $850,000 and has received to date more than 33,000 applications for insurance.

The Farm Supply Company in 1931 handled for its 47 member companies more than 33,000,000 gallons of petroleum products. Total capital stock in these county and district companies aggregates more than $900,000. Farm Bureau members received more than $500,000 in patronage dividends on last year's business.

Two other associated companies are older than these. They are the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association, organized in 1924, and the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, which started operations in 1925.

Plans for the expansion of the Shelby-Effingham Service Company have just been announced by Manager C. H. Becker. The program includes the building of a bulk storage plant in Effingham or nearby, and the addition of three new truck salesmen to the number already operating. More than $6,400 in preferred stock was subscribed for recently guaranteeing the success of the extension program.



JOHN REUTTER OF IROQUOIS CO. AND HIS THREE BOYS

"John Reutter and his boys have three cars and two trucks insured in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual," writes Carl Irving, special agent, "and all are policyholders in Country Life.

"Mr. Reutter is a progressive Farm Bureau member and takes an active interest in the welfare of his community. He is a real booster for the Farm Bureau."

The three boys left to right are: Orville, who drives an Iroquois County Service truck; Earl, who handles a milk route from Cissna Park to Kankakee; and Paul, who helps his father manage the farm and 20 fine Holstein cows.

March Leads in Farm Fires, Records Show

There are more farm fires in March than in any other month of the year. March also leads all the other months in the amount of fire insurance written on farm property. This information was gleaned from the records of the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company.

The fact that the company received applications for more fire insurance during the first week of March this year than in any week since it started business in 1925 indicates that hard times on the farm are not causing farmers to give up their fire protection.

The large number of fires at this time of the year is attributed to seasonal conditions many of which might be avoided by more caution on the part of the farmer. One cause of March fires is the fact that chimneys become stuffed with soot near the end of winter, creating an additional hazard.

Auto Insurance Company Has Earned Premium Gain

The quarterly financial report of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company shows an earned premium of $89,961.31 as compared with $79,248 during the first quarter of 1931, according to A. E. Richardson, manager.

This is evidence that Illinois farmers have not seen fit to go without automobile insurance. Approximately 1,000 new policies were taken out by Farm Bureau members during the first quarter. During the week April 18 to 23, 99 new policies were written.

There seems to be quite a bit of trading going on in the state, judging from the large number of transfers coming in now, Richardson said.

Country Life Increases Assets 25% in Two Mos.

Policyholders Achieve Outstanding Record in Paying 1932 Premiums

A 25 per cent increase in assets during the first two months of 1932 is one of the newest records established by Country Life Insurance Company.

Assets of the company grew from $1,201,000 on December 31, 1931, to $1,494,000 on February 29, according to Manager L. A. Williams. Country Life established an unusual record last year when its assets were doubled in twelve months.

This rapid growth of assets is partly accounted for by the fact that the company has experienced a very low mortality rate. Williams reported that on children between the ages 0-15 the mortality was only 11 per cent of the expected.

Another factor that Williams pointed out is that the entire assets of the company are invested in the highest type of bonds available. Country Life has not had a single investment default in principal or in interest.

"The confidence of the policyholders in Country Life is proved by the low lapse rate," Williams said. "Out of the $11,940,000 worth of insurance in force in 1929, on which the fourth premium was due in February this year, all but 1 per cent paid the premiums due. In other words, only $80,000 worth of insurance lapsed out of nearly $12,000,000 in force in 1929."

V. Vaniman, director of insurance service for the I. A. A., says it costs money to hurt people and to get hurt in automobile accidents. If for no other reason, the Farm Bureau auto accident prevention campaigns are worthwhile as a money saver, he says.

Marshall-Putnam members are making auto accident prevention a major project in 1932. Other counties are continuing their safety work. Last year work done by the County Farm Bureaus in accident prevention is credited with reducing farm auto accidents considerably. An extensive drive is being planned to make the 1932 auto safety program the greatest the Farm Bureaus have ever put over.

He also mentioned the fact that spring activity on the farm was causing a considerably number of farmers to avail themselves of the employers' liability insurance service, which costs Farm Bureau members only about 2½ cents a day per man employed.

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Drive For Lower Taxes

I. A. A. And Farm Bureaus Direct State-Wide Campaign To Reduce Cost of Government

A STATE-WIDE campaign of study and investigation into expenditures of local governments where 80 to 90 per cent of the farmers' tax money goes will be carried on throughout June by County Farm Bureaus supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The movement will be assisted in a series of district conferences. Its object is to cut out unnecessary public offices and services, promote reasonable reductions in cost of needed services, reduce and perhaps temporarily abolish certain levies on property, and so lower the farmers' tax burden.

Dates and places of District Tax Conferences were tentatively scheduled as follows: district 14, May 25, Aledo; district 15, June 2, Rushville; district 25, June 6, Murphysboro; district 24, June 7, Carmi; district 23, June 8, Olney; district 19, June 9, Tuscola; district 18, June 10, Danville; district 20, June 20, Jacksonville; district 22, June 21, Edwardsville; district 21, June 22, Springfield; district 16, June 23, Peoria; district 13, June 24, Oregon; district 12, June 27, Sycamore; district 17, June 28, Bloomington; district 11, June 29, Geneva.

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(*Continued on next page*)



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Auto Insurance and Farm Supply Co.'s 5 Years Old

Tremendous Growth in Volume Business Revealed at Close of 1931

April 1 was the fifth birthday of two business enterprises of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, organized to provide Farm Bureau members automobile insurance at cost, issued its first policies April 1, 1927. The Illinois Farm Supply Company, state purchasing agency for Farm Bureau co-operative oil companies, began operations on the same day.

The first automobile insurance policy went to Josiah J. Bait of Bond county. More than 3,000 Farm Bureau members had already sent in applications for insurance before the company started issuing policies. By the end of the first eight months the company had received 6,326 applications. Assets of the company at the end of this period were $125,000.

The Farm Supply Company started business with ten county companies already organized and a number of others in process of organization. By the end of seven months the company had 14 member companies and had handled for them a total of 3,500,000 gallons of petroleum products.

In contrast with its record at the end of the first year, the I. A. Mutual now has assets approximately $850,000 and has received to date more than 33,000 applications for insurance.

The Farm Supply Company in 1931 handled for its 47 member companies more than 33,000,000 gallons of petroleum products. Total capital stock in these county and district companies aggregates more than $900,000. Farm Bureau members received more than $500,000 in patronage dividends on last year's business.

Two other associated companies are older than these. They are the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association, organized in 1924, and the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, which started operations in 1925.

Plans for the expansion of the Shelby-Effingham Service Company have just been announced by Manager C. H. Becker. The program includes the building of a bulk storage plant in Effingham or nearby, and the addition of three new truck salesmen to the number already operating. More than $6,400 in preferred stock was subscribed for recently guaranteeing the success of the extension program.



JOHN REUTTER OF IROQUOIS CO. AND HIS THREE BOYS

"John Reutter and his boys have three cars and two trucks insured in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual," writes Carl Irving, special agent, "and all are policyholders in Country Life.

"Mr. Reutter is a progressive Farm Bureau member and takes an active interest in the welfare of his community. He is a real booster for the Farm Bureau."

The three boys left to right are: Orville, who drives an Iroquois County Service truck; Earl, who handles a milk route from Cissna Park to Kankakee; and Paul, who helps his father manage the farm and 20 fine Holstein cows.

March Leads in Farm Fires, Records Show

There are more farm fires in March than in any other month of the year. March also leads all the other months in the amount of fire insurance written on farm property. This information was gleaned from the records of the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company.

The fact that the company received applications for more fire insurance during the first week of March this year than in any week since it started business in 1925 indicates that hard times on the farm are not causing farmers to give up their fire protection.

The large number of fires at this time of the year is attributed to seasonal conditions many of which might be avoided by more caution on the part of the farmer. One cause of March fires is the fact that chimneys become stuffed with soot near the end of winter, creating an additional hazard.

Auto Insurance Company Has Earned Premium Gain

The quarterly financial report of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company shows an earned premium of $89,961.31 as compared with $79,248 during the first quarter of 1931, according to A. E. Richardson, manager.

This is evidence that Illinois farmers have not seen fit to go without automobile insurance. Approximately 1,000 new policies were taken out by Farm Bureau members during the first quarter. During the week April 18 to 23, 99 new policies were written.

There seems to be quite a bit of trading going on in the state, judging from the large number of transfers coming in now, Richardson said.

Country Life Increases Assets 25% in Two Mos.

Policyholders Achieve Outstanding Record in Paying 1932 Premiums

A 25 per cent increase in assets during the first two months of 1932 is one of the newest records established by Country Life Insurance Company.

Assets of the company grew from $1,201,000 on December 31, 1931, to $1,494,000 on February 29, according to Manager L. A. Williams. Country Life established an unusual record last year when its assets were doubled in twelve months.

This rapid growth of assets is partly accounted for by the fact that the company has experienced a very low mortality rate. Williams reported that on children between the ages 0-15 the mortality was only 11 per cent of the expected.

Another factor that Williams pointed out is that the entire assets of the company are invested in the highest type of bonds available. Country Life has not had a single investment default in principal or in interest.

"The confidence of the policyholders in Country Life is proved by the low lapse rate," Williams said. "Out of the $11,940,000 worth of insurance in force in 1929, on which the fourth premium was due in February this year, all but 1 per cent paid the premiums due. In other words, only $80,000 worth of insurance lapsed out of nearly $12,000,000 in force in 1929."

V. Vaniman, director of insurance service for the I. A. A., says it costs money to hurt people and to get hurt in automobile accidents. If for no other reason, the Farm Bureau auto accident prevention campaigns are worthwhile as a money saver, he says.

Marshall-Putnam members are making auto accident prevention a major project in 1932. Other counties are continuing their safety work. Last year work done by the County Farm Bureaus in accident prevention is credited with reducing farm auto accidents considerably. An extensive drive is being planned to make the 1932 auto safety program the greatest the Farm Bureaus have ever put over.

He also mentioned the fact that spring activity on the farm was causing a considerably number of farmers to avail themselves of the employers' liability insurance service, which costs Farm Bureau members only about 2½ cents a day per man employed.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Drive For Lower Taxes

I. A. A. And Farm Bureaus Direct State-Wide Campaign To Reduce Cost of Government

A STATE-WIDE campaign of study and investigation into expenditures of local governments where 80 to 90 per cent of the farmers' tax money goes will be carried on throughout June by County Farm Bureaus supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The movement will be assisted in a series of district conferences. Its object is to cut out unnecessary public offices and services, promote reasonable reductions in cost of needed services, reduce and perhaps temporarily abolish certain levies on property, and so lower the farmers' tax burden.

Dates and places of District Tax Conferences were tentatively scheduled as follows: district 14, May 25, Aledo; district 15, June 2, Rushville; district 25, June 6, Murphysboro; district 24, June 7, Carmi; district 23, June 8, Olney; district 19, June 9, Tuscola; district 18, June 10, Danville; district 20, June 20, Jacksonville; district 22, June 21, Edwardsville: district 21, June 22, Springfield; district 16, June 23, Peoria; district 13, June 24, Oregon; district 12, June 27, Sycamore; district 17, June 28, Bloomington; district 11, June 29, Geneva.

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of nearly $33 in taxes on each of the 214,000 farms of three acres or more in the state. In a number of counties the actual reduction amounts to this much from 1931 to 1932 alone.

Assessed valuations of Illinois farm lands and improvements were cut more than $286,000,000 in 1931, it is shown in a survey recently completed. This means that the total assessed values of these farm properties, excluding Cook county, are now approximately 15.9 per cent below 1930 values.

All Except Six

Every county in the state except six received reductions in lands during the past year ranging from less than one per cent to as much as 37 per cent. In some instances land was assessed as much as $20 to $25 an acre lower. The greatest decrease in dollars per acre was in Ford county, where $25.16 was cut from the old valuations. Reductions in McLean and Stark counties were $19.84 and $19.83 respectively.

Hamilton county reduced land values a greater per cent than any other county with a slash of 37.5 per cent. Fayette county cut valuations 32.59 per cent and Clay county came next with 30.24 per cent. Fourteen counties had reductions of at least 25 per cent.

Valuations of farm lands and improvements in McLean county were actually reduced more than $14,500,000, or from $59,581,775 to $44,883,425. In Iroquois county the cut totaled approximately $11,739,000.

Even with these drastic reductions in assessed valuations, they are still out of line with present selling values. Figures just released by the Bureau of the Census show that during the decade from 1920 to 1930 farm property valuations declined 26.5 per cent. Since 1930 there have been more rapid declines in values.

Piatt county offers a typical example of the influence of the Farm Bureau tax reduction program. "Taxpayers in Piatt county are paying $107,714 less taxes this year than a year ago because of lower assessments secured largely through efforts of the Farm Bureau," according to M. F. Walsh, a member of the 1931 Farm Bureau tax committee.

"It was not easy to secure lower assessments," stated Mr. Walsh, "and very likely we did not get as great a reduction as many would have liked or as should be secured in the future. *We would have greater effectiveness if we could state that we represent almost all the farmers in the county rather than a little less than half of them.*

Also Lower Taxes

"We not only got lower valuations but also lower taxes. The decrease of $2,808,510 in valuations spread over the 275,557 acres of farm lands in the county means an average decrease of $10.19 an acre and an actual reduction of taxes on farm lands averaging 31¼ cents an acre.

"It goes without saying that the tenant as well as the owner will benefit from this tax relief of about $50 per quarter section. Credit must be given to local taxing units that helped work out such sensible and constructive movements."

Thirty-six farms picked at random from various townships in Rock Island county show how the fight waged by the Farm Bureau last December succeeded in lowering farm taxes. All the farms examined except one paid less taxes for 1931 than for 1930.

The only farm among these 36 to show an increase in taxes is one of 185 acres which paid $2.88 more than last year. The others ranged from $3 to $80 less. One 90-acre farm saved $20 on its 1931 tax bill; a 320-acre farm saved $40; a 250-acre farm, $14.61; and a 160-acre farm, $80.88.

From $2 to $72

In a similar test in McDonough county, every one of 36 farms showed a reduction in taxes. The actual dollars-and-cents savings ranged from $2 to $72 per farm. In 10 cases out of the 36 the reduction was more than $50 per farm. This saving is in the most part accounted for by the 25 per cent reduction in assessed valuations secured through the efforts of the public relations committee of the McDonough County Farm Bureau.

Sangamon county is another example of the influence of the Farm Bureau in securing tax equalization. There the cut in valuations on farm lands and improvements last year was 26.89 per cent, a reduction of $18.88 per acre on the assessed valuation of lands. On a quarter section of land with a total tax rate of $3 per $100 the saving amounts to more than $90.

The following table lists the percentage reductions (or gains) in valuations of farm lands and improvements from 1930 to 1931:

REDUCTIONS (OR INCREASES) IN ASSESSED VALUATIONS OF ILLINOIS LANDS AND IMPROVEMENTS, 1930-1931

County	Percentage of Change	County	Percentage of Change	County	Percentage of Change
Adams	18.26	Henderson	13.97	Moultrie	18.53
Alexander	13.27	Henry	10.10	Ogle	18.76
Bond	17.34	Iroquois	26.78	Peoria	10.45
Boone	15.40	Jackson	18.50	Perry	23.84
Brown	12.41	Jasper	26.17	Piatt	14.85
Bureau	13.82	Jefferson	16.41	Pike	19.04
Calhoun	24.53	Jersey	4.34	Pope	14.78
Carroll	10.08	JoDaviess	1.60	Pulaski	12.97
Cass	18.04	Johnson	13.09	Putnam	22.02
Champaign	15.37	Kane	6.82	Randolph	10.75
Christian	14.98	Kankakee	†0.20	Richland	13.40
Clark	14.23	Kendall	16.43	Rock Island	5.24
Clay	30.24	Knox	†0.003	Saline	13.25
Clinton	10.47	Lake	†2.94	Sangamon	26.89
Coles	16.47	La Salle	9.52	Schuyler	23.02
Crawford	27.76	Lawrence	8.68	Scott	8.31
Cumberland	20.29	Lee	17.04	Shelby	20.67
DeKalb	8.58	Livingston	17.94	Stark	27.20
DeWitt	17.20	Logan	19.87	St. Clair	15.74
Douglas	19.98	Macon	16.17	Stephenson	†7.63
DuPage	15.39	Macoupin	21.04	Tazewell	16.79
Edgar	22.17	Madison	5.80	Union	4.34
Edwards	10.94	Marion	22.13	Vermilion	17.00
Effingham	29.53	Marshall	25.60	Wabash	25.02
Fayette	32.59	Mason	7.64	Warren	19.25
Ford	29.90	Massac	11.01	Washington	14.37
Franklin	29.07	McDonough	20.90	Wayne	17.30
Fulton	10.57	McHenry	5.68	White	14.20
Gallatin	15.98	McLean	24.67	Whiteside	16.35
Greene	19.34	Menard	8.76	Will	19.26
Grundy	16.07	Mercer	19.67	Williamson	†9.68
Hamilton	37.50	Monroe	0.24	Winnebago	†0.49
Hancock	24.35	Montgomery	23.47	Woodford	11.92
Hardin	11.15	Morgan	17.06		

N. B. † signs indicate increases in valuation.



G. L. Clarke of McLean county was chosen dictator for District VI, Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League, at the organization meeting held at Bloomington. This division includes McLean, Livingston, Ford, and Logan counties.



At the annual spring meeting of Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League, Bloomington, where plans for the 1932 season were worked out.

Most of the 36 teams in the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League went into action Saturday, May 21, when the ninth season of the league was officially opened in most of the nine districts.

Although several of last year's teams failed to enter the league this year, a number of new counties organized teams to take their places. Last year 34 teams were affiliated with the state organization.

Games within divisions will continue until about the middle of August. At that time winners in the nine districts will start the elimination contests for the state finals.

The general practice is for each team to play every other team in its district at least two games during the season. District winners are then chosen on their percentage of games won and lost.

Ford county defeated McLean in the opener of the season May 21 by a score of 16 to 2. McLean was held to six hits, three of which were doubles by Builta. Read, the Ford county hurler, struck out six batters. The game was played at Purdueville in Ford county. Weinzeirl and Caton pitched for McLean.

Winnebago took JoDaviess for a cleaning 14 to 5 in their initial game. Winnebago is a newcomer in the league this year. The heavy hitting of the Winnebago team (19 hits) was an outstanding feature. JoDaviess got nine hits. Batteries for Winnebago were Rhyner and Walch; for JoDaviess C. Ware, Bonjour, and F. Kupersmith.

Honefinger of Christian county turned in the best pitching record for the day when he let Montgomery county down with only 4 hits, resulting in a 13 to 1 victory for Christian at Hillsboro. E. Ray and Claykamp pitched for Montgomery. Hawkins and Unser were the heavy hitters for Christian with three hits each.

Carroll county defeated Lee 12 to 6 in an evenly matched hitting contest in which 7 errors by Lee played an important part. Carroll got 12 hits and Lee 10. Vivian, pitching for Lee, turned in eight strikeouts. E. Rahn and Levan hurled for Carroll.

DeKalb hitters swamped Kane county with 22 hits to win 20 to 15. C. Johnson, pitching for Kane, was unable to halt the DeKalb nine in spite of ten strikeouts. DeKalb used Nelson, R. Challand, and McKenzie on the mound. The three pitchers together struck out 17 batters. Bartelt, Kane county short stop, hit a homerun; Gramley, Kane third baseman, got a double and two triples; Decker of DeKalb got three doubles and two singles.

Lake county defeated Boone in a 10-6 game at Belvidere. Lake got ten hits to Boone's seven. Dowell pitched for Lake; Camp for Boone. Wallace and Paddock of Lake and McEachran of Boone hit homeruns. The game was tied 2-2 at the opening of the eighth inning. Lake then ran in six runs and two more in the ninth to make Boone's four-run rally in the ninth ineffective.

McDonough county wound up on the long end of a 6 to 5 score in a see-saw game with Knox county at Macomb. Knox went into the sixth inning with a 4 to 1 lead, but two errors, a hit batter, and a single gave McDonough two runs, and in the seventh two walks, an error, a single and a double scored three runs to give them the lead. Ross Sornberger did the pitching for Knox and Arntzen was on the mound for McDonough. Sornberger turned in three singles and a homerun to complete his day's work.

Henderson county's six errors and the 16 hits produced by the Henry county nine resulted in a 13 to 4 victory for the latter in a game at Carman. Henry played errorless baseball behind Vandersnick and Robson, who allowed nine hits. Anderson and Samuelson of Henry produced homeruns. Pogue, Leinbach, and Chandler pitched for Henderson.

Commission Men Trying To Ditch Co-op Marketing

Agr. Marketing Act Working Too Well To Suit Them, Kirkpatrick Says

PRIVATE operators in farm products, who helped get the Agricultural Marketing Act enacted, are today trying to ditch the whole program of co-operative marketing because they now see that it is succeeding in spite of the limitations of the Act, Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel for the Illinois Agricultural Association, declared before 600 farmers and business men at Decatur May 3.

"The law is not working to the full satisfaction of the farmer," he said, "but it is working so well that those who originally were for it because they thought it wouldn't work, are now using every effort to get rid of co-operative marketing."

Kirkpatrick explained that the group especially interested in the repeal of the marketing act was made up principally of grain and livestock commission men and was organized as the Federation of American Business Men.

"This group does not attack co-operative marketing directly," he said. "It attempts to cover up its activities by blaming the Agricultural Act and the government in general. They use every means to deceive farmers as to the actual results that are being accomplished by co-operative marketing.

"Co-operative marketing tends to stabilize prices which is just what the speculative grain buyer does not want. He wants the prices to bob up and down.

"The Agricultural Marketing Act was not what farmers asked for through their organizations. The Farm Bureau leaders, however, agreed to use the legislation and try to make it work, with the understanding that if it was found incomplete amendments would be asked to make it effective.

"This is the position of the Farm Bureau today. It is not asking that the act be repealed, but that it be amended with the addition of some devices by which surplus may be controlled."

An attorney named Hensley from Decatur, and Fred Cummings of Mazon, formerly an organizer for the Farm Bureau, engaged Mr. Kirkpatrick in friendly debate at the close of the meeting. Hensley and Cummings are trying to get a new organization started known as the Farmers Protective Association.

It was generally agreed that farmers wouldn't get anywhere by dividing their forces among new organizations. Kirkpatrick pointed to the record of the Farm Bureau and invited non-members to join and lend their influence for the good of the industry.

Jim Stone Replies To Grain Trade Criticisms

Charges Grain Gamblers Trying To Get Stabilization Wheat Because It's Going Higher

James C. Stone, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, bowled over spokesmen for the grain trade who have been criticizing the methods of the Grain Stabilization Corporation in disposing of its wheat holdings, in a recent statement.

He charged that "grain gamblers" running true to form are trying to get hold of the stabilization corporation's grain at bargain prices because the outlook is for higher wheat prices. He challenged the grain trade to explain how it is that wheat has been held from 5 to 15 cents a bushel above the world market, whereas before the stabilization operations the American price ranged considerably below the world price.

"Newspaper reports of statements of Mr. Peter B. Carey, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, in regard to methods of disposal of the stocks of the Grain Stabilization Corporation, indicate an attitude towards liquidation of these stocks strictly in conformity with the long established viewpoint of board of trade members," said Mr. Stone.

"They look upon themselves as middlemen, entitled by custom to take a heavy toll from American wheat producers for so-called services, which consist chiefly in the pocketing by themselves of the largest possible share of the consumer's dollar. Every suggestion so far made in the present depressed situation to this board for their assistance has contained as its chief element personal profit to those tendering aid either by buying at prices ridiculously below the market or for commissions on huge volume.

Calls Liquidation Orderly

"Liquidation of the stocks of the Grain Stabilization Corporation under the plan announced on June 30, 1931, has proceeded in such a manner that American wheat prices have been maintained at substantially 5 to 15 cents a bushel higher than world market price parity in the face of the most trying marketing conditions known to any living man. Let the grain gambling critics explain to the public how and why this happened.

"The crop outlook today leads qualified observers to conclude that brighter days are in prospect for our wheat producers. Winter wheat reports indicate low production. Spring areas do not promise excess supplies. No wonder the speculatively inclined seek wheat stocks on the bargain counter. The Grain Stabilization Corporation has none to offer on that basis.

Predicts Upward Swing

"Wheat is the only great major commodity which for the last five months has shown a definite upward tendency. Its influence under the present favorable statistical position may well lead other commodities to higher ground. That opportunity will not be risked in the hands of people in a group representing those who have grown rich from the profits gained by market manipulation. The recent disclosures as to the operations of brother speculators in stocks do not encourage the placing of great power in such hands. The orderly method of distributing as demand arises will be continued.

"The public should not be fooled by such attacks on the farm board as those of Mr. Carey. Their purpose is not to help in the present situation but to prevent the farmer organizing his business so that he, in a measure, can control the method under which his products are sold."

Packers Shall Not Enter Grocery Business

The Supreme Court of the United States recently denied the meat packers the right to pack and distribute other food products. The decision upheld the packers' consent decree of 1921.

"Size and aggressions induced the fear in 1920 that the defendants (the packers), if permitted to deal in groceries, would drive their rivals to the wall. Size and past aggressions leave the fear unmoved today," the court stated in its majority opinion, written by Mr. Justice Cardozo. The packers contended that there no longer is need for any restraint against their handling groceries at wholesale and that this prohibition is oppressive and unjust.

A dissenting opinion by Mr. Justice Butler was concurred in by Mr. Justice Van Devanter. Chief Justice Hughes and Mr. Justices Sutherland and Stone did not participate in the case, having engaged in prior proceedings.

Pres. Smith In Washington Working For Legislation

Seek Congressional Action On Measures To Raise Farm Prices

As we go to press President Earl C. Smith is in Washington with other Farm Bureau officials to urge the passage of emergency crop surplus control legislation, and other measures designed to raise farm commodity prices.

"I expect to stay on the job until something effective is done to raise the price of farm products," he said before his departure. "The terrific decline in the price of farm products has wiped out the farmer's debt-paying ability and buying power. In my judgment the wheels in the factories will not start turning until Congress acts to restore farm prices to a reasonable level. Farmers are in the market for almost everything. They have no money to buy. It's time our industrial, financial and political leaders came to a full realization of the fundamentals of this problem.

Pleaded in Vain

"Farmers have pleaded in vain for nearly ten years for effective surplus control legislation. They have been given half loaves long enough. We are approaching the end of our rope. Until this issue is met and met squarely industry as well as agriculture cannot hope for substantial improvement.

"There must be more concerted effort and determination at Washington than has yet been apparent. Some leaders have suggested that the farmer will be taken care of at the national political conventions. We believe that Congress can and should do something before it adjourns."

Before House Committee

The senate agricultural committee approved the measure authorizing the Farm Board to use the equalization fee, export debenture, or crop allotment plan at its discretion in raising the domestic price on farm products. The bill at this writing lies in the house committee on agriculture where sentiment is divided for and against it.

Six Cities Invite I. A. A. For '33 Annual Convention

Competition Narrowed After Vote to Peoria, Decatur, Danville

SIX Illinois cities including Peoria, Danville, Decatur, Springfield, Moline, and Joliet asked for the next annual convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association to be held January 25, 26, 27, 1933. The invitations were extended at the May meeting of the I. A. A. board of directors by representatives of County Farm Bureaus and chambers of commerce from Peoria, Vermilion, Macon, Sangamon, Rock Island, and Will counties.

Delegations from the various counties were led by Albert Hayes, president, Peoria County Farm Bureau; Mike Finn, Peoria Association of Commerce; Farm Adviser Otis Kercher of Vermilion county and Assistant Secretary Gage of the Danville Chamber of Commerce; M. C. Hamilton, secretary and E. H. Walworth, farm adviser of the Macon County Farm Bureau; C. C. Koller, Springfield Chamber of Commerce; B. H. Bollman, president, Farm Adviser John Spencer, Edgar Walther, director, Wm. H. Moody of the Rock Island County Farm Bureau and Secretary Darland of the Moline Chamber of Commerce; and James Bell, manager convention bureau, Joliet Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Finn stated that hotel rates at Peoria have come down and 150 rooms have been added to the principal hotel; that facilities are available for handling a banquet for 2,000 people.

Decatur offered its armory, the new Masonic Temple, and plenty of hotel facilities. Danville has an armory with improved acoustics to seat 1,800 people at the dinner table with a balcony for 1,500 spectators.

Moline offered its mammoth Field House to seat 2,000 people with room for 1,200 to 1,400 on the sides. Joliet called attention to its new hotel and offered the mammoth high school auditorium and gymnasium for the larger convention. Springfield based its claim for recognition on the service rendered at previous annual meetings.

The board of directors narrowed the competition to Peoria, Danville, and Decatur and appointed a committee to investigate facilities in each city and report at the June meeting of the board.



UNEMPLOYED MEN TURN TO GARDENING

The International Harvester Co. seeking to aid 4,500 former employees of their factories in Chicago leased over 1,000 acres of land on the outskirts of the City, and furnished it with modern gardening machinery. Each man was given one-fourth of an acre with seeds and instructions for raising and storing vegetables.

The men will be forbidden to sell their crops. Transportation in busses will be furnished to and from the plots and the gardens will be constantly guarded against thieves.

Expect Decision Soon On Chicago Milk Price

DR. Clyde L. King of the Wharton School of Commerce, Philadelphia, serving as milk price arbitrator at Chicago, is expected to make a decision shortly as to whether the present distribution of the 11 cents per quart price bebetween the producers and distributors shall stand.

The 11 cent price went into effect on May 10 following a decision by Dr. King when he took under advisement the question of the price of milk to the farmers. He asked for time to study the effect on the market of the one cent change on quarts.

Said Dr. King, "I have grave doubts whether the dealers can live under the small margin left them. Market factors must also be considered. This change from 12 to 11 cent milk passes on to the consumer under present farm prices more than the dealers saved under the recent wage agreement."

The present base price at Chicago is $2.01 per cwt. for 3.5 per cent milk f. o. b. country. Farmers already have taken two cuts amounting to more than 30 per cent, the Pure Milk Association pointed out, whereas organized labor took a cut of only 10 per cent.

An effort to get milk wagon drivers to take a cut of $50 minimum per week to $40 per week was rejected. The milk wagon drivers' union compromised by taking $45 per week. The dealers did not press the point apparently but asked farmers to take an additional cut to $1.75 per cwt. The organized producers refused and so Dr. King was called in to arbitrate the matter.

Seek To Protect People Going Back To The Land

A REQUEST that Congress direct the Secretary of Agriculture to provide the services of his department in guiding and safeguarding both public and private movements to put the unemployed back on the land, was made by the National Advisory and Legislative Committee on Land Use during a recent meeting at Washington. President Earl C. Smith sat as a member of the committee during its deliberations.

Because of the personal tragedies and the group distress that have resulted from wholesale, indiscriminate back - to - the - land movements in the past, the committee reported, the guidance of some well-equipped national agency is necessary. Business, civic, and relief agencies have been active recently in advancing plans by which the unemployed can be put on the land.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*
MAX HARRELSON, *Assistant Editor*

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Regulated Production For Agriculture

PERHAPS the biggest news that has come out of Washington recently is the Supreme Court's approval of the oil proration plan adopted by the State of Oklahoma.

The Supreme Court in a unanimous opinion written by Mr. Justice Butler, said relative to the argument that the Champlin Refining Company "has a vested right to drill wells upon the lands covered by its leases and to take all the natural flow of oil and gas therefrom so long as it does so without stated physical waste, and devotes the production to commercial uses," that **"if plaintiff should take all the flow of its wells, there would inevitably result great physical waste even if its entire production should be devoted to useful purposes."**

While granting that every person has the right to drill wells on his own land and take from the pools below all the gas and oil he may be able to reduce to possession including that coming from land belonging to others, the court said: **"The right to take and thus acquire ownership is subject to the reasonable exertion of power of the state to prevent unnecessary loss, destruction or waste."**

This far-reaching decision has great future significance to agriculture. It sets a precedent for a land policy to control crop production "in the interest of soil conservation." Informed people know that the real reason for the Oklahoma statute was to control the surplus production and so improve prices. Conservation of oil was a factor but this argument was merely used as an excuse to compel the consuming public to pay more for petroleum products. At any rate the proration plan is helping to put the oil business back on a profitable basis. One large company announced that it had made a profit in April—the first in more than a year.

There is as much if not more reason for controlling crop production and conserving soil fertility as there is for limiting oil production. A far greater percentage of our population is dependent upon agriculture than on the oil business. Soil fertility, moreover, is not inexhaustible. Plant food is now being taken from the soil and wasted in the production of crops for which there is no profitable market.

Government regulation of crop production and soil conservation may be the solution to the farm problem. Oklahoma has pointed the way.

Mr. Stone's Reply

CHAIRMAN "Jim" Stone has proved repeatedly his ability to handle critics of the Farm Board and its policies.

Answering Peter Carey, the president of the Chicago Board of Trade who would have the Farm Board disband and turn over its wheat to "six Chicago grain traders who could dispose of it at a steadily advancing price," Mr. Stone said:

"Reported statements of Mr. Carey indicate an attitude towards liquidation of these stocks strictly in conformity with the long established viewpoint of board of trade members.....

"They look upon themselves as middlemen entitled by custom to take a heavy toll from American wheat producers for so-called services, which consist chiefly in the pocketing by themselves of the largest possible share of the consumer's dollar. Every suggestion so far made to this board for their assistance has contained as its chief element personal profit to those tendering aid either by buying at prices ridiculously below the market or for commissions on huge volume.

"The public should not be fooled by such attacks on the Farm Board as those of Mr. Carey. Their purpose is not to help in the present situation but to prevent the farmer organizing his business so that he, in a measure, can control the method under which his products are sold."

The public may be fooled by such statements but we are sure farmers are not. Grain trade attacks are making more friends for the Farm Board and co-operative marketing than they ever could hope to make without such aid. People are judged oftentimes by their enemies. The Farm Board has been fortunate in the selection of its enemies.

Mr. Stone's reply presented more fully on page 6 is sharp but refreshing and suited to the demagoguery and intemperance of his critic's reported statement. The Farm Board and some of the cooperative agencies it has sponsored may have made mistakes. Most young organizations do. But they are making progress that already is benefiting the man on the farm. And the enemies of organized agriculture know it.

In Union There is Strength

Clayton L. Patterson, editor and publisher of the Brown County Press, Mt. Sterling, Ill., who wrote the accompanying editorial, served for fifteen years as executive secretary of a trade association in Chicago before entering the newspaper business. "I feel that I know something of the value of organized effort," he writes in granting permission to reprint his discerning statement.

LESS THAN ten per cent of the farmers of the United States are members of any co-operative organization. There are approximately 210,000 farmers in Illinois of which about 30 per cent are organization members. About 25 per cent of the farmers of Brown county are members of the county Farm Bureau.

The farmer is not naturally gregarious. The very nature of his occupation tends to make him a more or less solitary individual, independent, inclined to depend upon his own efforts for success, rather than upon a united or co-operative activity.

But this natural instinct has been changed to some extent in recent years, due to closer contact with his fellow-man, through the influence of rural free delivery of mail, hard roads, the radio, the daily paper, the automobile, and last but not least, the college trained agriculturists. The farmer today takes a far more active interest in the affairs of the community than formerly and his occupation no longer isolates him from social influences.

We need only to compare the condition of the laborer today with that of fifty years ago to be convinced of the effectiveness of organization. There is no influence in government, in business, in politics, in commerce today as great as that of organized labor. Industries have been compelled to organize to maintain their position as between employer and employe. Bankers, manufacturers, musicians, government employes, railroad men, sailors, all are organized for their own protection and welfare and the promotion of the best interests of their industry or trade.

Farmers, who are both producers and laborers, have been slow to realize the strength of organized effort, and because of lack of centralized and directed effort, have been the football of politicians and unwilling victims of both organized capital and labor.

The number of farmers in the United States far exceeds that of any other single industry or organization. If farmers were organized to the same extent as are the manufacturers, bankers, merchants and workers of the country, their power and influence would be unlimited. They could elect or defeat presidents and legislators, make or destroy political parties, dominate the control of transportation and distribution and fix the prices of food and clothing as well as machinery and power. Organize the agricultural industry of the country and the farmer would be the czar of trade and commerce, no longer its victim.

A Brown county farmer, no matter what his economic situation may be, can in one year save considerably more than the cost of a year's membership in his county Farm Bureau through rebates on the purchase of gas and oil; through increased prices for his dairy products; through higher market prices for his livestock and through less costly insurance on farm property, life and automobile. A year's Farm Bureau membership pays for itself and enables the agricultural industry of county, state and nation to function as a whole for the advancement of individual interests.

There has never been a time in the history of our country when every farmer in this country should more firmly stand shoulder to shoulder with his fellow husbandmen for the upbuilding of the industry of which he is a part and upon which he depends for a livelihood and he can best play his part in the game of existence between agriculture, manufacturing and commerce by becoming a member of his county Farm Bureau, co-operating with state and national organizations, working for the recognition of agriculture as a basic industry of the country.

The Illinois Agricultural association has demonstrated its ability, its strength, its wisdom and its economy of operation with but thirty per cent of the farmers of Illinois on its membership roster. The county Farm Bureaus are the county branch of the state organization. **When one hundred per cent of the Illinois farmers join their county Farm Bureau, the farmers of Illinois will play an important part in the affairs of the state and their membership fee will be returned to them a hundred-fold.**

"So it's all for each and each for all. United, we stand; divided, we fall."

Higher Farm Prices And Stabilized Dollar, Aim

A. F. B. F. President Defines Object of Farm Bureau

"THE ultimate object of the Farm Bureau program is the restoration of farm purchasing power. The price the farmer receives for his commodity determines that purchasing power. Farm Bureau effort is directed at this phase of the program, and it is a matter directly concerned with what you receive for your farm produce that takes me to Washington next week," Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau, said in a recent radio address to farm people.



EDW. A. O'NEAL

"Today the price level not only of farm commodities but of all goods of industry and commerce is below the 1921-'29 level. This deflation in price level is crushing farmers, merchants, and transportation agencies, and has caused such a decline in property values as to seriously impair the stability of our banking and insurance institutions and endanger the welfare of the general public.

"The chief cause is the failure of our monetary system to properly function as a free medium of exchange. There is not sufficient actual money in circulation to meet every-day demands. In a time of great plenty people are starving and hungry because of the breakdown of distribution and the distribution instrument that has failed has been our monetary system."

A committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation has been at work for some time studying federal government expenditures and services with the idea of recommending ways and means of reducing costs and securing greater efficiency.

The board of directors of the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co. recently voted to offer a five per cent discount for hail insurance policy-holders paying their assessments promptly on October 1.

Observations

More than a million dollars in patronage refunds and savings. That's what co-operative buying and insurance companies set up by the Farm Bureau in Illinois returned to members last year. More than the dues paid in to the organization, county, state, and national, by a wide margin. So have organized farmers helped themselves, kept more of their money in the country where it is sorely needed.

If the earnings, savings and refunds of co-operative marketing associations organized by the Farm Bureau were included, this figure would easily be doubled. But because marketing associations usually pay their "dividends" by compelling private buyers to offer better prices for farm products, the value of the co-operative selling agency is less appreciated and frequently denied by people who are either intellectually dishonest, thoughtless, or uninformed.

The patronage refund is a useful device to teach doubting Thomases the value of organized buying and selling. The refund check is tangible evidence that it pays to co-operate. Unfortunately it isn't possible for all co-operatives because of their nature to offer such proof of their ability to narrow the spread between producer and consumer prices. Thus they must rely on the intelligence of their members for continued support and patronage.

Fluid milk producers in the Chicago milk shed have learned something about the need for and value of organization in maintaining a fair price for milk. They know there is a constant economic struggle underway between the producer, the distributor, and the organized worker for the consumer's dollar, with the battle invariably going against the one offering the least resistance. Chicago's organized milk wagon drivers know it pays to be organized. Asked to take a 20% cut in pay, they said "NO! we'll take only a 10% cut, or Fight." So milk wagon drivers continue to get a minimum of $45 per week plus commissions, more than $190 a month when many a man out of work would be glad to take the job for much less. The law of supply and demand works—sometimes.

Unorganized, unprotected people always pay dearly in this organized world for their failure to defend themselves. They are pushed around by organized groups bent on taking care of their own interests first.—E. G. T.

July 4th Picnics To Honor George Washington

Farm Bureau Asked To Organize Agriculture For Ceremony

ILLINOIS county Farm Bureaus planning Fourth of July picnics as their part in the national celebration of George Washington's 200th anniversary, are asked to keep a record of attendance and publicity material for the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, states the American Farm Bureau Federation.

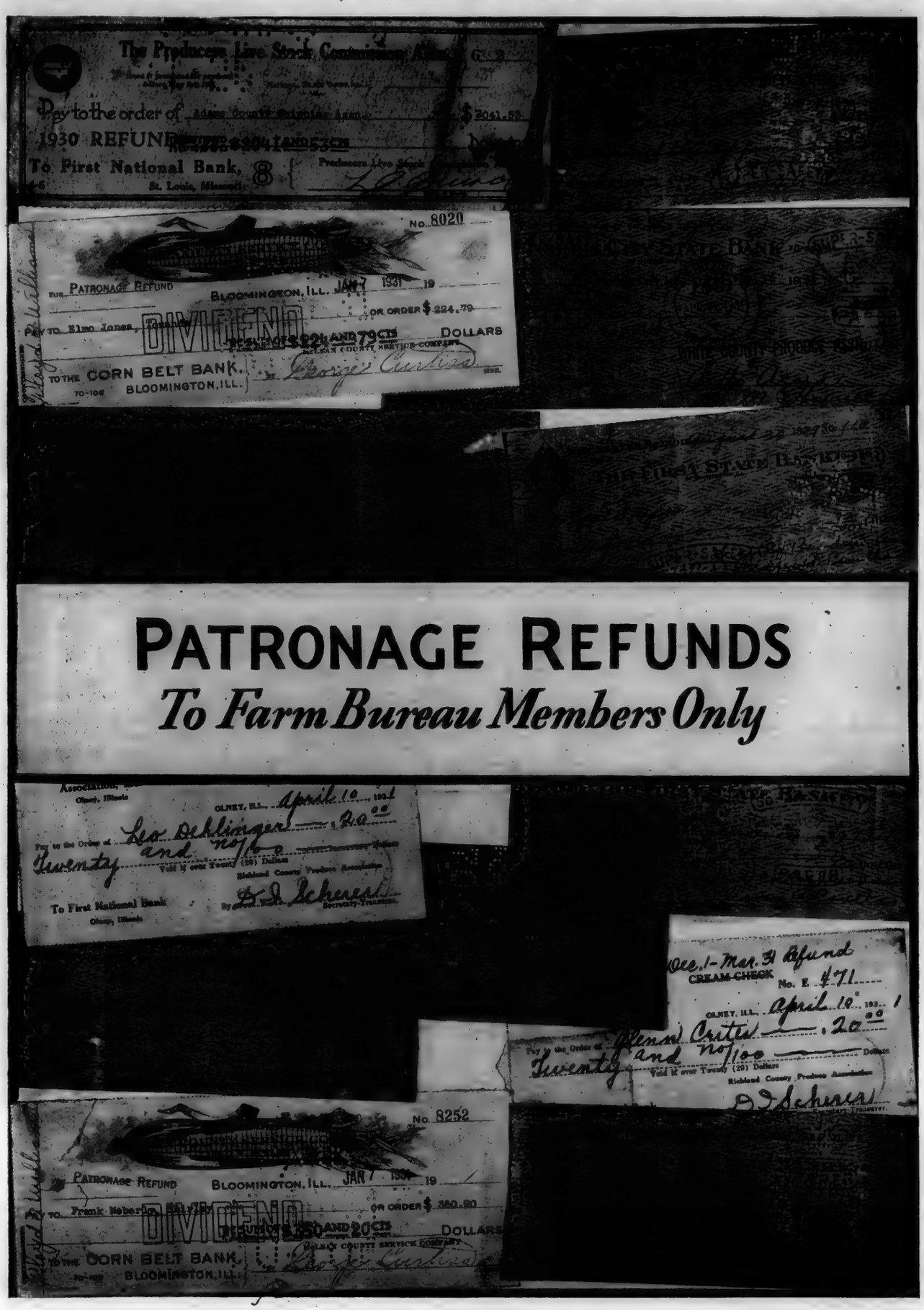
Numerous requests have been made by Illinois Farm Bureau folks for program material and picnic suggestions available at the A. F. B. F. offices in Chicago, it is learned, so that Illinois will probably be well represented in the bicentennial celebration.

National officers are requesting that all Farm Bureaus keep them in touch with the development of local plans. This is an official celebration, sanctioned by Congress. The American Farm Bureau Federation has been officially assigned the task of organizing agriculture's contribution to the ceremonies.

Indiana Farm Bureau Fights High Taxes

Court action will be instituted in a test case or cases where farm land appraisals seem to be unreasonably high, announces the Indiana Farm Bureau. The directors voted in favor of such action at a recent meeting in Indianapolis.

The farm organization has taken the stand this year that farm land appraisals for assessment purposes shall not exceed true cash values. Taxing authorities in many instances have assessed farms at higher values, probably with the view of meeting anticipated budgets of normal government expenses without materially raising the tax rates.



PATRONAGE REFUNDS

To Farm Bureau Members Only

Higher Farm Prices And Stabilized Dollar, Aim

A. F. B. F. President Defines Object of Farm Bureau

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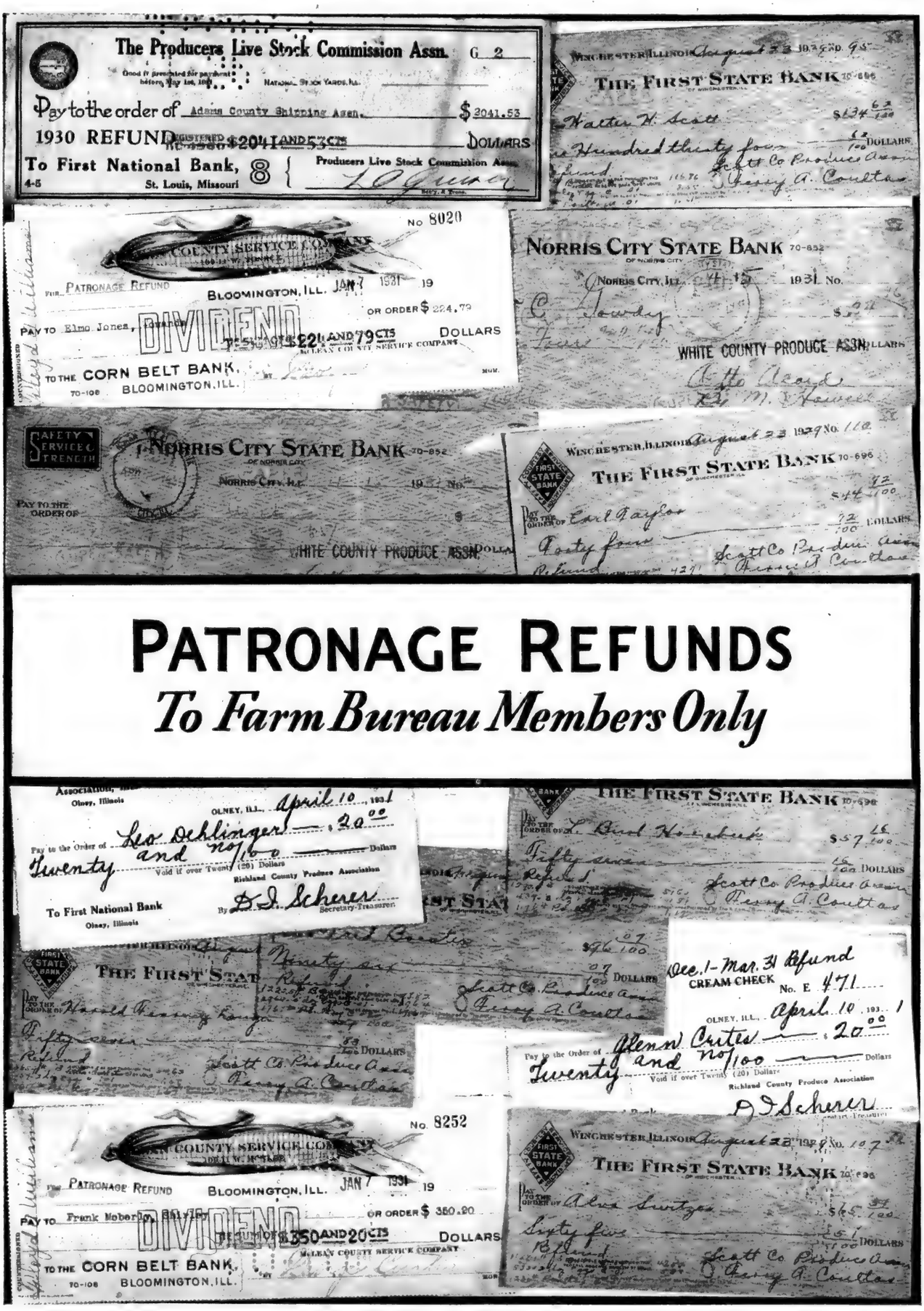
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The Producers Live Stock Commission Assn.
Pay to the order of Adams County Shipping Assn. $2041.53
1930 REFUND $2041 AND 53 CTS DOLLARS
To First National Bank, St. Louis, Missouri
Producers Live Stock Commission Assn.
THE FIRST STATE BANK
Walter H. Scott
Scott Co Produce Assn
Terry A. Coulter
No 8020
PATRONAGE REFUND
BLOOMINGTON, ILL. JAN 7 1931
PAY TO Elmo Jones,
DIVIDEND
$22 AND 79 CTS DOLLARS
TO THE CORN BELT BANK,
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
NORRIS CITY STATE BANK
WHITE COUNTY PRODUCE ASSN
Otto Acord
SAFETY SERVICE STRENGTH
NORRIS CITY STATE BANK
PAY TO THE ORDER OF
WHITE COUNTY PRODUCE ASSN.
THE FIRST STATE BANK
Earl Gayfor
Forty four
Scott Co Produce Assn
Terry A. Coulter
PATRONAGE REFUNDS
To Farm Bureau Members Only
Olney, Illinois
OLNEY, ILL. April 10, 1931
Pay to the Order of Leo Dehlinger $20.00
Twenty and no/100 Dollars
Void if over Twenty (20) Dollars
Richland County Produce Association
To First National Bank
Olney, Illinois
By D. J. Scherer
Secretary-Treasurer
THE FIRST STATE BANK
L. Burl Hostetler
Fifty seven
Scott Co Produce Assn
Terry A. Coulter
THE FIRST STATE BANK
Harold Henry Kenyon
Fifty seven
Scott Co Produce Assn
Terry A. Coulter
Dec. 1 - Mar. 31 Refund
CREAM CHECK No. E 471
OLNEY, ILL. April 10, 1931
Pay to the Order of Glenn Crutes $20.00
Twenty and no/100 Dollars
Void if over Twenty (20) Dollars
Richland County Produce Association
D. J. Scherer
No. 8252
PATRONAGE REFUND
BLOOMINGTON, ILL. JAN 7 1931
PAY TO Frank Moberly, Sailor
DIVIDEND
$350 AND 20 CTS DOLLARS
TO THE CORN BELT BANK,
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
THE FIRST STATE BANK
Alva Switzer
Sixty five
Scott Co Produce Assn
Terry A. Coulter



Commission Rates Cut

New rates for buying and selling livestock on commission at the Kansas City and St. Joseph stockyards have been prescribed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is estimated that producers shipping to Kansas City will save $250,000 this year, and those shipping to St. Joseph $100,000.

The order came as the result of a long inquiry. The reductions on both markets are practically the same. For example, the minimum for rail shipments of cattle has been $15 and the maximum $19; the minimum is now $13 and the maximum $15.50.

On truck-in consignments to Kansas City the per head rate on cattle was reduced from 75 cents to 70 cents, on hogs from 30 cents to 25 cents, and on sheep from 25 cents to 20 cents. St. Joseph's reductions were practically the same. The Department of Agriculture is now investigating a number of other stockyards, including the Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

The Indianapolis Producers handled a total of 1,032 carloads of livestock during April, the largest volume for this month in the history of the organization. This was 135 carloads more than the combined total of the next three largest firms on the market.

The last thirty days have seen several new all-time records hung up by the Chicago Producers. The cattle department handled 140 cars of cattle during the week ending May 13, which represents 9.36 per cent of total receipts for the week. The following week the Producers again handled 140 cars, equalling 9.56 per cent of total receipts.

A new record for the hog department was established in April when on 20,028 head of hogs on which home weights were available they showed an average shrink of only .9 pounds per hundredweight, the lightest for the month of April on record.

Still another record was made during the last week in April when the Producers received an equivalent of 118 carloads of livestock in trucks. This livestock belonged to 980 different farmers, with stock from 271 coming in on one day. They report that every account of sale and check was in the mail the same day.

During the four weeks ending May 21, the Cincinnati Producers sold 608 cars of livestock representing 35.17 per cent of the total market receipts. Last year 487 cars moved through this agency during the same period. They recently added to their sales force Charley Rose, who has had more than thirty years' experience in selling and handling cattle. During the past four weeks more than 27 per cent of the cattle arriving for sale at Cincinnati was handled by the Producers as compared to 17 per cent a year ago.

All steers shown at the 1932 International Live Stock Exposition will be classified by weight rather than age, announces Manager B. H. Heide. No steer weighing less than 750 pounds nor more than 1,350 pounds will be admitted to competition.

The four different classes are as follows: 750-875 pounds; 876-1000 pounds; 1001-1150; and 1151-1350 pounds. No steer calved prior to January, 1931 will be permitted to enter.

Eat Plenty of Meat For Health Says Dr.

DR. Glen Wakeman of the University of Colorado, investigator for the American Chemical Society, recently announced that meat and lots of it is necessary for health.

Dr. Wakeman made exhaustive tests over a two-year period of 70 persons who lived on vegetables exclusively. All of these had a low basal metabolism, "which in plain language means that their bodies produced less heat and energy than those of meat-eaters," reports the Chicago Herald & Examiner. The average was 10 per cent lower. In some cases it was much more.

Most vegetarians assert that their diet gives them not only health, but "peace of the soul." Dr. Wakeman remarks that this "peace of the soul" is usually sheer laziness. He mentions the Hindus of India, who live almost solely on vegetables, as an example.

The ordinary man to succeed in the strenuous ordeal of life needs plenty of energy and hence plenty of meat.

Co-Op. Marketing Narrows Butterfat Price Spread

The average production of butterfat on Illinois farms is approximately 800 lbs. annually. Co-operative marketing is credited with raising the average price level three cents per pound in communities served by co-ops, based on present and past spreads between country point and Chicago butter prices.

This means that the average gain to Illinois butterfat producers in co-op. communities approximates $24 per farm, according to Frank Gougler, director of produce marketing.

De Frees Elected Head Fruit Growers Exchange

TALMAGE De Frees of Smithboro, I. A. A. director from the 22nd district, was elected president of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange at the recent annual meeting in Centralia. Mr. De Frees has been a director of the Exchange for the past two years.



MR. DE FREES

R. B. Endicott of Villa Ridge, president for the past six years, was elected vice-president, and Joe W. Cummins was chosen secretary-treasurer.

General feeling toward co-operative marketing of fruits and vegetables in Illinois is improving rapidly, and growers are now more than ever feeling the need of co-operative selling, according to Harry W. Day, manager. He reported that the morale of the membership is exceptionally good in spite of the prospects for a very light crop of most tree fruits in Illinois this year.

Prof. R. S. Marsh, University of Illinois, the principal speaker, talked on improved methods of marketing fruits and vegetables. A. B. Leeper, former manager of the Exchange, explained the set-up of the National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange, with which he is now connected as general manager.

During the morning Joe W. Cummins, field secretary, led a discussion and pointed out the problems concerning truck sales. Reports of officers and directors were also made at the morning session.

The new directors of the Exchange are as follows: William E. Williams, Sandoval; George E. Adams, West Liberty; W. L. Cope, Salem; Fred Hawkins, Texico; Logan N. Colp, Carterville; L. R. Allen, Carbondale; E. G. Kinsey, Centralia; Arthur Foreman, Pittsfield; D. R. Wade, Griggsville; Harry Fulkerson, Grafton: H. B. Koeller, Godfrey; and Prof. J. W. Lloyd, Urbana.

An acre of alfalfa or clover saves about 1,150 pounds of corn and 468 pounds of tankage compared to feeding pigs in a dry lot.

Ill. Auditing Association Distributes Paid-Up Stock

Cash Dividends Paid To Members, Completed 371 Audits In 1931

Two hundred and forty-eight co-operative agricultural organizations—chiefly Farm Bureaus, farmers' elevators, and farmers' oil companies—now hold paid-up capital stock in the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association.

Stock amounting to $12,080 was recently distributed following the reorganization of the association as a stock company. All stockholders are patrons of the company. The stock was paid for out of reserves accumulated during the past five years and is distributed in proportion to the amount of service charges each company paid in during the period.

In addition to the stock issue, the association also distributed $3,141.27 to 95 organizations as cash refunds on service rendered in 1924, 1925, and 1926. Stock issued on 1927 business will be redeemable at the end of 1932; stock on 1928 business at the end of 1933, etc.

The contracts provide that each company using the services of the auditing association will take an amount of capital stock at the end of each year equal to 10 per cent of the sum it paid for auditing during the year. All stock is to be turned in and redeemed five years after date of issuance.

Cash dividends paid this year were distributed as follows: 41 Farm Bureaus received $814.92; 28 farmers elevators received $1,056.17; two oil companies received $43.06; and 24 other agricultural organizations received $1,227.12.

Stock issued for the five-year period 1927-31 was as follows: 65 Farm Bureaus $2,195; 66 elevators $3,175; 50 oil companies $3,090; and 67 other organizations $3,620.

During 1931 the association audited 371 accounts, the largest number ever handled in a year. The service was established in 1924 to provide a reliable audit to farm organizations and co-operatives at cost.

Uncle Ab says that of all the mathematics he ever studied, he has never had to use much that he learned after the fifth grade.

Champaign County Grain Ass'n. Opens New Elevator

The Champaign County Grain Association now has two plants in operation following the opening of the air-force elevator at Mayview, April 14. The first plant has been operating at Glover since the middle of February.

About 200 farmers attended the opening of the Mayview elevator and saw the first grain received, weighed, put in storage tanks, and loaded into cars for shipment.

After a luncheon served by ladies of the Mayview Church, a program was held with Klaas Saathoff, president of the association, presiding. Among the speakers were G. C. Johnstone, president, and Frank Barton, field man for Illinois Grain Corp.; E. L. Johnston, manager of the La Salle County Co-operative Grain Company; O. M. Kornmeyer, manager of the Penfield Elevator; and A. E. Peterson, manager of the Air-Force Conveyor Company.

50 Per Cent Loan On Farm Lands Too Much

So long as the policy of lending approximately 50 per cent of the value of land continues, it will continue to provide inadequate protection against severe price recessions, according to David L. Wickens of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The continuing nature of farm-mortgage debt requires that farmers guard against such dangers by limiting their borrowings in periods of high prices. They should not be guided by the sums lenders are willing to advance.

In 1928 owner-operated farms had nearly 59 per cent of all farm mortgage debt as compared with 38 per cent for tenant-operated farms, and less than three per cent for manager farms.

The Quality Milk Association at Rock Island, Davenport, Moline and East Moline is at work on a project to handle the surplus milk of its 800 members. J. B. Countiss, director of milk marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association, has met with representatives of the association several times and is assisting in working out the details of the plan.

Illinois Grain Corp. Third Among Regionals

National Sales Co-operative Gives Producers Control To Point of Final Sale

In spite of the fact that organized commission men have centered their opposition to co-operative marketing in Illinois and spread volumes of propaganda throughout the state to discredit farmers' marketing agencies, the Illinois Grain Corporation stands third among the 25 regional co-operatives in volume of grain handled through Farmers National Grain Corporation.

During 1931 approximately eleven million bushels of grain was marketed co-operatively through Illinois Grain Corp. At least 60 of the 102 counties in the state have used the terminal facilities of the national co-operative, sending grain from more than 200 shipping points.

Within the past eight months 13 counties have passed the 100-car mark in grain marketed co-operatively, 25 counties have sent more than 40 cars each through this agency, and 40 counties have shipped more than ten cars each.

The average volume from Illinois for the last three months is more than 600 cars a month, with each of these months higher than any other month since August, 1931. March was highest with 666 cars.

The establishment of a national selling agency removes many of the limitations that have surrounded local efforts to market co-operatively. It enables the farmer to control his product all the way from point of production to point of final sale, minimizing speculation, handling costs, and other charges so as to return a greater part of the consumer's dollar to the producer without injuring the consumer.

The farm value of American agricultural exports in the fiscal year 1930 to 1931 was the smallest in more than a decade, $696,000,000 as compared with $1,215,000,000 in the preceding 12 months covering the crop year 1929-'30.

Exports of cotton, lard, pork and hogs, wheat and flour, and unmanufactured tobacco constitute about 85 per cent of the value of all American agricultural exports.



Mildred Fritchley
Richland Co.



Dorothy Layman
Pope Co.



Angeline Painter
Henderson Co.



Norma Hicks
Greene Co.



Louise Laughead
Mercer Co.

A Few of the Girls Who Will Compete in State "Country Life Queen" Contest at the Illinois State Fair

Beauty Contest Feature Farm Bureau Day Aug. 26

37 Counties Enter State-Wide Competition To Select Country Life Queen

VISITORS at the State Fair on August 26, the date set aside as Farm Bureau Day, will have an opportunity to see winning farm girls from 37 counties compete for the title as "Country Life Queen of Illinois."

A similar contest with 10 counties competing was held last year before a crowd which filled the Farm Bureau tent to capacity.

"If the increased interest in the counties as shown by the number of county contests is a true criterion, we expect this feature to be one of the high spots of the day," declared V. Vaniman who has charge of the contest.

More than 600 girls entered the county contests last December for the privilege of representing their respective counties in the state contest. Entrants were judged on beauty, poise, personality, style, accomplishments, and character. One of the requisites is that contestants be members of Farm Bureau families or members of families holding policies in Country Life Insurance Companies.

The state contest is being planned as a part of the activities at the Farm Bureau tent on the fair grounds. The location of the tent will be the same as last year, south and east of the race track.

The tent will be provided with plenty of chairs for visitors, a free check room, and other facilities. The I. A. A. and associated companies will have displays showing their activities and progress during the year. Most of the officers, directors, and staff members of the I. A. A. will be in Springfield on Farm Bureau day.

Winners in the county contests, who will enter the state competition, are as follows:

Rowena Stevenson, Bond county; Irene Hill, Boone; Bernita Kurzweg, Champaign; Anna Homann, Coles; Laura Schoenbeck, Cook; Marian McConaghie, DeKalb; Robilee Coad, Edwards; Evelyn Loy, Effingham; Lucille Duffey, Gallatin; Norma Hicks, Greene; Angeline Painter, Henderson; Evelyn McNeil, Henry; Maude M. Bonnett, JoDaviess; Thelma Reeder, Johnson; Dorothy Woolsey, Knox; Leona Bloom, Lake; Rita Downs, Lee; Mildred Fischer, Livingston; Ruth Andreas, McHenry; Nora Michel, Marion; Louise Laughead, Mercer; Myrtle Ruhl, Monroe; Ruth Whitlock, Montgomery; Marjorie Wilmot, Peoria; Martha V. Hawthorne, Piatt; Vera Riley, Pike; Dorothy Layman, Pope; Mildred Fritchley, Richland; Ernestine Gifford, Rock Island; Ruth Whitacre, Shelby; Bernell Emmerich, St. Clair; Mabel Oertley, Stark; Rose Ann Pero, Washington; Clara Clark, Wayne; Mary Olive Ridenour, White; Maxine Chamness, Williamson; and Mary Parks, Woodford.

W. A. Herrington, formerly farm adviser in Stephenson county, has been employed to do special work as field man for the Illinois wool pool. He will continue the work until the end of June, visiting all the counties in the wool producing area giving information and instructions to wool marketing committees and individual growers.

Illinois Farm Supply Co. Breaks Record In April

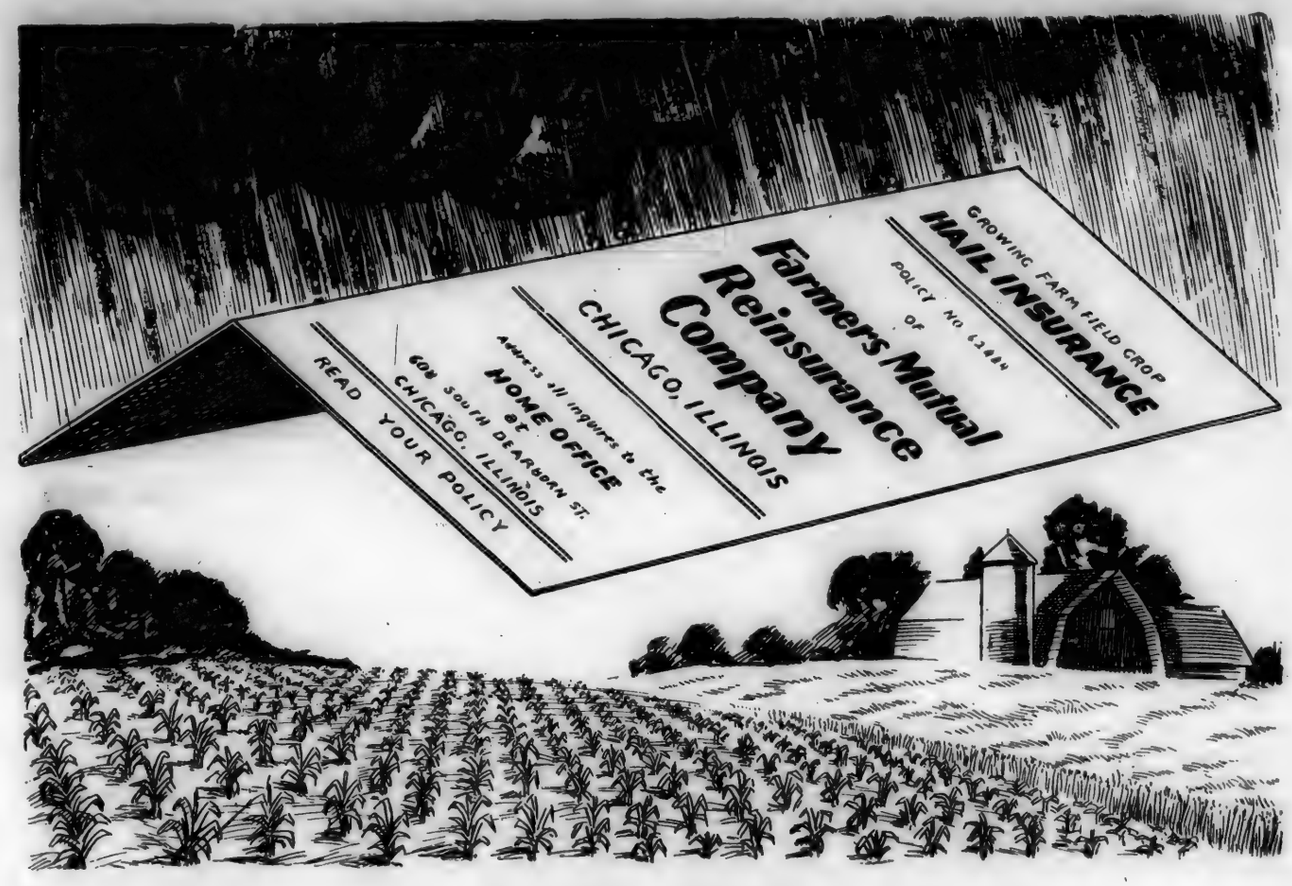
Illinois farmers during the month of April purchased more than five and one-half million gallons of petroleum products, or more than 700 carloads, through the Illinois Farm Supply Company, central buying agency for the 52 co-operative service companies in the state.

This is the largest volume of any month in the five years the company has operated, all commodities showing an increase over the corresponding month in previous years.

Gasoline sales were 3.6 per cent higher than in any previous April, kerosene sales 29.1 per cent better, tractor and burner fuel 449.9 per cent, and lubricating oil 5.5 per cent.

The gallonage of all petroleum products handled during the first eight months of the present fiscal year exceeds the volume for the same period last year by a substantial margin. The volume during the last eight months was more than the entire gallonage during the fiscal years of 1929 and 1930. This indicates that farmers are realizing more and more the economic value of co-operative purchasing as a means of reducing production costs.

The Egyptian Service Company, with headquarters at Salem, began operations the middle of May with four trucks working in Marion county and adjacent territory. Vermilion County Service Company has been incorporated, a manager employed, and property leased in Danville for the installation of bulk station equipment.



LIKE A ROOF *over your Growing Crops....*

.... is a HAIL INSURANCE policy in the Farmers Mutual

More than 50 hail storms wiped out farm crops in Illinois last year. Thousands of dollars worth of growing corn, small grains, soybeans, were destroyed. In many cases the work and investment of an entire season were lost.

Are you willing to bet that hail will not come your way this year? Why take the risk when at small cost—30 per cent less— you can take out a policy in your own company. Only a small deposit with application. You pay the balance Oct. 1 when the crop is produced.

During the last three years hail insurance on corn and small grains has cost only $20 per thousand . . . slightly higher for soybeans. An additional five per cent discount will be given this year on premiums paid when due. Fair and prompt adjustments based on actual percentage loss.

Also fire, windstorm, and tornado insurance on farm buildings and property. We reinsure local mutuals for all or any part of acceptable risks.

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE CO.
608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago

Mail The Coupon for Full Information

I am interested in hail insurance on growing corn, oats, wheat, barley, soybeans. (Check which crops.)
Send me your folder giving further details.

Name .....

Address .....

County .....

Yale Prof. Advocates Swing To Income Tax

Intangible Property Should Pay Its Share and Lighten Burden On Real Estate

FIFTY-THREE per cent of the revenue of cities of more than 30,000 population is produced by the tax upon real property, according to Professor T. S. Adams of Yale University. Nearly two-thirds of the revenue of the average city comes from the general property tax, more than four-fifths of which is laid upon real property including land and buildings.

Nineteen per cent of the real property tax comes from land and 34 per cent from buildings.

"With real estate carrying its present burden, and with tangible personal property taxed as recommended, there can be no justification for the complete exemption of securities and other intangibles in the hands of individual investors," Prof. Adams says. *"Intangible property should be taxed upon the basis of income at a rate not to exceed six per cent as an adjunct of the personal income tax."*

A tax of this kind is effective in Massachusetts. A progressive personal income tax is recommended as a major remedy for the present undue concentration of taxes upon real estate. "In Massachusetts the present income tax produced $28,000,000 in 1929 or 7.69 per cent of the total taxes collected. In New York it yielded $84,000,000 or 7.83 per cent of the total tax bill. *But the state income tax should be made much more productive than at present.* To accomplish this it will be necessary to make personal exemptions lower, and the rates on moderate incomes higher than in most of the state income taxes now in force."

Phosphate Sales

In spite of low farm prices ground rock phosphate is moving into Illinois from the phosphate mines of Tennessee. Twelve cars were shipped out in one week in April, according to J. C. Lowman in charge of weighing and inspection at the mines.

Uncle Ab says there are times when the intelligent listener excels the intellectual talker.

Hyde Cites Needs For A Prosperous Agriculture

Emergency measures dealing directly with agriculture are not necessary, Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde stated May 16, United States Dairy reports. Markets for farm products, he said, are the real need. This may be accomplished only by restoration of business and agriculture by the use of credits available through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other federal agencies which are ready for these functions as soon as business emerges from its frightened condition.

He said the federal government has laid the foundation for the recovery of agriculture and industry and the actual use of immense reservoirs of credit is all that is needed now. He said bankers are afraid to lend and borrowers are afraid to obtain loans to finance their projects.

Four things only are required to make agriculture prosperous, according to Hyde, "and three of these have been provided." They are the tariff, Federal Farm Board, organization of farmers, and the land utilization policy. The last of these would have prevented the present extreme depression of agriculture if it had been applied 10 years ago, he said.

Investigate Telephone Rates In La Salle Co.

The telephone committee of the La Salle County Farm Bureau has been very active during the past few weeks investigating rates. At a recent meeting it was disclosed that the increasing number of telephones being removed was making it more expensive for other subscribers and at the same time was making the phone less valuable.

It was decided that the committee should make an investigation to determine how much the telephone companies could reduce their rates. Sub-committees were appointed to secure information about different companies. As shown by a summary, costs varied from $1.35 to $2.25 per month.

The committee also discussed the advisability of working with the mayors of the various cities and securing their opinions as to the number of phones removed and the sentiment as to rates.

Vaccinate Pigs While Young and Save Money

The eight per cent increase in anti-hog cholera serum and virus purchased through the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association during the first three months of 1932 over the corresponding period a year ago is not as great as it should be under present conditions, according to Ray E. Miller, director of livestock marketing.

"Considering the fact that farmers can now vaccinate their own hogs at a lower cost than at any time in history, they should take advantage of this opportunity to insure their herds against cholera," Miller said.

"If we are to profit by the experience of 1931, when serious outbreaks of the disease appeared in practically every section of the state, we must vaccinate while the pigs are young and light. Last year many farmers waited until cholera broke out in their own herd or in a neighbor's herd before they did anything. The result was a higher cost of vaccination and in many cases heavy losses.

"Spring pigs which have not yet been vaccinated should be given attention as soon as possible, as delay will mean extra cost. Practically all the Farm Bureaus have reduced the price of serum an average of from five to 15 cents per hundred cubic centimeters since last year. The fact that hogs are selling at a very low price, thus seriously reducing the farm income, is all the more reason why farmers should not jeopardize their income by not vaccinating."

Can Handle All '32 Wool

The National Wool Marketing Corporation is prepared to handle the entire wool production of the United States for 1932, the growers' co-operative with 35,000 members announced recently.

Ample funds, warehousing facilities, and experienced personnel for financing and efficient handling have been provided.

"Acceptances by the growers of offers which ignore entirely present tariff protection will, therefore, not be necessary," L. W. Elliott, executive vice-president, declared. "The wool remaining from 1931 will be marketed to orderly mill demand as in the past, having in mind the protection of values."

Break Ground For New World's Fair Ag. Building

Illinois Men Have Prominent Part In Century of Progress Ceremonies

THE development of agriculture from the period of the ox-drawn wooden plow to the period of the huge power-drawn plow, capable of doing fifty times as much work as the primitive implement, was shown in a pageant May 20 at the ground breaking ceremonies for the Century of Progress agricultural building to be erected in Chicago in the near future. The building will be located on the island south of the new Adler Planetarium, on the south Grant Park lake front.

Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, gave a short address on the hopes and purposes of agriculture, and explained the pageantry illustrating the four periods. Mr. Smith was introduced by Charles S. Peterson, vice-president of the Century of Progress Exposition.

The periods were represented by the old ox-plow, the mule-drawn steel plow, the sulky plow, and the modern gang plow.

The first period—agriculture a century ago—was dramatized by Dr. W. A. Bitting of the Century of Progress driving a team of Connecticut oxen harnessed to an eighteenth century plow loaned for the occasion by A. Watson Armour of Chicago.

News-reel cameras clicked and an amused twitter went up in the audience of several hundred spectators as the crude plow skimmed the crust of the ground scarcely making a scratch.

Mr. Smith explained that the plow was built in 1750 and was first used by James Armour at Quobbin, Mass. It has been handed down from generation to generation, its present owner being the fifth to own it.

Frank I. Mann, pioneer farmer of Gilman, Iroquois county, Illinois, illustrated the second period by plowing a furrow with a span of mules and the original wood beam steel bottom plow, commonly known as the walking plow. It was the first plow manufactured in the plow factory of William Parlin of Canton, Illinois, in 1847.

Mr. Mann, widely known as an authority on practical farming and the use of fertilizers, has lived on the same farm for 71 years.



Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, giving address at ground breaking ceremonies of the Century of Progress Agricultural Building to be erected in Chicago.

The third period was portrayed by Eugene D. Funk of McLean county, Illinois, with the original sulky plow introduced into this country more than sixty years ago, drawn by three champion Clydesdale horses. Mr. Funk is the third generation of his family to operate the same farms, the family having owned these lands for a full century.

The final development was illustrated by Harvey J. Sconce, agricultural director of the Century of Progress. Mr. Sconce drove a tractor drawing a modern gang plow. He is also the third generation of his family to operate the Fairview Farm at Sidell, Vermilion county, Illinois. The farm has been in possession of his family for 101 years.

"I am convinced," said Mr. Smith, "that this Exposition will bring home not only to those who are fortunate enough to attend, but to those who read of its greatness, the gigantic proportions of America and its wonderful development in all fields of agriculture and industry."

Livestock Shippers And Railroad Men At Macomb

WHAT can the railroads do to improve the handling of livestock to hold this business against growing competition from trucking?

This question formed the background of a nine-county meeting with I. A. A. and C. B. & Q. railroad representatives at Macomb May 19.

The livestock shippers asked for a modification of the rule governing charges on mixed shipments, requesting that provision be made for permitting stop-over privileges to complete loadings. Unless substantial improvement is made in handling livestock by rail more business will be diverted to trucks, farmers told the railway men.

The matter of extending transit privileges at concentration points—which means providing one through rate from original shipping point to terminal market where livestock is unloaded and reshipped at a concentration point—also was considered. Organized livestock shippers want transit privileges on all livestock including mixed shipments.

"This matter is just as important to the railroads as to the producers," said L. J. Quasey, director of transportation. "Shippers are no longer in the position of having to beg for better service. If railroads don't meet the situation of growing competition from trucks they must suffer the consequences. It is encouraging to note that the carriers are doing more to accommodate the shipper than ever before."

The adjustment of rates from western Illinois points to points east of Buffalo also came up for discussion. The railroads can bring about such changes and improvements by recommending them to the Interstate Commerce Commission and securing the approval of this body.

Farm advisers and livestock shipping association representatives in McDonough, Adams, Warren, Mercer, Knox, Henry, Fulton, Schuyler, and Hancock counties attended the meeting. L. J. Quasey, and Ray E. Miller represented the I. A. A. Traffic and operating officials from the C. B. & Q. participated.



J. B. McCann is the new head of the Farm Bureau insurance service in Clark county. C. W. Espy is the new general agent in Hancock county. He has recently been with Ruhm Phosphate, but prior to that he was a successful special agent in White county.

Marion Stiles of Winnebago county is one of the most successful women agents of Country Life, according to L. A. Williams, manager. During April she won an electric clock for her high standing in business written.

The leading counties for business during the first four months of 1932 are as follows: Cook $251,000; Livingston $179,500; Henry $160,500; Winnebago $151,000; Bond $148,000; Lake $121,500; McDonough $116,000; Champaign $115,000; DeKalb $106,500; and Effingham $98,500.

Country Life has written an average of $1,000,000 a month in insurance for the first four months of 1932. Its assets have increased more than 25 per cent since the first of the year; its surplus is increasing every month; and its mortality rate is lower than in 1931.

H. O. Henry, president of the General Agents' Club, is on the verge of going over the top for his fourth consecutive quota, according to Larry Williams. He has made several times his yearly quota each year since he started in Effingham county in 1929.

Know A Good Slogan?

Members of the 95 county Farm Bureaus in Illinois are invited to take part in the search being conducted by Bureau Farmer this month for a national Farm Bureau membership slogan.

A cash prize of $10 is offered for the best slogan, $5 for the second, and $1 each for the next five.

Slogans must be original and must not exceed 20 words. They will be judged on originality, cleverness, thought content, wording, legibility, and neatness. They must be mailed by midnight, June 15, to the Farm Bureau Membership Slogan Contest, 58 East Washington street, Chicago.

Hail Insurance Coming In, Several Storms Reported

A number of policies have already been issued by the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company insuring growing crops against hail, according to J. H. Kelker, manager.

Several hail storms have been reported in Illinois within the past few weeks, and farmers are being urged to take out hail insurance early.

"There is nothing to be gained by waiting until later in the summer to get this protection," he said. "Crops are getting up to the stage where hail can do serious damage. Now is the best time to insure, for delay only means an unnecessary risk. This insurance costs the same amount in the middle of the summer as it costs now. The farmer might as well get the benefit of the entire season's protection."

These policies are in effect from the time the crop gets two joints out of the ground until September 20 or until the crop is harvested in case this occurs before September 20.

Lawrence Farm Bureau Buys a House and Lot

The Lawrence County Farm Bureau office was moved from the court house at Lawrenceville May 11 to its new home at 1320 W. Dubois street, which was purchased recently. The house has been repaired and remodeled and a small warehouse placed on the lot. One room of the new office will be used by the Rich-Law Service Company and one by the insurance service department of the Farm Bureau.

The house and lot cost $1,000, and the repairs and remodeling about $500 or $600, according to Farm Adviser H. C. Wheeler. "You can see by these figures that it is not very elaborate," he said, "but it will serve until such a time as we can afford further changes."

The Farm Bureau office has been located in the court house since 1920 when the Lawrence County Farm Bureau first began work.

Uncle Ab says ideas are like plants: once planted they must be cultivated and nourished if they are to bear their best fruits.

W. T. Martindale Dies Following Auto Accident

Directed Organization Work For American Farm Bureau Federation

Injuries incurred in an automobile accident while attending to Farm Bureau business proved fatal to W. T. Martindale, A. F. B. F. field service director, Friday, May 20. Funeral services were held at Indianapolis Monday, May 23.

The accident occurred May 2, while Mr. Martindale, in company with Harold Nevins, Indiana Farm Bureau insurance director, was driving to Bloomington, Ill.

One mile west of Brownsburg, Ind., a car coming towards them skidded on a wet pavement as it rounded a curve, directly in front of the car carrying the two Farm Bureau officials.

Mr. Martindale was hurled through the windshield of his car, suffering a broken knee, broken ribs, a broken nose, sprained wrists, severe lacerations and internal injuries. He was removed to his home in Indianapolis and later taken to the Methodist hospital in that city where death occurred.

Mr. Martindale entered the employ of the A. F. B. F. April 1, 1931, after several years of active service as organization director of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation. Within a month after assuming his new duties, he organized the Arkansas Farm Bureau and gave it the necessary initial inspiration which has developed it into a going concern. Since then he had actively prosecuted a carefully mapped out campaign for organization development in other states in the Middle West, the South, and the East. When death called him he was preparing to participate in a membership drive in Vermont.

Mr. Martindale spoke at a number of County Farm Bureau annual meetings in Illinois during the past year. He also addressed the Organization-Publicity conference during the last I. A. A. convention in Rockford. His energy, and devotion to the cause of farm organization were outstanding. His loss will be felt keenly by many friends and associates.

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FARM BUREAU'S 20th ANNIVERSARY

SPECIAL RE-DEDIC

The Illinois Agricultur

RECO

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JUN 28 1932
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

NUMBER 6 JUNE 25, 1932—EXTRA

STATE-WIDE DEMONSTRA

LAUNCH DRIVE AT DECATUR FOR EMERGENCY PRICE-RAISING BILL

3000 Farm Bureau Leaders Demand Congress Stay in Session Until Something Effective Is Done

DECATUR, ILL., June 17.—With the battle cry, "prosperity in America must begin on the farm" more than 3000 Farm Bureau delegates representing every organized Illinois county thundered their unanimous approval and determination to move forward in a mammoth July 4th demonstration throughout Illinois in a meeting held in the Armory here today.

Like the minute men of '76 who left their plow handles on a moment's notice to free their country from the yoke of oppression, came this loyal group of leaders from the cornfields of Illinois rallying to an emergency call to help free their industry and the country from the yoke of depression.

The meeting which was called secretly "to consider matters of vital importance to agriculture" took on the appearance of a great party convention when pasteboard banners bearing the name of each county, were raised aloft by the delegates. The meeting launched a drive for emergency farm price improvement legislation, which President Earl C. Smith explained had been introduced only two days before by Congressman Henry T. Rainey, majority leader in the House, at the request of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"This meeting and demonstration may well be a 'Boston Tea Party' of American agriculture as well as a July 4th celebration," said Clifford V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer who was cheered to the echo when introduced as a great champion of agriculture and friend of farmers, by President Smith.

"This emergency bill, if enacted, will operate for one year only," explained Mr. Smith. "It will raise farm prices within 15 days after its enactment. Its purpose is to make the tariff effective on farm products, to raise domestic prices to the world price plus the tariff."

A thunderous "Go" was the response from 3000 voices when the I. A. A. president asked if he should go to Washington Monday to fight for the enactment of the emergency legislation. "Then go home, write your Congressmen and tell them to stay in Washington until something effective is done to lift agriculture out of the depression," he replied.

"Let us sidetrack all other meetings and enterprises between now and July 4, make this demonstration a success, get this bill enacted by congress, and maybe we'll have something to celebrate after all," he said.

Reviewing the efforts of Farm Bureau leaders to secure price-improvement legislation, Mr. Smith told of arriving in Washington on May 23 to prevail on congress to do something.

Blame Each Other

"We went to the Republicans and they laid the blame on the Democrats," he said. "When we went to the Democrats they blamed the Republicans, so we got the leaders from both parties into one room and told them what farmers were up against and what had to be done."

In that appeal to Congress the farm leaders set out a program with three salient features:

1—That funds be provided for the disposal of accumulated crop surpluses.

2—Passage of emergency legislation having for its purpose immediate price improvement for basic crops.

3—Establishment of a legitimate and effective control of future crop surpluses.

"The Illinois downstate delegation promised solid suport for these three points," Mr. Smith said.

"After conferring with leaders in both parties in Washington we were asked to draft our own solution of our problems.

"We have done so and Wednesday Congressman Rainey introduced into Congress a bill that, if passed, will give us relief within 15 days. If you men will fight for that bill as I know you are capable of fighting, we will be out of the woods in a hurry."

What It Provides

This bill provides for the emergency, only, as follows:

1—That the Secretary of Agriculture shall proclaim at once what percentage of this year's crop of wheat, hogs and cotton is needed for home consumption.

2—That any farmer selling wheat shall present his weight certificate to an agent of the Secretary of Agriculture in his county and shall receive a negotiable certificate for that percentage of his grain that the secretary's estimate declares will be consumed at home on the basis of the tariff, or 42 cents for wheat.

3—That an excise tax of 42 cents per bushel be levied on the processing of wheat, the tax to go into the government fund to redeem the negotiable grain certificates.

Will Raise Price

That in brief is the plan, Mr. Smith explained. The same system applies to hogs and cotton. It is designed to raise the price of farm products on the domestic market to a point equal to the tariff imposed on them.

"It will raise the price of wheat above the current price level to the amount of the tariff on wheat, which is 42 cents a bushel," he explained. "It will not disturb the present marketing system in any way. The processors of wheat will pay the excise tax. Whatever the price the farmer receives for wheat going into domestic consumption, he will be paid the additional price on his negotiable certificates. Wheat moving into export will not be taxed.

"We could not specify all grains and all crops. But if wheat, hogs and cotton prices are raised other commodity prices will follow. This bill is very simple. All we have to do is put it over."

Purpose Kept Secret

Friday's meeting was one of the most remarkable ever conducted at Decatur. Its purpose kept secret, the call was issued Wednesday to Farm Bureau leaders and directors, and representatives of the various enterprises fostered by the Illinois Agricultural association.

Large placards expressing the needs and wants of farmers brought a tremendous response of approval when paraded up and down the aisles of the armory before the opening of the meeting.

"Give Us a Price and We'll Buy the Nation Back to Prosperity," said one huge sign. "Bring Back the Dollar of 1926," said another, and "Higher Prices the Way to Recovery," advised a third, while a fourth asserted, "Taxes Must Come Down." The theme of the meeting was expressed in "Prosperity for America Begins with The Farmer."

"We are here to do what the national Republican convention failed to do," C. V. Gregory, Prairie Farmer editor, explained to the crowd that had given him a tumultuous greeting as he was introduced by Mr. Smith. "To consider the serious situation in which we find ourselves.

"Only twice before, at Valley Forge and at Gettysburg, has the nation faced the peril it faces in this year of 1932. Here in this meeting may be the turning point."

Gregory Cheered

Mr. Gregory was cheered to the echo by men who had left their homes, some of them, before 4 o'clock Friday morning from far northern and southern reaches of the state. Appearance of groups of men on the streets at an early hour in the day, obviously strangers, and their increasing numbers started questions flying from mouth to mouth in the business district.

No one knew why they were here and they did not know themselves, beyond the fact that something important was portending. By 11:30 o'clock, the hour the meeting was called, the big armory was filled, the main floor with its folding chairs and the bleacher seats against the walls.

In the meantime, the board of directors and officers of the association were in session in the Hotel Orlando.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

THE SPIRIT OF '76



PROCLAMA

Three thousand County Farm Bureau leaders ignated Monday, July 4, 1932 as a day when farme cities of every community are urged to unite and reded bly toward restoring the economic independence of A prosperity of the nation.

Let us all gather on that day in our respective land, to pledge our best efforts in bringing about an and national welfare.

The nation is now stagnating in the grip of fea and low prices, such as this generation has never befor ture, long out of balance with other industries, has re and falling to its economic level.

It is now generally recognized that prosperity fo Higher farm prices must lead the way to recovery. T ization as through organization alone can we speak lou must stand shoulder to shoulder on a sound basis and forward to the goal. The principles of fairness and fought are in the balance.

Let's have a coalition of the farmers and citizen make July 4 ring with the spirit and courage neces justice, and independence.

Earl

Il

4-H Club Boys and Girls To Be In Parade

More than 5,000 4-H Club boys and girls are expected to appear in the July 4th DEDICATION DAY parades scheduled in every Illinois county.

Four-H Club floats and marchers will be given a prominent place. In several counties 4-H Club membership runs up into the hundreds and the various units themselves will make a colorful exhibition. The 4-H colors, green and white, will be much in evidence. An added attraction will be the prizes to be awarded at every county celebration. Thousands of children of Farm Bureau members not enlisted in 4-H Club work, likewise, will take part in the parade.

Ask Charter Members To Take Part In Program

Charter members of their respective County Farm Bureaus will be requested to march as a select group in the 4th of July parades. Among these will be many of the early leaders of the Farm Bureau movement in Illinois. It will include that substantial group who founded the I. A. A. on its present basis in Peoria, 1919 when they signed $100 notes underwriting the expense of an executive secretary, a staff, and a headquarters prior to the organization campaign year.

All of these notes were to their signers uncash many are now treasured possessions. In this group men as Uncle Joe Fulkers Holmes, John Gummershe B. Culp, Henry T. Marsha Hill, G. C. Johnstone, L. E. John P. Stout, and others.

Board Unanimous In Dedication Da

Aroused over the plight culture and the need for ing a fighting spirit, cour faith through these tryin the Board of Directors of A. voted unanimously on to recommend to the Farm membership of the state suitable DEDICATION D celebration be staged on Ju

"Only by standing sho shoulder can farmers hope many of their problems," director. "Only through o effort can agriculture n needs known and its voic where there is power and a to bring about farm impro

It was with this thought that the directors voted mously pledging their ef work for a successful rede to the cause for which th Bureau movement was org

Extra editions.
(1932) June 25 and July here.
(1933) Oct. 6 here.
(1934) July here N.G.

DICATION ISSUE
The tural Association
CORD



2—EXTRA EDITION VOLUME 10

RATION CALLED JULY 4th

T OF '76 IN 1932



LAMATION

reau leaders in state-wide assembly have des- when farmers and their friends in the towns and nite and rededicate their efforts in patriotic assem- endance of American agriculture and with it the

ur respective counties to renew our faith in the ging about an early improvement in farm prices

he grip of fear, frozen credit, debt, unemployment, as never before witnessed. The condition of agricul- ustries, has resulted in these other groups toppling

prosperity for America must begin on the farm. o recovery. The main essential is thorough organ- n we speak loud enough to be heard and heeded. We und basis and with militant determination move fairness and justice for which our forefathers

ers and citizens of every community in Illinois and ourage necessary to restore economic freedom,

Earl C. Smith
President
Illinois Agricultural Association

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ese notes were returned signers, uncashed, and ow treasured family In this group are such cle Joe Fulkerson, Z. M. hn Gummershe mer, A. enry T. Marsha l, A. A. Johnstone, L. E. irdsall, out, and others.

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over the plight of agri- the need for maintain- ing spirit, cour ge, and gh these trying times, of Directors of the I. A. nanimously on June 13 end to the Farm Bureau p of the state that a EDICATION DAY and be staged on July 4. y standing sho lder to n farmers hope to solve heir problems," aid one Only through o ganized agriculture m ake its wn and its voice heard e is power and a thority out farm improv ement." ith this thought in mind directors voted unani- dging their ef orts to successful rede dication se for which th e Farm vement was orga nized.

Prairie Farmer and WLS Join in Movement

Prairie Farmer and its radio station WLS along with local newspapers and organizations in downstate counties are joining in commemorating July 4 as Dedication Day when citizens of every community will unite in pledging their best efforts toward accomplishing the objects of the movement.

In its issue of June 25 Prairie Farmer will pay tribute to organized agricultural effort and what farmers have accomplished by working together. News of the July 4 demonstration will be broadcast daily from station WLS, station WJJD, and others in Chicago and downstate. Many counties will have special organization issues of local newspapers appropriate to the occasion in making July 4 a memorable occasion in the history of Illinois agriculture.

Affiliated co-operatives and associated organizations are all co-operating in the July 4 celebration. Representatives of Country Life Ins. Co., the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Ins. Co., Illinois Farm Supply Co., the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co., and others will be active in preparations for the demonstration and big parade on the final day.

The Farmer Must Lead The Nation Back To Prosperity

PLAN PARADE AND CELEBRATION FOR EVERY ORGANIZED COUNTY

Restore Farmer's Buying Power And Prosperity Will Return to America. Re-dedicate Efforts to Agriculture

A state-wide demonstration with a parade on July 4 in every county of Illinois was unanimously voted at a meeting of more than 3000 Farm Bureau leaders representing every county at Decatur, Friday, June 17.

While the big celebration falls on the 20th Anniversary of the Farm Bureau in Illinois it is to be more than an anniversary celebration. It will be a militant demonstration of the farmers of Illinois rededicating their efforts in behalf of their industry, agriculture, on which the prosperity of the nation depends.

As the farmers of 1776 united in that historical fight for independence and freedom from political oppression, so will farmers of 1932 unite for economic independence to restore the farmer's buying power and so lead the nation back to better times.

Organized farmers have pleaded in vain for more than 10 years to arouse the nation to the plight of agriculture. Repeatedly farm representatives have told the president, the Congress, and the industrial East that the nation could not continue prosperous with a declining agriculture.

One Year Only

The Farm Bureau's demand for effective legislation to establish an American price for farm products when industry was enjoying unheralded prosperity went unheeded. Flushed by success and prosperity resulting from a wide foreign outlet for products of American factories, manufacturers forgot their old customer, the American farmer. Much of this foreign demand was created with American capital, through tremendous foreign bond issues purchased by American citizens. Many of these are now in default, and American investors have lost millions of dollars. No longer has American industry its old customer, the farmer, to fall back on, and so the condition of agriculture has dragged down the whole economic structure to its own level.

Restore Buying Power

American prosperity must begin on the farm. Restore the farmer's buying power through an uplift in prices and the unemployed will be put back to work. Make the tariff effective on farm products. Remove the weight of accumulated crop surpluses from the market and agriculture will lead the way out of hard times. Establish an honest dollar and farm mortgages will be paid and confidence in government restored.

To this cause will Illinois farmers and citizens in rural communities assemble and dedicate themselves on Independence Day. The program for Dedication Day will be similar in every county. There will be some variations from county to county made necessary by other local plans for celebrating July 4.

Music by local bands to start the day, registration at a designated place of all new members and Farm Bureau members in good standing, of all children of Farm Bureau members and of 4-H Club members is provided for in the plan submitted to each county. The lineup for the parade will take place after registration. Marchers will carry banners heralding the aims and ideals of the demonstration, announcing the goal of the movement. Floats will be placed in order with plenty of space in the line of march between. Every Farm Bureau member and his family is asked to take part in the demonstration and march or drive the family car in the parade.

Prize Contests

At the given hour the parade will start moving from a designated point with Farm Bureau directors and other local officials in the reviewing stand. Prize contest announcements will be made locally so that all may compete for the awards.

It is contemplated that the parade will last until shortly after the noon hour when the celebration will adjourn for picnic dinner.

The afternoon program in most counties will include introduction of Farm Bureau and local officials to be followed by prayer and by a public address, speaker to be furnished by the I. A. A. Many counties represented at Decatur plan to light a spectacular bonfire where enemies of agriculture such as Low Farm Prices, Unjust Taxes, Poisonous Propaganda, Unfaithful Public Servants, Old Man Indifference and others will be burned in effigy. Awarding of attendance prizes will be left for the last event of the day.

ELABORATE FLOATS IN BIG PARADE

Colorful parades with floats and banners illustrating the aims and objects of organized farmers, will be a high point in the July 4 DEDICATION DAY ceremonies throughout rural Illinois.

Complete plans and illustrations for five major floats have been made up by a professional designer.

One float recommended for the demonstration will illustrate 4-H Club work with four leaf clovers labeled "Heart, Head, Hand, Health." On the side of the float appear the words "For Better Farm Life."

Another illustrating the tax problem displays the statement "Property Carries 90 Per Cent of the Burden." On the side of the float are the words "Organize—Equalize the Burden." A large weight labeled "Taxes" is suspended on a long pole with a farmer in the rear carrying the bulk of the load while two other gentlemen in front illustrating income and intangible wealth carry the light end.

One float shows a man trying to raise a large weight labeled "Farm Problems" with a block and tackle. He is tugging on the rope in vain unable to lift the load alone. Behind him stand six other men. When they all take hold of the rope, the load illustrating tax problems, marketing, representation, etc. is easily lifted. On the side of the float appear the words "Co-operation Will Win—But No *One* Can Raise it *Alone*."

A float recommended for the occasion shows a platform labeled "Organization." On the platform is a table and three chairs labeled "Industry, Labor, Agriculture." The farmer is mounting the platform to take his seat with other organized groups.

Another float carries a large dinner bell and a banner with the slogan "The Farmer's Dinner Bell is the Liberty Bell of 1932. Keep it Ringing."

The plans provide for carrying the floats on trucks. Complete blue prints have been sent out showing just how to build the scaffolding which is very simple, and how to trim and decorate the platform after its erection.

"Dedication Day" Crowd Estimated Half Million

The state-wide demonstration on DEDICATION DAY, it is estimated, will bring out from 300,000 to 500,000 people, based on early reports of counties working on the program for the day. Every effort is being made in some counties to have every farmer and his family as well as citizens of the towns and cities where parades will be held on hand to take part in and witness the program of the day.

The parade itself will be the big drawing card but the prizes, contests, music, speeches, and the opportunity for meeting friends will be attractions for many others. Such prizes as a new farm wagon which can be used with horses, truck, or tractor, a complete set of silverware, and a bicycle for children will be offered by many counties. Complete details about these will be given out by the Farm Bureau later.

The July 4th Dedication program in Illinois will be held simultaneously with Farm Bureau gatherings in other states commemorating the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*
MAX HARRELSON, *Assistant Editor*

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Alexander Legge

Others Organize, Care For Their Own Interests First

By Alexander Legge, ex-Chr. Federal Farm Board

"Perhaps the soundest advice we can give to agriculture is contained in the one word, 'Organize.'

"Properly organized, I cannot see any reason why agriculture might not go even farther than industry, inasmuch as most farm products are consumed every day and several times a day and the consumption must be fairly continuous if we are to live.

"The greatest difficulty we have to contend with, is that in some mysterious way, through legislative action or otherwise, the handicap under which agriculture is suffering, will be removed, and the position of the farmer made secure without any action on his part. My friends, this is not even a good dream. It is currently believed that dreams sometimes come true, but this one never will.

"You have one of the greatest and most representative organizations of agriculture anywhere. We need more organizations like yours. You can do almost anything when you are properly organized. If farmers don't organize, others will, and they'll take care of their own interests first.

"The agriculture of other nations has gone down largely because it lacked organization. If you are unorganized you must take what you're offered." — Alexander Legge before I. A. A. Annual Meeting, Jan. 29, 1931.

Must Cut Distribution Costs For Future Prosperity —Babson

"The keynote to future prosperity is improvement in distribution methods. Distributors must cut costs and pass along to the consumers the saving already achieved in production. Progress in production has far outstripped progress in distribution. Our distribution system, because of its high cost, is still the bottle neck which prevents the free flow of mass production which gets to the consumer. This business must attract that great potential market along the lower income classes to provide an adequate outlet for its huge producing capacity and to do this it must reduce costs. Authorities estimate that the avoidable waste in distribution is between $8,000,000,000 and $10,000,000,000 a year."—Roger W. Babson, issued June 14.

All Agricultural Groups In Illinois Pledge Co-operation

Co-operation of nearly every farm organization and co-operative in and adjoining Illinois has been secured in carrying out the statewide Dedication Day program on July 4.

The problem of providing a speaker for every county on that day is a tremendous undertaking in itself. To bring about uniformity in expressing the aims and ideals of the demonstration and the Farm Bureau movement, a carefully outlined address is being prepared, a copy of which will be supplied every speaker. Each speaker will be expected to emphasize the principles set forth in this outline, but using his own words in expressing them.

A prayer written for the occasion by one of America's outstanding clergymen is being prepared for delivery in every county on the designated day. The prayer will precede the address of the afternoon.

Among the organizations pledging their co-operation in the July 4th demonstration are the following: Prairie Farmer, State College of Agriculture, National Live Stock Marketing Association, Chicago Producers Commission Ass'n., St. Louis Producers Commission Ass'n., Peoria Producers Commission Ass'n., Illinois Live Stock Marketing Association, Illinois Grain Corporation, Pure Milk Association, Illinois Milk Producers Ass'n., McLean County Milk Producers Ass'n., Sanitary Milk Producers Ass'n., Quality Milk Ass'n., Champaign County Milk Producers Ass'n., Decatur Milk Producers Ass'n., Illinois Produce Marketing Ass'n., Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange, Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, Soybean Marketing Ass'n., American Farm Bureau Federation, and all associated companies owned and controlled by I. A. A.-Farm Bureau members.



Edw. A. O'Neal

"Job Not Finished"

"On behalf of the American Farm Bureau Federation, it is my great pleasure to extend to the Farm Bureaus and to the membership of the great state of Illinois a message of congratulation, commendation and fellowship on the occasion of this, your 20th anniversary.

"You have well demonstrated what can be accomplished by militant, aggressive, organized effort. Your accomplishments of the past are your promise for the future. Your job is not yet finished. In the stern problems of today you have the greatest opportunity and the greatest responsibility. Go forward in the creation of an institution that is truly representative of the importance of agriculture to the economic and social well-being of your state. You are the hope of the farmers of Illinois."

Signed, Edw. A. O'Neal.

THE FARM BUREAU

"The Patriot believes that the Greene County Farm Bureau is one of the best organizations ever formed in this community. It has done more to put farming on a business basis, to develop better methods of farming, to bring the farmer out of his isolation, and to encourage a coming generation of farmers and farmers' wives than all other factors combined.

"The benefits of the organization are not limited to the members alone. Every farm and every farmer in the county receive indirect benefit in the general uplift of the business. The Farm Bureau could do much more if every farmer in the county were a member. Some farmers thoughtlessly speak disparagingly of the organization and discount its efforts. Those farmers are merely standing in their own light and hindering their own progress.

"In these times it is not a question of 'Can I afford to belong to the Farm Bureau?' but 'Can I afford to stay out of it?' "—CHARLES BRADSHAW, *Editor, Carrollton Patriot.*

"AGRICULT URE



Ex-Gov. Frank O. L wden

Organization Greatest Need —Lowd

"I am more convinced than ever that organization is the greatest need of the farmers of this country," ex-Gov. Frank O. Lowden said in addressing a group of Illinois bankers some time ago.

He pointed out that the combined efficiency of the Danish farmer plus his inherent ability to organize and co-operate with his brothers, in producing and marketing his crops were responsible for the relatively happy condition of agriculture in Denmark.

"The farmer's interests are your interests and anything you can do to help them will react to your benefit and the good of the country," said Mr. Lowden. "It is more



Arthur M. Hyde

Organization, One Answer To Fa rm Problems

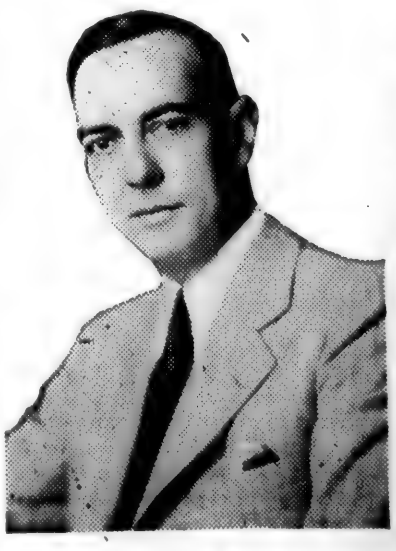
By Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture

"One general answer to farm problems is organization. Organization to control marketing, to standardize output, to eliminate waste and duplication of a marketing and distributing system, which, generally speaking, absorbs two dollars for every one dollar it returns to the farmer. Thus the farmer can approximate the position of industry, or of other groups.

"By the long arm of his own organization, the farmer can make himself felt beyond his line fences

Unorganized Farmers Hinder Solution Pr

Earl C. Smith, Pres., I. A. A. at R ckford, Jan., 19



Earl C. Smith

URE MUST BE ORGANIZED"



wden

American Farmers

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rm Problems—Hyde

of Agriculture

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Solution Problems

ckford, Jan., 1932

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"More Than A Fight For Fair Farm Prices"

Says C. V. Gregory, Editor Prairie Farmer

In staging state wide farm parades July 4th, Illinois farmers are doing more than lead a fight for fair farm prices.

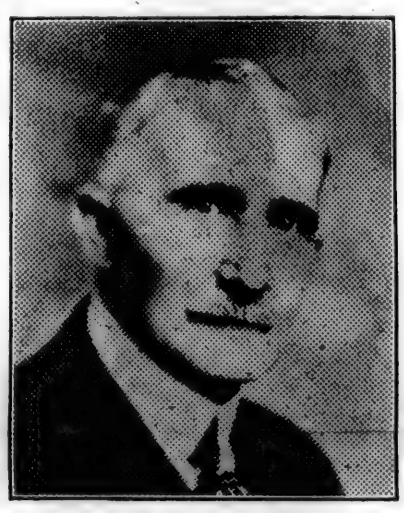
We are in the midst of a struggle in which farmers are furnishing the shock troops, but they are fighting for the rights of all the common people as well as for themselves. They are leading the fight for all people who work for a living, who want a dollar only in return for a dollar's worth of service.

It is a struggle to determine whether the common people shall continue to work for themselves, using and enjoying the things that they produce in such great abundance, or whether the nation shall be turned over to the exploiter and the spoiler.

The common people of America stand in battle array, and the God of Justice is fighting on their side. The farmers of Illinois are in the front line, confident that their organized effort will win the victory.

The great agricultural state of Illinois is fortunate in having in this time of emergency the great Illinois Agricultural Association, strongest and most ably manned state farm organization in the country. Twenty years of Farm Bureau experience in Illinois has developed leaders whose ability is unsurpassed in any field. Their services are dedicated to this fight for equality for agriculture.

When 10,000 new Farm Bureau members march in review July 4th, shoulder to shoulder with the veterans in the movement, that demonstration of loyalty and support will double the effectiveness of the leaders. Under the flag of the Farm Bureau the farmers of Illinois July 4th will start the march to victory.



Sam H. Thompson

"Efficient Production Alone Not Enough"

Sam H. Thompson

Future progress of agriculture depends today more than at any time in the history of our country on strong organization of farmers. Efficient production alone, growing more bushels per acre, breeding more and better livestock will not solve the present day problems. We must put agriculture on a sound basis. Long hours of labor, working every member of the family and practising self-denial and continually drawing out and exhausting the fertility of the soil have in the past made it possible to pay for farms. We cannot longer afford to farm that way. If we want to keep our children on the farm and continue the business, we must put agriculture on a substantial paying basis that will bring satisfactory returns, so that they can make the home and farm attractive and really worth while, for the best of men.

Organization—Only Way Farmers Can Be Effective

By George C. Jewett, Vice-chairman Congress Trust and Savings Bank

The Nation is in distress. Distress—disaster—soup kitchens—unemployment and suicides prevail through the land. Improvement must start with agriculture. This is realized and frankly admitted by the business interests of the nation. This places on the shoulders of the farmer, the nation's as well as his own welfare. It calls for and demands a militant fighting farmer and a militant fighting farm leadership. The only way the farmer can effectively fight is through organization.



Mr. Jewett

The only way the farm leader can fight is with a powerful organized backing. Without strong organized leadership, the farmer will continue in difficulty and distress, and eventually will be relegated to a peasantry class; the growth of the nation retarded and our social and civic life endangered. It is time to fully organize. It is time, too, to give farm leaders power and strength. Organization is the watchword of the hour and on it depends everything.



Clifford V. Gregory

Two Obstacles To Overcome

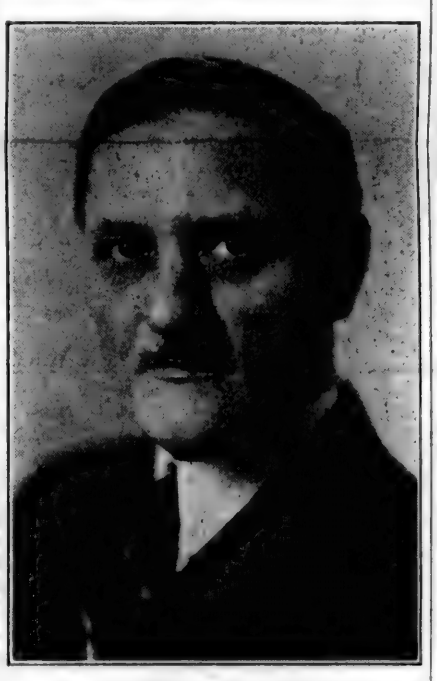
By Jas. C. Stone, Chairman Federal Farm Board

"The co-operative movement has two obstacles to overcome and protect itself against. Perhaps the more serious is that within the ranks of agriculture—apathy and indifference on the part of many farmers, who do not understand what the program means to them.

"Then there is the opposition coming from some of those who are engaged in handling farm products. This opposition is directing its fire largely against the Farm Board with such charges as 'government in business', 'price fixing', and 'setting aside the law of supply and demand', all designed to stir up public resentment against what is being done.

"I would like to suggest to you leaders in co-operative marketing and all others engaged in agriculture that you must not let the real purpose be camouflaged by such tactics. That real purpose is against farmers organizing their own marketing system. Its object is to kill co-operative marketing.

"Organized agriculture will have to make itself heard if it wishes to protect what it has gained. A most important work to be done is that of informing unorganized farmers and the public generally about the co-operative program."



Jas. C. Stone

ORGANIZATION CUTS LIMESTONE-PHOSPHATE COST

Co-operative Action Alone Makes Possible Savings To Bureau Members

Since the Limestone-Phosphate Department of the I. A. A. was organized early in 1920, a complete change has been brought about in both the methods of handling limestone and phosphate and the standard quality grades acceptable to Illinois farmers. These changes, in both cases, resulted beneficially to the purchasers.

In the cost of limestone, a continual check has been maintained on the product produced by each company cooperating with the I. A. A. and County Farm Bureaus, with the result that a valuation score card as to competitive quality was prepared, which put all agricultural limestone on the market at its own value and price according to quality, rather than permitting all grades to be sold at same price, which unduly penalized the purchaser of material of low grade where he could have purchased a higher and more satisfactory grade at no greater cost.

A Joint Service

Also, the department has continued at all times, to work in cooperation with and under advice of the authorities of the University of Illinois. The farm advisers are carrying out the latest research findings and advice of research authorities, thereby bringing about a more intelligent use of limestone, measuring the application to each acre's needs. The work of the farm advisers along this line cannot be overestimated. It has played a large part in putting Illinois in its present outstanding position in the use of agricultural limestone.

Since the inception of this department Illinois has used an annual tonnage ranging from 300,000 tons in 1920 to 925,000 tons in 1929—the largest tonnage of agricultural limestone ever used in one year by any one state. This tonnage dropped to 750,000 tons in 1930 and approximately 300,000 tons in 1931, due to the big drop in the farmer's buying power.

During the ten years the I. A. A. has had contract relations with limestone producers, Illinois has used a total tonnage of agricultural limestone amounting to approximately 6,500,000 tons. During eight years previous to the beginning of our contract relations and supervisional service, the total tonnage of agricultural limestone used in Illinois was only 1,714,000.

Lower Prices Gained

The I. A. A., through its Limestone-Phosphate Department, has kept in mind at all times, the question of price per ton on agricultural limestone, as well as the question of freight rates. Much has been accomplished with both, with the result that Illinois is today able to purchase limestone perhaps cheaper per ton than any other state, taking into consideration the question of supervisional service maintained.

It would be hard to estimate the savings in dollars and cents to the Illinois farmer due to this service. A differential in price to Bureau members has been established. During the year 1929, this saving alone amounted to $37,500. The savings represented by basic price of agricultural limestone, as compared with prices prevailing in other states, was estimated at $180,000 in 1929 alone. This differential, or discount, to Farm Bureau members during 1930 amounted to more than $30,000.

Ground Phosphate

Organized buying of ground rock phosphate began in Illinois early in 1920. A branch office of the I. A. A. limestone-phosphate department was opened at Columbia, Tennessee, in the phosphate field, on March 15, 1920. This office reported on shipments, rendered invoices, check tested, and looked after the interests of Farm Bureau members.

At that time rock phosphate was being sold on the basis of 13% phosphorus and 90% through 100-mesh screen (10,000 openings to the square inch) at a price of $10.00 to $10.25 f. o. b. mines in Tennessee. These were the best prices available, and they were based on a guarantee of buying 10,000 tons.

After further negotiations, the I. A. A. was able to contract for a minimum of 20,000 tons at a price of $7.50 per ton f. o. b. mines, in Tennessee, with the understanding and agreement that each and every car was to be sampled and analyzed by the I. A. A.'s own sampler and chemist, and the shipping company agreeing to accept settlement on the results obtained by our own chemist.

During the remaining nine months of this first year, 28,000 tons were handled through the department, a direct saving to the purchasing farmer of $2.50 to $2.75 per ton, or a total of more than $70,000.

New Plan Tried

This same method of contract dealing was maintained during the next four or five years, but it soon became evident that to produce sufficient tonnage to permit the producing companies to remain in business, would require the efforts of well-trained and highly efficient salesmen.

With this in mind, a new plan was worked out whereby the I. A. A. ceased to merchandise, but maintained a supervisional and advisory service under which basis specifications were established and each individual shipment was sampled and analyzed and reported upon to the customers by the I. A. A.'s own employees.

A small fee per ton to the I. A. A. on everything the contract companies shipped into Illinois, was agreed upon. This fee, however, did not reflect itself in a higher cost to the purchaser, as the plan had a very great bearing upon the elimination of sales resistance and the contract companies were able to sell much more phosphate per salesman and per dollar of sales expense than they were able to do otherwise.

Under this plan, which has been maintained since it was first inaugurated, tonnage began to increase, until in 1929 it reached the greatest tonnage ever supervised by the I. A. A. in any one year.

Improves Quality

At all times the I. A. A. has based its policies and activities on the latest scientific and experimental findings, until at the present time the specification for fineness is 95% through a 200 mesh sieve (40,000 openings per square inch) as compared to 90% through a 100-mesh sieve at the start. The fineness on the 100-mesh sieve continued to increase year to year until it finally averaged on all shipments more than 99% and approximately 97% through a 200-mesh. This finer grinding has increased production costs somewhat, but it has very much more increased its value to the farmer. The selling cost today is a very material factor in the price to the consumer. Increased demand for this product would tend to greatly decrease this selling cost.

During the 12 years life of the Limestone-Phosphate Department

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)

I. A. A. FIGHTS FOR AGRICULTURE

FARM CO-OPS GIVE PRODUCER BETTER PRICE

Narrows Spread Between Price Paid By Consumer and Received By Grower

Ten years ago when the tenth anniversary of the Farm Bureau in Illinois was observed there began a period of steady progress and development in co-operative marketing.

Farmers who take part in the state-wide celebration July 4 have watched this movement develop from its meagre beginning to a great system of farmer-owned and controlled co-operatives operating on a national basis and handling farm commodities in volume never before handled through a single agency, private or otherwise.

The co-operative movement in Illinois had its beginning in the formation of farmer-owned grain elevators and co-operative livestock shipping associations which operated as independent local organizations. It was not until after the depression of 1921-22 that Illinois farmers began seriously to develop machinery to control their commodities after they left the country point.

This movement led to the organization of the Producers Livestock Commission Association of East St. Louis, followed by similar sales co-operatives the next year at Chicago, Peoria, and Indianapolis. The Illinois Agricultural Association devoted much time and effort to the organization of these co-ops.

Began in 1921

About this time the I. A. A. also began making surveys to find the possibilities in marketing other commodities co-operatively. The year 1921 marks the beginning of the first state fruit and vegetable co-operative, the first co-operative milk association, and the first attempts at handling grain on the terminal markets.

At present Illinois farmers have state-wide agencies for marketing milk, vegetables, livestock, grain, soybeans, butterfat, poultry, red top seed, and other commodities. Several of these are affiliated with national marketing organizations.

More than 23,000 carloads of Illinois livestock were handled through Producers' Commission Associations or sold direct to packers during 1931. Early in the year the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association was organized to co-ordinate the work of county and district marketing associations and direct the movement of livestock to the best markets.

At the present time the state association has six county concentration points in operation and two more almost ready to open. The volume of livestock handled by these points has increased every month since last October when they started operating as units of the association.

In May the volume was nearly 3,000,000 pounds. During the eight months from October 1 to June 1 the association handled 15,309,520 pounds. The new organization is affiliated with the National Livestock Marketing Association and works in co-operation with Producers' Commission agencies.

Over 80 Members

The Illinois Grain Corporation, organized in 1930, now has over eighty member elevators as compared with 32 at the beginning of 1931. These elevators have a combined business of 14,000,000 bushels of grain annually.

Illinois Grain Corporation stands third among the 25 regional co-operatives in volume of grain handled through Farmers National Grain Corporation during the past year. At least 60 of the 102 counties in the state have used the terminal facilities of the co-operative, sending their grain from more than 200 shipping points. The average volume from Illinois for the past four months is more than 600 cars a month. In March, 666 cars were handled by the state organization.

A seven per cent dividend on preferred stock in Illinois Grain was recently paid out of the earnings of the co-operative. This is an indication that the organization is getting the support of grain growers. Deficits incurred during the organization period also have been paid off. For the first time in history farmers are organized to control their grain until it reaches the processor or consumer.

The Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange last year handled more than 1,200 cars of fruit and vegetables, selling to 200 markets in 23 states and three Canadian provinces. This is one of the oldest co-operatives in the state. It is affiliated with the National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange, recently organized with A. B. Leeper as its president and general manager. In addition to its marketing activities, the state exchange purchases supplies for fruit growers and has only recently organized a credit corporation to aid its members.

Practically every milk market in Illinois is now organized and 85 per cent of the fluid milk in the state is marketed through co-operatives. The value of co-operatives in the fluid milk industry is shown by the fact that milk was the last farm commodity to suffer price declines and even now milk is much above the level of grain, livestock, and other major commodities.

Care For Surplus

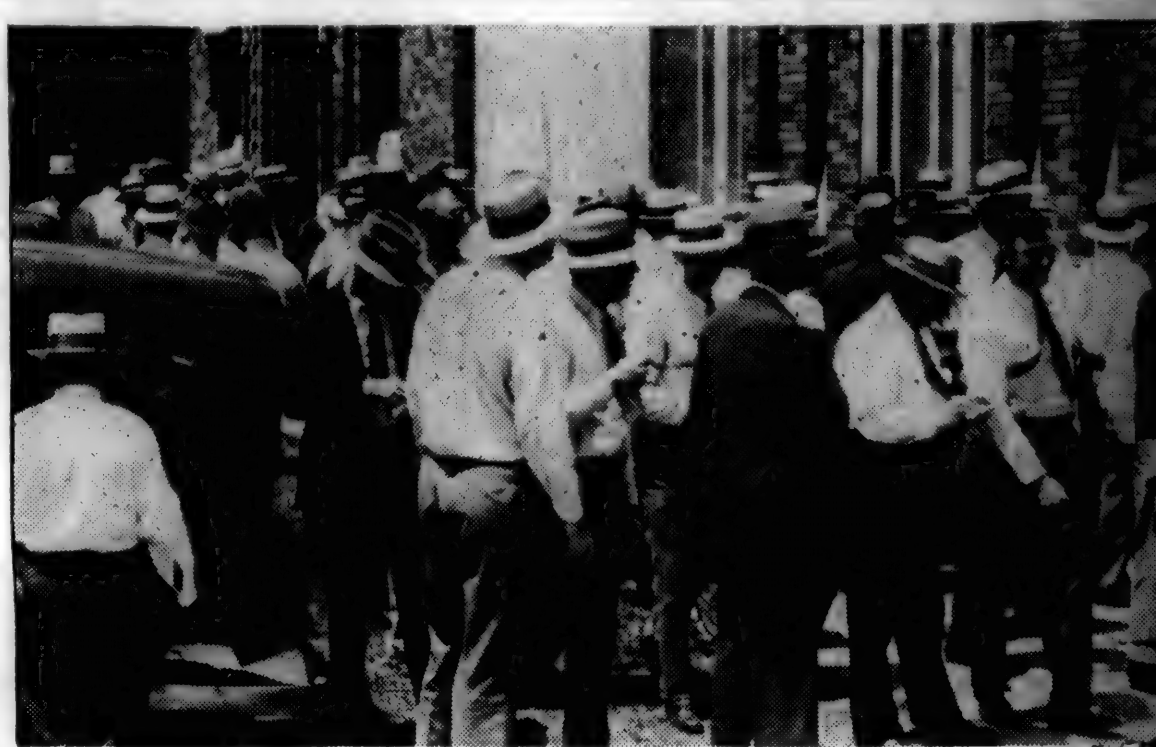
An important step is now being undertaken at Rock Island and at Peoria to take care of surplus milk by setting up creameries owned and operated by the milk co-operatives. During the past year surplus milk has created one of the major problems confronting the industry.

The Illinois Produce Marketing Association handled more than 3,000,000 pounds of butterfat during 1931 through its 48 member county associations. It is estimated by F. A. Gougler, director of produce marketing for the I. A. A., that the co-operative actually raised the price of butterfat three cents above what the price would have been without farmer organization. This means a cash return of several hundred thousand dollars, not including patronage refunds to members. Non-members as well as members receive the benefit of the improved price level.

The Soybean Marketing Association, which has just finished its second season, has handled nearly 3,000,000 bushels of soybeans at prices from three to four cents above prices paid across the state line in Indiana where soybean growers are not organized. This year the association handled a considerable volume of beans for export. About 31 counties sent soybeans through the co-operative this year. More than 4,000 growers hold memberships in the organization. Illinois produces about 40 per cent of the soybeans produced in the United States for commercial purposes, and of these the Soybean Association markets about 60 per cent.

Nearly 1,000 new members were signed up by the red-top seed co-operative, the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange in 1931, increasing the membership to 2,738. This co-operative controls a large part of the red-top grown in this country. About 90 per cent of the country's supply comes from southern Illinois where the Seed Growers Exchange is located.

INVITE YOUR NEIGHBOR TO ATTEND THE DEMONSTRATION YOUR COUNTY JULY 4



Part of the 3,000 Entering Armory at Decatur, where State-Wide Demonstration July 4th was Un Approved.



From Rockford to Cairo They Came

SAVE CASH CUT FARM COSTS BY VOLUME BUYING

Organized Purchasing of Petroleum Products Pays, Save More Than Dues

Most of the Farm Bureau members who drive to the celebrations to be held in every county in Illinois July 4 will be using oil and gas bought through their own company at an average saving of 15 per cent of what it would have cost them elsewhere.

The Illinois Farm Supply Company is an excellent example of what farmers can do to cut their production costs through organized purchasing of commodities they need. That the state company and its subsidiaries have succeeded in achieving this aim is demonstrated by their rapid growth and their substantial refunds.

April 1 was the fifth birthday of the Farm Supply Company. In 1927 it started business with ten county companies already organized and a few others in process of organization. At the end of seven months the company had 14 member companies and had handled for them 3,500,000 gallons of petroleum products. This was just a beginning.

Ranked Fifth

The state company in 1931 handled for its 47 member companies more than 33,000,000 gallons of fuel oils and lubricants. This farmer-owned company ranked fifth in gasoline sales and second in kerosene sales among the 874 licensed petroleum distributors in the state last year.

But what about the savings which the company made possible for Farm Bureau members? In 1931 more than $500,000 went back to member patrons from the county subsidiaries. This was enough to pay the Farm Bureau membership dues of every member in the counties where these companies operate. If members got no other benefit from the organization but the privilege of sharing in this enterprise they would be amply rewarded.

Three years ago there were only 16 companies associated with the state company, operating 42 bulk storage stations and approximately 100 trucks. Today there are 52 member companies, 125 bulk stations, and some 360 trucks serving the farm trade.

Yet, in spite of the rapid growth during the past few years, 1932 promises to be the greatest year for the project. During February the Farm Supply Company received orders for more than 400 cars of petroleum products, representing an increase of 19.5 per cent for volatile fuels, 22.3 per cent for lubricating oils, and 83.8 per cent for grease over the same month the preceding year.

April Big Month

More than five and one-half million gallons of these products, or something over 700 carloads, were distributed to Illinois farmers through this agency during April. During the five years the company has operated, no month has equalled this in volume. All commodities handled showed substantial increases over the corresponding month in previous years.

Gasoline sales were 3.6 better than any previous April, kerosene sales were 29.1 per cent better, tractor and burner fuel 449.9 per cent better, and lubricating oil 5.5 per cent better.

The gallonage of all petroleum products handled during the first eight months of the present fiscal year exceed the volume for the same period last year by a good margin. The volume handled during the past eight months was more than the entire gallonage handled by the company during the fiscal years of 1929 and 1930.

This increase in volume is not due entirely to the organization of the five new companies. The companies already in opera shown substantial increas ness. This indicates tha are realizing more and economic value of co-oper chasing as a means of production costs.

SURVEY SHO MONEY SA

Benefits Revealed by County Farm Bur Typical of All Co

The Carroll County Fa returned its members $25.75 in measurable ca for every membership fee recent survey reveals. The of maintaining the or was $7,704 and the cas and direct savings th services were $16,522.

This saving was reali cipally on five projects of Bureau; namely, automo ance, life insurance, products, serum, and lime amount saved in farm ta rates, co-operative mark other projects of the Fa is not included in the ab

More than $8,000 was to members as a cash ref and gas purchased thr Farm Bureau company. ing on life insurance in Bureau company was est $2,784, and on automob ance, $2,708. Comparis based on costs in nea petitive companies. T service returned $1,912 an ing on limestone obtaine the organization was $77

Savings by Townsh

In every township exce saving was more than $50 of the 14 townships, the more than $1,000. In R township, where 79 men advantage of the servi than $3,000 was returned.

Records of one of th townships in the county the returns per membe from $2 to $149, depend how much they used th services of the Farm Bur

Below are listed the sav by a number of individu at random: Roland Ar Herman Heuerman, $8.94 mobile insurance, $3.40 gas, and $14.63 on serum Bloyer and Son, $10.42 o surance and $11.52 on oil Christ Bremmer, $24.93 gas; Charles Cheeseman $21 on life insurance an oil and gas; H. L. Derrer oil and gas and $12.50 on Fritz Franklin and Son, auto insurance, $30 on ance, $36.52 on oil and $11.42 on serum; F. A. $7.04 on auto insurance, oil and gas, $78 on serum on limestone.

A Typical Count

Carroll county is not as an exceptional county Bureau work, but as a typ ty. Similar direct savin shown in every organized the state. These five servi amples of actual cash the figures are on the show exactly how eac profited by patronizing companies. The amount ing depends almost ent the amount of patrona dividual gives to these s

The indirect benefit from the tax reduction the I. A. A., from rep before rate-making and ing bodies, and from c marketing of farm prod swell the dollars and c per member to a mu figure.

THE FARMER MUS THE NATION BA PROSPERIT

URE — SAVES MEMBERS MONEY

FARM BUREAU FIGHTS TO CUT TAXES FURTHER

Tax Committees Reveal Local Districts Can Eliminate Levies Next Year

Farm Bureau members who gather in every Illinois county to take part in the state-wide demonstration July 4 will have in their minds the dramatic story of how their organization has led the fight for just taxation during the past ten years and will have at their command figures to show the dollars-and-cents value of such work.

They will also gather in their various counties with a determination to continue the fight and put across the new state-wide campaign of intelligent tax reduction now being conducted by the Farm Bureaus and Illinois Agricultural Association. County Tax Committees are now getting the facts about taxation in their own communities with an eye to reducing if not wiping out levies in the next year or two.

"Information brought to light at district tax reduction conferences held up to date indicate that many school districts have sufficient funds on hand so that substantial cuts can be made in local tax levies," John C. Watson, director of taxation, reported recently.

Can Eliminate Levies

"Members of the County Farm Bureau tax committees, many of whom are local school trustees, showed that there were sufficient funds in local treasuries to entirely eliminate tax levies for the next year or two and still remain on a cash basis," he said.

Watson reported that the local tax reduction program is being accepted enthusiastically over the state and that tax committees are already taking steps to secure full information before proceeding further.

"While the results of this inquiry cannot be measured until late summer or early fall," said Mr. Watson, "the outcome so far looks encouraging. We believe it will result in a substantial reduction in general taxes on property without impairing any necessary or essential public services.

"The state-wide investigation growing out of the appointment of county and township Farm Bureau tax committees has for its goal tax reduction without creating or increasing public debt, but if possible with reductions in existing debts," Mr. Watson said.

"There is no intent in this survey to embarrass any public official, in fact, we expect it to result in acknowledgment and commendation of good administration wherever found."

Township Committees Too

The County Tax Committees will secure all necessary information about the revenues, expenditures and financial condition of their own respective counties. Township Tax Committees will do the same for taxing districts wholly or partially within the township.

Thus far all counties have been represented in the district conferences held with one exception and that county is expected to be represented at a later meeting.

Conferences with attendance held to date are as follows:

May 25, Aledo, 80 present
June 2, Rushville, 105 present
June 6, Murphysboro, 113 present
June 7, Carmi, 150 present
June 8, Olney, 47 present
June 9, Tuscola, 43 present
June 10, Danville, 78 present

$1,500,000 Slash

Reductions in farm valuations in Illinois during 1931 alone, through the efforts of the Farm Bureau, were slashed approximately $1,500,000 from the tax bill of Illinois farmers as compared to what they would have paid under 1930 valuations.

Farm property will pay about $6,500,000 less in all taxes on the 1931 valuations than it would have paid if assessments had remained the same as in 1920.

This means an average saving of nearly $33 in taxes on each of the 214,000 farms of three acres or more in the state. In a number of counties the actual reduction amounts to this much from 1931 to 1932 alone.

On December 14, 1921, farmers were represented along with other taxpayers in a public hearing before the Illinois Tax Commission for the first time in the history of Illinois. Mr. Watson was there to give the commission the results of studies he had been making. The Illinois Agricultural Association protested against the increase in valuations which had raised farm taxes and asked for a new deal.

In 1921-1922

As a result of these efforts in behalf of the farmer, the commission cut valuations of land $181,066,785 in 1921 and 1922. At the state rate then in effect this meant a saving of more than $1,000,000 to farmers. The following year saw practically every Farm Bureau checking land and improvement valuations. The association failed to win its fight for equalization in certain counties, but at the end of the year the recapitulation showed that from 1921 to 1923 land owners had secured the benefit of a total reduction of $3,963,773 in state and county taxes.

In both 1924 and 1925 the continuing effect of the previous efforts saved the farmers of Illinois between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000. Each year reduced valuations have helped cut the farmer's tax burden in spite of some increases in rates.

Assessed valuations of Illinois farm lands and improvements were cut more than $286,000,000 in 1931, it is shown in a survey recently completed by the taxation department of the I. A. A. This means that the total assessed values of farm property, excluding Cook county, are now approximately 15.9 per cent below 1930 values.

All Except Six

Every county in the state except six received reductions in land valuations during the past year ranging from less than one per cent to as much as 37 per cent. In some instances land was assessed as much as $20 to $25 an acre lower. Fourteen counties had reductions of at least 25 per cent. In one county $14,500,000 was cut from the total valuation of farm lands and improvements.

Not only were valuations cut, but drastic reductions were made in the farmer's taxes as a result of the cuts. Taxpayers in Piatt county are paying $107,714 less taxes this year than a year ago because of lower assessments secured through the efforts of the Farm Bureau tax committee.

Thirty-six farms picked at random from various townships in Rock Island county show how the fight waged by the Farm Bureau last December succeeded in lowering farm taxes. All the farms examined except one paid less taxes for 1931 than for 1930. Reductions ranged from $3 to $80 per farm.

Save $2 to $72 Per Farm

In a similar test in McDonough county every one of the 36 farms showed a reduction. The saving varied from $2 to $72 per farm. In ten cases out of the 36 the reduction was more than $50 per farm. This saving is in the most part accounted for by the 25 per cent reduction in assessed valuations secured through the Farm Bureau.

Sangamon county is another example of the influence of the Farm Bureau in securing tax reductions. There the cut in valuations on farm lands and improvements last year was 26.89 per cent, a reduction of $18.88 per acre in the assessed valuations. This means a saving of about $90 per quarter section of land in the tax bill under the present rate.

Even with these drastic reductions in assessed valuations and taxes, they are still out of line with present selling values. Figures just released by the Bureau of the Census show that during the decade 1920 to 1930 farm property values declined 26.5 per cent. Since 1930 there have been more rapid declines.

MILLIONS SAVED AS RESULT OF I. A. A. SERVICE

Illinois Farmer Now Has Expert Representation And Freight Rate Service

Farmers who attend the state-wide celebrations July 4 could count up several million dollars they have saved as a result of advice and representation in public utility matters made available through the Illinois Agricultural Association since the organization was started.

The transportation department works quietly in conferences with utility and railroad executives, before state and interstate commerce bodies, and in its own office at the I. A. A. headquarters. Even the members of the Farm Bureau scarcely realize that matters vitally affecting their interests are being brought up almost daily.

Railroads are constantly attempting to change freight rates, to discontinue local stations, and otherwise alter shipping facilities; construction companies are continuously offering contracts for rights-of-way across farm lands which frequently would work out to the disadvantage of the farmer; telephone complaints come in almost every day; the construction of electric transmission lines frequently starts controversies; and damage claims are made by the hundreds.

Need Expert Service

In this day when every farmer has business sooner or later with railroads or utilities of some sort, he must have expert representation which he can get only through organization. The individual farmer cannot protect his own interests against powerful corporations. He cannot keep informed as to freight rate matters which require expert interpretation.

The I. A. A. transportation department, organized in 1920, at first devoted its attention to settling loss and damage claims for members, but soon initiated the important work in securing lower freight rates and opposing increases.

The first outstanding accomplishment that really showed the possibilities in transportation service was realized when the association secured freight rate reductions on limestone for western Illinois farmers, saving them approximately $30,000 on the basis of 1920 figures. J. R. Bent and L. J. Quasey played an important part in this accomplishment.

In 1923 the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision in the mixed livestock case, for which the association was one of the hardest workers, saved Illinois farmers approximately $270,000 a year. Reduced rates on livestock were gained for shippers along the Wabash railroad to East St. Louis. A grazing-in-transit privilege was secured from the Rock Island which meant a saving of $28 on a double deck car of sheep from the West. A transit privilege on red-top seed was established which made possible a saving of $30 a car.

Fruit Rates Cut

Early in 1924 in a proceeding before the Interstate Commerce Commission a proposed advance in fruit and vegetable rates was opposed resulting in a saving of from $22 to $30 a car on peaches and strawberries, and from $7 to $9.50 a car on other fruits and vegetables.

In a complaint brought by the I. A. A. before the state commerce commission the minimum weight on hogs in carloads was reduced from 17,000 to 16,500 pounds, resulting in an annual saving of approximately $100,000. The Illinois Agricultural Association working with the American Farm Bureau succeeded in defeating a proposed increase in freight rates on farm products asked by the railroads in 1925.

Each year the services of this department have broadened and the savings to farmers have increased. Last year, advice and representation meant a saving of at least $500,000. Eighty-five counties shared in this service which includes adjustment of freight rates, train service, shipping facilities, railroad station closing cases, railroad right-of-way cases, pipe lines, telephone

(Continued on page 4, Col. 3)



Local Papers Called it a "Mystery" Meeting.

Biggest Task Yet Undertaken In State

All officers, directors, and the entire staff of the I. A. A. and associated companies are mobilized to help out in organization work and preparation for Dedication Day. Officers, directors and staff members will appear as afternoon speakers at the celebration meetings to follow the big parade. Allied organizations in Illinois and from adjoining states have been called on for help in providing speakers for the occasion.

This state-wide demonstration to to be held simultaneously in every county on the same day is the biggest task ever undertaken by farmers of Illinois. The problem of scheduling a speaker at every county looked almost impossible when the plan was first outlined, but with the co-operation of all groups a list of speakers was drawn up and a schedule arranged to provide for every county celebration.

IF THE FARMER DOESN'T ORGANIZE OTHERS WILL AND THEY'LL TAKE CARE OF THEIR OWN INTERESTS FIRST

MORE THAN 3000 PACK NEW

I. A. A. PUTS 40 BILLS THROUGH LEGISLATURE

In Every Session Are Many Measures of Interest and Importance to Farmers

Farm interests have constantly been represented by the Illinois Agricultural Association at Springfield since 1916 when the first legislative committee of the organization was appointed and sent to the state capital to speak for agriculture.

Since that time more than 40 bills, initiated and supported by the I. A. A., have been incorporated into the laws of the state. The organization has been equally as active in opposing legislation contrary to agricultural interests.

Among the first bills sponsored by the I. A. A. were the pure seed bill, the farm advisers' bill, and a bill to allow farmers compensation for the slaughter of tubercular cattle. The first of these was actually drafted by the legislative committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association, as were a number of other bills.

In every session of the general assembly since that time, there have been some bills in which the organization was interested either as sponsor or supporter or as an opponent. Perhaps, the three bills with the greatest significance to farmers were the state co-operative marketing act of 1923, the gas tax bill, and the state income tax bill the constitutionality of which is now being tested before the supreme court.

100 Per Cent Co-ops

The marketing act opened the way for the organization of 100 per cent co-operatives. The gas tax has aided in giving the state an excellent system of paved roads, and the income tax when fully in effect will reduce property taxes and lift part of the unjust burden from the farmer and home owner.

The growing cost of distributing farm products early impressed farm leaders with the need for legislation under which farmers might form non-profit co-operatives for the purpose of encouraging orderly marketing and reducing the spread between producer and consumer prices. An insidious attempt, made by enemies of co-operative marketing, to pass a bill which would have killed every co-operative in the state, brought the matter to a head.

In the 1923 session of the general assembly, the co-operative act was introduced and was the center of a bitter fight which continued throughout the session. Representatives of the I. A. A. appeared before both houses several times to explain and defend the bill. Near the end of the session it went through without a single amendment not approved by the association, and is now recognized as one of the best laws of its kind in the country.

Favored Gas Tax

Early in 1924 the executive committee of the I. A. A. approved the following recommendation of the legislative committee:

"Inasmuch as we are convinced that the question of tax on gasoline used for motor-driven vehicles will come up in this term of the general assembly, we believe that our association should take steps in advance looking toward the passage of legislation that will place this revenue in lieu of taxes already levied."

In 1925 several gas tax bills were introduced. The only one that received any favorable consideration, however, was the lieu tax bill drafted by the I. A. A. providing that the revenue be used to replace taxes on property and that it be allocated to the counties in a large part for maintenance and construction of secondary roads. The state apparently was not yet ready for this legislation for it failed to pass.

Two years later when the question again came before the legislature, certain provisions of the I. A. A. bill were not received with favor. Other bills were introduced in both houses providing that all funds from the tax should go toward the completion of bond issue roads.

As soon as the proponents of the other bills saw that they were headed for defeat, they approached the representatives of the association and asked them to prepare whatever amendments they thought advisable. These amendments which gave recognition to secondary roads were prepared, submitted to the proper committee, and voted by an overwhelming majority. From that time on the gas tax bill had the support of the I. A. A. and had no trouble in passing.

State Income Tax

Long before the passage of this bill farm leaders had been studying the possibilities of a state income tax as a means of reducing the heavy property tax burden on farms and homes. The I. A. A. legislative committee appeared before a committee of the Constitutional Convention in 1922 and advocated an amendment to the revenue section to pave the way for such a measure based on ability to pay.

After attempts to amend the constitution had failed both in 1922 and 1926, it was decided to see what could be done under its present provisions. In 1927 an income tax bill, similar in many respects to the bill recently passed, was introduced but failed by 10 votes.

Another income tax bill, practically identical with the 1927 bill, was introduced in 1929. It passed the Senate but was defeated in the House, losing this time by only five votes. In 1931 the bill for the third time failed to pass, lacking only two votes in the House.

In the summer of 1931 Governor Emmerson appointed the "Governor's Tax Conference" Committee to work out a tax relief program. The "Conference" was composed of 40 Chicago and downstate men representing the important groups of Illinois citizens.

I. A. A. Represented

This group chose an executive committee of eleven, of which Earl C. Smith, president of the I. A. A., was a member. Omer N. Custer, chairman of the state tax commission, and Ray Wantz, Rockford manufacturer, were the only other downstate men on the committee of eleven. John C. Watson, director of taxation for the I. A. A. and the "original" proponent of a state income tax, was invited to attend the sessions and assist the committee.

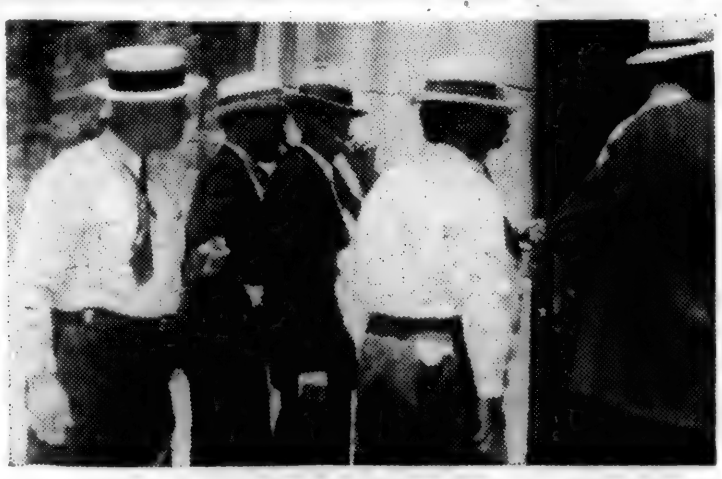
Finally, a bill providing for a state income tax along with other measures was drawn up and presented at Springfield with the approval of the Tax Conference.

The representatives of the association worked untiringly for this measure from the time the special session opened in November until the bill was passed early in February. Since the constitutionality of the bill has been attacked and the case carried to the supreme court, the Illinois Agricultural Association has assisted the staff of the attorney general's office in defending it and will continue to do so until the final decision is handed down.

It is estimated that the state income tax when in effect will reduce farm taxes $7,500,000 annually and cut taxes of other property owners around $22,500,000 in a year like 1931. In years of normal prosperity, the reduction in property taxes will be considerably greater.



From Every Part of Illinois Came Farm Bureau Leaders In Resp... To An Emer...



It Was A 200 Mile Drive For Many

MILLIONS SAVED THROUGH I. A. A. REPRESENTATION

(Continued from page 3)

complaints, electric transmission lines, and rural electrification.

Pipe line systems were in process of extension in 35 counties during the year. As a result of the combined efforts of the I. A. A. and county Farm Bureaus, landowners of the state received approximately $350,000 more for pipe line easements and damages in construction than the companies originally offered.

Early in the year through the joint efforts of committees from Stephenson, Ogle and Lee counties and representatives of the I. A. A. an agreement with power officials regarding settlement for an electric transmission line right-of-way between Dixon and Freeport procured for landowners $20,000 more than previously offered by the company.

The I. A. A. also handled 26 cases dealing with shipping facilities, 20 cases resisting the closing of local stations, and 159 cases pertaining to right-of-way problems such as railroad fences, cutting weeds on rights-of-way, repair of farm crossings, and drainage complaints.

In addition to this service, the I. A. A. claims department collected 832 claims against public utility companies totaling $20,159.88, making the total amount of claims collected by the organization nearly $240,000 since this service was started.

Saved $25,000 on Soybeans

Recently the I. A. A. suceeded in getting the Interstate Commerce Commission to remove the 15 per cent emergency freight increase from soybeans, saving Illinois farmers about $25,000 a year. Through negotiations with rail executives, the association was able to get a reduction in rates on peaches into eastern territory ranging from $23 to $99 a car. An agreement was reached with Illinois railroads regarding intra-state rates on fruits, vegetables, dairy products, hay, and limestone, resulting in a saving instead of an increase in the freight bill on these commodities. Largely through the influence of the organization livestock rates were lowered in eastern and southern Illinois, cutting about $100,000 a year off the farmers' freight bill.

The association also recently represented the interests of Illinois farmers in important hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission on soybean rates into Iowa and on a petition to remove the $2.70 switching charge from livestock arriving at the Chicago yards by rail. The decisions on these cases have not yet been rendered.

FARM BURE... IS 2...0 YEARS F...ORMED

DeKalb ... and Kankal... Count... es Organize... A. E...tablished I...

It was ... years ago, in ... when the ... foundation of ... Bureau i... Illinois was ... Kalb and ... Kankakee cou... organizat... ons in these co... known at ... first as soil ap... provemen... associations. ... farmers h... ecame aware of ... problems ... affecting thei... which ar... se beyond their ... they saw ... the need for ... militant ... organization to ... the indu... try and repre... before le... islative and r... bodies.

Farme... learned that ... was not ... finished when ... the crop ... for market; th... the crop... was marketed w... importan... ce to its produ... conceptio... n gave rise to ... Bureau ... movement as ... today. Fo... ur years after ... ing of ... he local organ... DeKalb ... nd Kankakee ... Agricultu... ral Association ... as a fede... ration of count... reaus.

W. G. ... Eckardt, first ... viser in ... DeKalb county ... S. Collie... of Kankakee ... est advis... er in point of se... country, ... began work sim... on Jun... e 1, 1912. T... County ... Soil Improveme... tion had ... been organize... 27, 1912, ... and the Kanka... Soil and ... Crop Improv... sociation ... followed on A... same y... ar. These wer... counties ... in the United ... build a ... definite farmer ... tion th... arry on a full ... product... on and marke... for farm... ers.

Tazewell in '...

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The Producer co-operative livestock marketing associations, the milk and produce co-operatives now operating in almost every market center in and adjoining Illinois, the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange, the wool pool, and now the Illinois Grain Corporation were outgrowths of that early movement to give the farmer a voice in the sale of his products.

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Ten years ago at the 10th Anniversary Celebration in DeKalb, Eugene Davenport, then dean of the State College of Agriculture, wrote of this celebration: "Illinois farm people from every corner of the great commonwealth, from the rolling hills, the fertile bottoms, and sweeping prairies, commemorate the organization of the first Farm Bureaus in Illinois. They are gathered to celebrate the achievement of 10 years, and to look forward to the great promise that lies ahead—a promise of a profitable and permanent agriculture and a successful and satisfactory farm life."

So on July 4 will members of the Farm Bureau gather in every county, mindful of the fear and paralysis that for the present grips the nation; conscious of the greed and exploitation largely responsible for the condition of the country, but steadfast in support of organized effort, and looking ahead to a more successful and satisfactory farm life.

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(Continued from Page 2, Col. 7)

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An Artist's Drawing of One of the Floats Proposed For the July 4th Parade

MORE THAN 3000 PACK

NE

I. A. A. PUTS 40 BILLS THROUGH LEGISLATURE

In Every Session Are Many Measures of Interest and Importance to Farmers

Farm interests have constantly been represented by the Illinois Agricultural Association at Springfield since 1916 when the first legislative committee of the organization was appointed and sent to the state capital to speak for agriculture.

Since that time more than 40 bills, initiated and supported by the I. A. A., have been incorporated into the laws of the state. The organization has been equally as active in opposing legislation contrary to agricultural interests.

Among the first bills sponsored by the I. A. A. were the pure seed bill, the farm advisers' bill, and a bill to allow farmers compensation for the slaughter of tubercular cattle. The first of these was actually drafted by the legislative committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association, as were a number of other bills.

In every session of the general assembly since that time, there have been some bills in which the organization was interested either as sponsor or supporter or as an opponent. Perhaps, the three bills with the greatest significance to farmers were the state co-operative marketing act of 1923, the gas tax bill, and the state income tax bill the constitutionality of which is now being tested before the supreme court.

100 Per Cent Co-ops

The marketing act opened the way for the organization of 100 per cent co-operatives. The gas tax has aided in giving the state an excellent system of paved roads, and the income tax when fully in effect will reduce property taxes and lift part of the unjust burden from the farmer and home owner.

The growing cost of distributing farm products early impressed farm leaders with the need for legislation under which farmers might form non-profit co-operatives for the purpose of encouraging orderly marketing and reducing the spread between producer and consumer prices. An insidious attempt, made by enemies of co-operative marketing, to pass a bill which would have killed every co-operative in the state, brought the matter to a head.

In the 1923 session of the general assembly, the co-operative act was introduced and was the center of a bitter fight which continued throughout the session. Representatives of the I. A. A. appeared before both houses several times to explain and defend the bill. Near the end of the session it went through without a single amendment not approved by the association, and is now recognized as one of the best laws of its kind in the country.

Favored Gas Tax

Early in 1924 the executive committee of the I. A. A. approved the following recommendation of the legislative committee:

"Inasmuch as we are convinced that the question of tax on gasoline used for motor-driven vehicles will come up in this term of the general assembly, we believe that our association should take steps in advance looking toward the passage of legislation that will place this revenue in lieu of taxes already levied."

In 1925 several gas tax bills were introduced. The only one that received any favorable consideration, however, was the lieu tax bill drafted by the I. A. A. providing that the revenue be used to replace taxes on property and that it be allocated to the counties in a large part for maintenance and construction of secondary roads. The state apparently was not yet ready for this legislation for it failed to pass.

Two years later when the question again came before the legislature, certain provisions of the I. A. A. bill were not received with favor. Other bills were introduced in both houses providing that all funds from the tax should go toward the completion of bond issue roads.

As soon as the proponents of the other bills saw that they were headed for defeat, they approached the representatives of the association and asked them to prepare whatever amendments they thought advisable. These amendments which gave recognition to secondary roads were prepared, submitted to the proper committee, and voted by an overwhelming majority. From that time on the gas tax bill had the support of the I. A. A. and had no trouble in passing.

State Income Tax

Long before the passage of this bill farm leaders had been studying the possibilities of a state income tax as a means of reducing the heavy property tax burden on farms and homes. The I. A. A. legislative committee appeared before a committee of the Constitutional Convention in 1922 and advocated an amendment to the revenue section to pave the way for such a measure based on ability to pay.

After attempts to amend the constitution had failed both in 1922 and 1926, it was decided to see what could be done under its present provisions. In 1927 an income tax bill, similar in many respects to the bill recently passed, was introduced but failed by 10 votes.

Another income tax bill, practically identical with the 1927 bill, was introduced in 1929. It passed the Senate but was defeated in the House, losing this time by only five votes. In 1931 the bill for the third time failed to pass, lacking only two votes in the House.

In the summer of 1931 Governor Emmerson appointed the "Governor's Tax Conference" Committee to work out a tax relief program. The "Conference" was composed of 40 Chicago and downstate men representing the important groups of Illinois citizens.

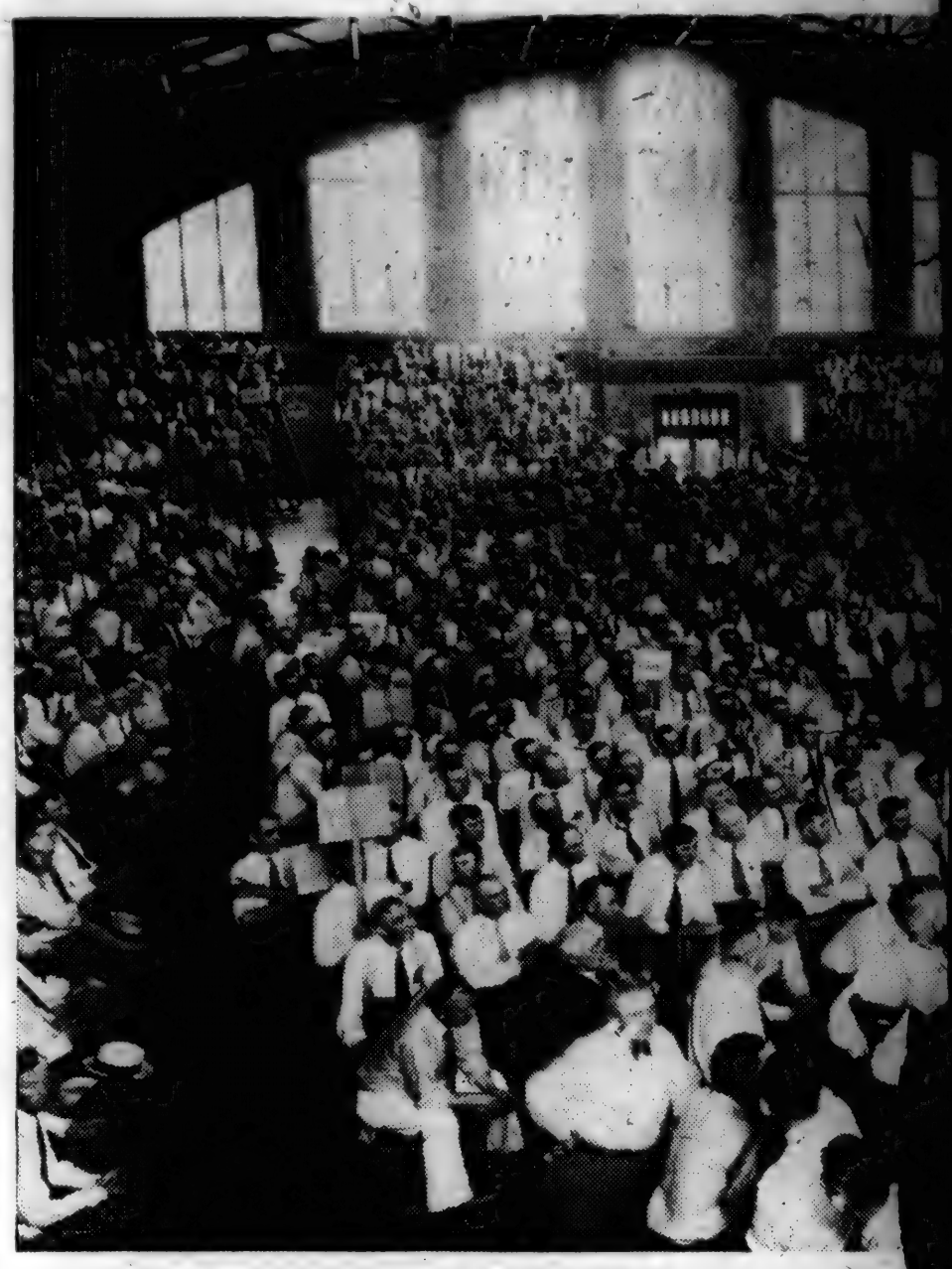
I. A. A. Represented

This group chose an executive committee of eleven, of which Earl C. Smith, president of the I. A. A., was a member. Omer N. Custer, chairman of the state tax commission, and Ray Wantz, Rockford manufacturer, were the only other downstate men on the committee of eleven. John C. Watson, director of taxation for the I. A. A. and the "original" proponent of a state income tax, was invited to attend the sessions and assist the committee.

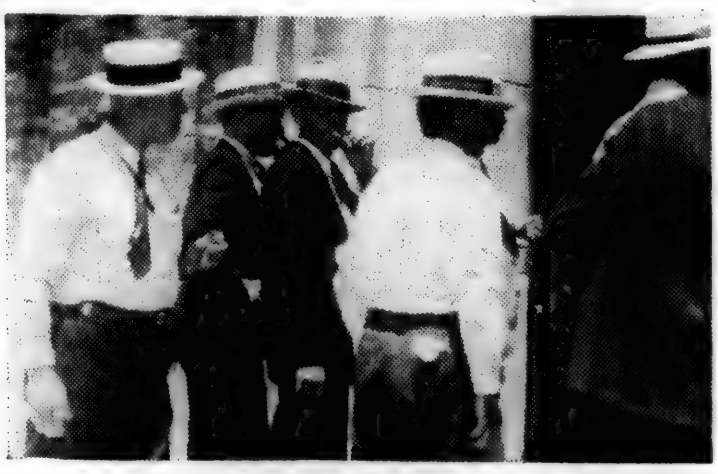
Finally, a bill providing for a state income tax along with other measures was drawn up and presented at Springfield with the approval of the Tax Conference.

The representatives of the association worked untiringly for this measure from the time the special session opened in November until the bill was passed early in February. Since the constitutionality of the bill has been attacked and the case carried to the supreme court, the Illinois Agricultural Association has assisted the staff of the attorney general's office in defending it and will continue to do so until the final decision is handed down.

It is estimated that the state income tax when in effect will reduce farm taxes $7,500,000 annually and cut taxes of other property owners around $22,500,000 in a year like 1931. In years of normal prosperity, the reduction in property taxes will be considerably greater.



From Every Part of Illinois Came Farm Bureau Leaders In Respo... To An Eme...



It Was A 200 Mile Drive For Many

MILLIONS SAVED THROUGH I. A. A. REPRESENTATION

(Continued from page 3)

complaints, electric transmission lines, and rural electrification.

Pipe line systems were in process of extension in 35 counties during the year. As a result of the combined efforts of the I. A. A. and county Farm Bureaus, landowners of the state received approximately $350,000 more for pipe line easements and damages in construction than the companies originally offered.

Early in the year through the joint efforts of committees from Stephenson, Ogle and Lee counties and representatives of the I. A. A. an agreement with power officials regarding settlement for an electric transmission line right-of-way between Dixon and Freeport procured for landowners $20,000 more than previously offered by the company.

The I. A. A. also handled 26 cases dealing with shipping facilities, 20 cases resisting the closing of local stations, and 159 cases pertaining to right-of-way problems such as railroad fences, cutting weeds on rights-of-way, repair of farm crossings, and drainage complaints.

In addition to this service, the I. A. A. claims department collected 832 claims against public utility companies totaling $20,159.88, making the total amount of claims collected by the organization nearly $240,000 since this service was started.

Saved $25,000 on Soybeans

Recently the I. A. A. suceeded in getting the Interstate Commerce Commission to remove the 15 per cent emergency freight increase from soybeans, saving Illinois farmers about $25,000 a year. Through negotiations with rail executives, the association was able to get a reduction in rates on peaches into eastern territory ranging from $23 to $99 a car. An agreement was reached with Illinois railroads regarding intra-state rates on fruits, vegetables, dairy products, hay, and limestone, resulting in a saving instead of an increase in the freight bill on these commodities. Largely through the influence of the organization livestock rates were lowered in eastern and southern Illinois, cutting about $100,000 a year off the farmers' freight bill.

The association also recently represented the interests of Illinois farmers in important hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission on soybean rates into Iowa and on a petition to remove the $2.70 switching charge from livestock arriving at the Chicago yards by rail. The decisions on these cases have not yet been rendered.

FARM BURE... IS 2... YEARS ... FORMED

DeKalb ... and Kanka... Count... ...es Organiz... A. E... ...stablished ...

It was ... years ago, ... when the ... foundation ... Bureau i... Illinois was ... Kalb and ... Kankakee co... organizat... ...ons in these c... known at ... first as soil a... provemen... ...t associations ... farmers b... ...ecame aware ... problems ... affecting the ... which ar... ...se beyond thei... they saw ... the need fo... militant ... organization ... the indu... ...stry and repr... before le... ...gislative and ... bodies.

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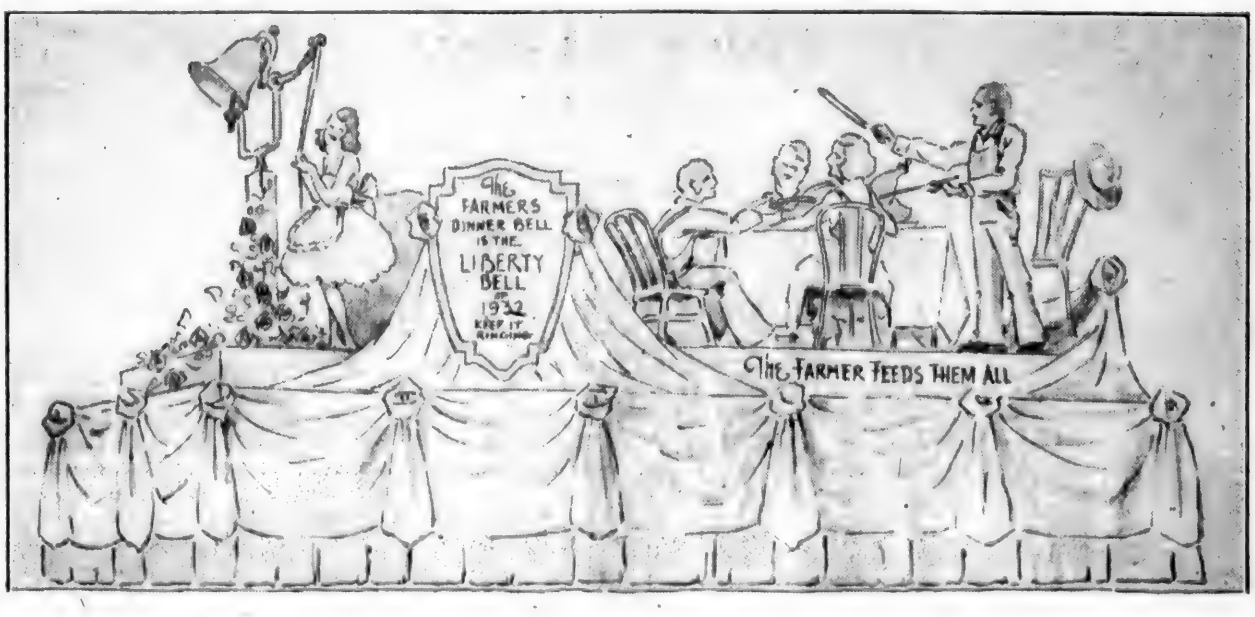
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FARM BUREAU'S 20th ANNIVERSARY

The Illinois Agricultural RECORD

THE LIBRARY OF
JUL 18 1932
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

NUMBER 7 JULY, 1932

HALF MILLION WITNESS

FARM DINNER BELLS RING OVER ILLINOIS ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

Counties Report Record Crowds As Banners and Floats Proclaim Need For Action In Ending Depression

Toulon, July 4: Approximately 6,000 people attended the Stark county celebration here today, reported Wayne Gilbert, farm adviser. Wm. G. Jackson of Toulon won the wagon, Mrs. Donald Leadey of Wyoming, the chest of silver, Mrs. Ray Putman, Yyoming, the community plate goblets, and Margaret Adeline Rogers, the bicycle. Thirteen floats in all including those entered by towns of Toulon, Wyoming, Bradford. Parade escorted by Uncle Sam and Goddess of Liberty, Boy Scout drum and bugle corps.

Floyd Keepers' address was well received by everyone. Incomplete returns show that at least 20 new members joined the Farm Bureau. American Legion and Farm Bureau put on water fight with fire department hose, streams playing on empty barrel.

Judge Leads Parade

Harrisburg, July 4: The Saline county Fair Grounds were crowded today at the big Farm Bureau celebration. The parade led by Judge H. N. Finney on a fine saddle horse, began soon after 11:00 A. M. and proceeded through the business district and out to the Fair Grounds. The executive committee of the Farm Bureau was at the front of the parade followed by the grand prize wagon drawn by a team of horses.

Dinner Bell, Honest Dollar, 4-H Club, and other floats attracted much attention. Wabash Valley Service Co. also had a float.

A. O. Eckert of Belleville, former vice-president of the I. A. A., made a splendid address in which he explained the principles of the Rainey Emergency Relief Bill.

The Wabash Valley Service Co. distributed patronage refund checks for the second 10 per cent refund on last business.

Alice Lewis, the 12-year-old daughter of Ralph H. Lewis of Stonefort won the bicycle. Mrs. Harmon Bramlet of Wasson was the winner of the 34-piece set of silverware and a set of eight beautiful goblets. The grand prize, a McCormick - Deering - Weber, All - purpose, roller bearing wagon, complete with box, tongue and doubletree was won by J. O. Thaxton of Eldorado. The picnic will be long remembered by this county.

25 to 30 Dinner Bells

Danville, July 4: "Our program went off in fine shape here today," reported Otis Kercher, farm adviser. Traffic officers estimated the parade to be from two to four miles in length. The streets were crowded with people who witnessed it. Fifteen floats and 25 to 30 dinner bells were in the parade. The Danville American Legion, city band, Chamber of Commerce, and other local business groups co-operated.

Estimated attendance at the picnic grounds was 10,000 of which 5,000 heard the program through the loud speaking system which was certainly worth the money. Mr. Needler of the Indiana Farm Bureau gave a very good address.

L. H. Duke of Fithian won the wagon; Mrs. Thos. Allison of Danville, the chest of silver; Mrs. Wayne Pruitt of Rossville the set of goblets; and Helen Strubinger of Ridgefarm won the bicycle.

Nashville, July 4: Approximately 8,000 people including the American Legion, and local business groups as well as farmers, gathered here today for Washington county's Dedication Day program. The parade was two miles long. It was the largest attendance of any 4th of July celebration ever held in the county. Floats included a dinner bell, organization, insurance, 4-H Club, Farm Supply trucks, and many others. The afternoon address, contests, burning in effigy held a large audience throughout the afternoon.

Fire Crackers and Effigies

Montgomery County: We had a great day yesterday and we believe it accomplished its purpose, wrote Alden Snyder, farm adviser. The members took hold of the affair and worked with wonderful cooperation. Every city organization came across 100 per cent. The farmers feel closer together and more sure of their strength today, and we know the townspeople were surprised at the size of our organization.

The parade consisted of more than 250 cars and floats, and about 1,500 people. We had two drum corps, a rube band, and about eight floats.

We burned effigies all of which were filled with fire crackers. They made quite a fuss as they burned.

The 4-H Clubs had charge of all

(*Continued on page* 2 *Col.* 3)

LEADERS FAIL SAYS GREGORY

Real Danger to Country Not Red Menace but Black Flag of Financial Piracy

Note: Following is the outstanding address delivered by Clifford V. Gregory, Editor of Prairie Farmer at the Boone County Celebration July 4, also at the Mercer County Celebration July 7.

THIS is the farmers' day in Illinois. The dinner bells are ringing all over the state, as the Liberty Bell rang 153 years ago in Philadelphia. They are ringing out the same message—a declaration of independence from special privilege and greed.

The divine right of kings is dead. Today we are fighting against the divine right of the few to exploit the many.

Farmers fought at Lexington and Concord for the right to establish their own government. Farmers are fighting today to make that government truly a government of the people and for the people.

As we gather here today on the Fourth of July, 1932, our nation is facing a crisis as desperate as Valley Forge or Gettysburg.

America has grown great because it has been the land of opportunity. We are fighting today to make it the land of opportunity for the people who work as well as for the people who speculate. We are fighting for the right of the little man to live.

A Fool's Paradise

For ten years after the farm deflation of 1920 the cities lived in a fool's paradise. Our financial and political leaders talked glibly about a "new era," in which the cities were no longer dependent on farm prosperity and buying power. Billions in income that should have gone to the farmer went to the cities, where it was diverted into speculation. City people watched paper fortunes grow over night. It became unpopular to work for a living. It was so much easier to take it away from someone else by speculation.

Even that process became too slow for the financial overlords. They floated billions of dollars worth of domestic and foreign securities, backed by little real value, and sold them to a gullible public. Credit was expanded twice as fast as the needs of business demanded. Even the banks became infected with get-rich-quick germ, and unsound banking practices helped to pave the way for the deluge.

During all this period speculative fortunes obscured the fact that the solid foundation of farm buying power was lacking. The inevitable end came in 1929, with results that are too fresh in mind to need reviewing.

Courageous leadership even then could have brought about a readjustment to sanity without seriously hurting anyone but the speculators. But we had little courageous or intelligent leadership.

At first the official policy of the country was to ignore the depression. Then we tried to whistle our way out. We were told that prosperity was just around the corner. Beginning last winter Washington adopted the theory that we could borrow our way out, and provided billions in federal credit for that purpose. More recently we are trying to save our way out and tax our way out, ignoring the fact that there is little left to save or tax.

(*Continued on page* 2, *Col.* 4)

DISTURBING THEIR L



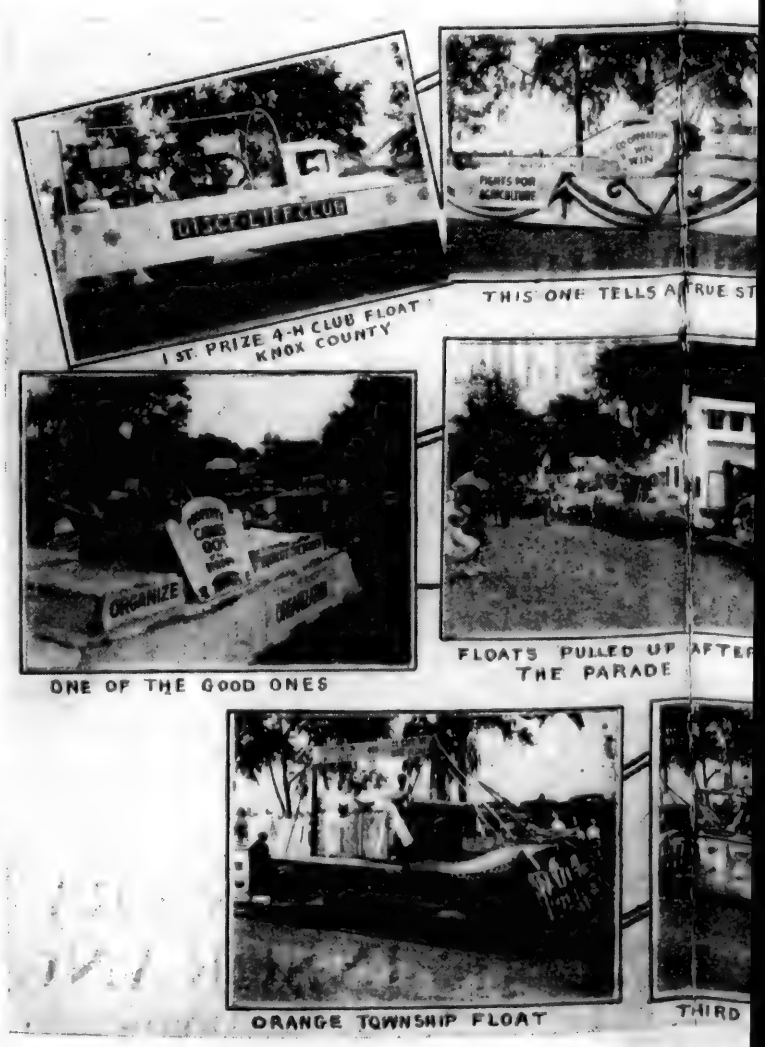
SEEK EARLY VOTE ON PR

Washington, D. C., July 12—SPECIAL:—The fight for emergency price-raising legislation is being vigorously pushed here by Earl C. Smith, president of the I. A. A., and Edward A. O'Neal, president of the A. F. B. F. who are driving for an early vote on the Norbeck bill in the Senate. Both men have been in the national capital since July 5th.

The Norbeck bill is identical to the Rainey bill introduced in the House several weeks ago. The Senate Agricultural Committee approved the Norbeck bill and voted it out last week. An effort is being made to get a vote on the measure in the Senate within the next day or two. A promise has been s to bring it up immediately the vote on the Home Loan

Down-state Illinoi congre are aggressively fighting to action on the Rainey bill House. This emergency m explained elsewhere in this would boost the price of h per cwt., add 42 cents a bu the price of wheat, and p cents a pound on the price ton for that portion of th consumed in this country.

The unemployment reli vetoed yesterday by Pr Hoover because of the public appropriation it carried, als vides for an appropriation



Floats From Knox County's Mam

The
tural Association
ORD

JULY, 1932 VOLUME 10

ESS JULY 4th PARADES

HEIR LITTLE GAME



ON PRICE-RAISING BILL

omise ha been secured up immediately after the Home Loan bill.

e Illinoi congressmen ively fighting to force he Rainey bill in the s emergency measure, lsewhere in this issue, the price of hogs $2 d 42 cents a bushel to f wheat, and put five nd on the price of cot- t portion of the crop n this country.

nployment relief bill terday by President use of the public works n it carried, also pro- n appropriation to ex- port accumulated farm crop surpluses which have had a depressing influence on prices. Farm Bureau representatives are on the job to see that this provision is retained in the revised measure now being prepared for submission to the President.

The upturn in livestock prices following the state-wide demonstration sponsored by the I. A. A. and Farm Bureau on July 4 has been encouraging to corn-belt farmers. The fight for higher farm prices waged by the Farm Bureau at Washington will be continued in an effort to secure favorable action on emergency legislation before the adjournment of Congress.



F TELLS A TRUE STORY



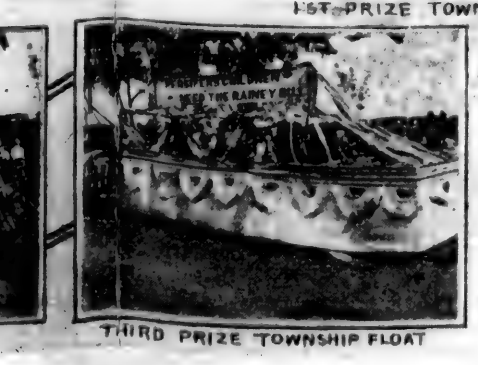
GALESBURG - 2ND PRIZE TOWNSHIP FLOAT



ULLED UP AFTER PARADE



1ST PRIZE TOWNSHIP FLOAT



THIRD PRIZE TOWNSHIP FLOAT

County's Mammoth Parade.

BIGGEST CELEBRATION IN HISTORY OF FARM BUREAU IN ILLINOIS

Dedication Day Ceremonies and Floats Exceed All Expectations, Business Groups Join In Movement

Tazewell County—Parade 1½ miles long was led by local American Legion and Pekin Municipal band, reports Ralph Arnett, farm adviser. Association of Commerce co-operated with 25 to 30 floats and decorated cars. Farm Bureau floats included dinner bell, co-operative marketing, taxation, and six 4-H floats. Close to 10,000 people witnessed or took part.

Iroquois County—All local organizations co-operated in big parade and demonstration at Fowlers Park, Watseka. More than 5,000 present.

Boone County—Upwards of 5,000 people representing all local organizations and Farm Bureau took part in parade and demonstration held at Boone County Fair Grounds. Grandstand was filled with many standing on side-lines. C. V. Gregory delivered excellent address. Boone County Farm Bureau band furnished music throughout the day. Milking contest for women sponsored by Pure Milk Association, won by Louise Erbentraut of Poplar Grove. Many other contests.

Logan County—More than 5,000 assembled at Lincoln Chautauqua Grounds for the biggest parade in the history of Lincoln and Logan county. Local business groups and labor organizations co-operated with Farm Bureau in floats and parade. It was a great demonstration and dedication of farmers to bring about economic independence, writes Clem Garton. It was an inspiration for everyone to know that in 90 other counties farmers were holding similar Dedication Day programs. O. D. Brissenden made good speech.

Gallatin County—Big parade at Shawneetown brought out tremendous crowd, 12 floats and many decorated cars. Farm Bureau membership increased 50 per cent.

Menard County—Great celebration at Petersburg, 8,000 people present, 12 floats in parade three miles long, excellent program with Hon. Homer J. Tice and G. R. Williams speakers. Effigies burned, prizes drawn, wonderful success. Many new members joined organization today.

Macon County — Approximately 5,000 people took part in the big demonstration. Parade required 33 minutes to pass a given point. Fifteen floats included an outstanding one on taxation showing six men labeled "Members" pulling giant tax load with block and tackle, while 20 men labeled "Non-Members" were asleep on the side-lines. This float drew much interest and applause, Geo. E. Metzger, speaker.

Kane County—G. E. Dickson and H. E. McDonough of Hampshire report that a crowd estimated at 8,000 to 10,000 witnessed the big celebration and parade at Hampshire July 4. The Commercial Club of Hampshire and civic groups had a prominent part in the parade which had 20 to 25 excellent floats. Had two elephants and camel from local circus in the procession. Circus reported biggest gate in two years.

Will County—Celebration held in Dellwood Park followed parade through Joliet and Lockport. Witnessed by thousands with 5,000 to 6,000 out for afternoon program. Largest gathering held in Will county. Dave Thompson big drawing card. Our baseball teams win district championship again with six straight victories.

Livingston County—Twelve thousand people filled Chautauqua Park, Pontiac following big parade with 51 floats in which many local organizations participated, says Steve Turner. Fifty-three organizations took part. Horseback brigade followed by 75 pieces in various sections of bands. Big dinner bell in front of Farm Bureau office started ringing when Art Page of WLS began broadcasting at 5:00 A. M. V. Vaniman, speaker.

Richland County — Excellent co-operation from business houses. Consensus opinion business men that depression will not end until farmer's buying power restored. Special edition Olney Daily Mail featuring 4th of July demonstration. Floats decorated by Chamber of Commerce and other organizations, city furnishing band. Parade 3 miles long, 12 floats, burned 4 effigies.

Bureau County — Demonstration big success, parade two miles long, seven floats, 150 club members, Dave Swanson talked to enthusiastic audience, 4,000 present reports Paul Dean, farm adviser. A. E. Stetson, chr. publicity committee, says: "Farmers from all 26 townships in county whether affiliated with Farm Bureau or not joined in celebration held at Princeton. Local business men co-operating. Dinner bells resounded this morning throughout county proclaiming that agriculture must be restored to economic freedom."

Henry County—H. K. Danforth reports 5,000-7,000 at big celebration in Cambridge. Thirteen floats, 10 banners, American Legion color guard, band, burning in effigy, parade 1½ miles long. First three townships in attendance Andover, Osco and Western. Seventy new members joined, Walter Putman, D. P. Robinson, W. S. Johnston signing 10 or more each.

Christian County—Had a large celebration, parade included four floats which were exceptionally fine. Forty new members.

Woodford County—"Had 45 floats and around 500 other cars in our parade at Eureka. Pronounced biggest and best ever in Woodford County. All local organizations co-operated. Between 4,000 and 5,000 people attended. Howard Leonard had parade organized in great shape with mounted police, 60 piece band, fire department truck with a huge dinner bell and shrieking siren, and combined bands of five high schools with around 200 pieces. Put up radio and amplifiers for WLS dinner bell program. Folks heard radio announcement at their own parade within 15 minutes after last car passed reviewing stand. Newton Jenkins' talk much appreciated."—H. E. de Werff.

Stephenson County—Crowd estimated around 6,000 to 7,000, 42 floats in the parade besides many decorated cars. Donald Kirkpatrick made excellent address. Many new members signed.

Kendall County—Parade with 25 floats 250 cars, toured county going 55 miles. Afternoon program 5,500 present at Houses' Grove. Sixty new members. R. H. Hamilton of I. A. A. speaker.

Scott County — Biggest 4th of July celebration ever held in Winchester, American Legion co-operating. Afternoon program in Monument Park. More than 5,000 present. Dinner bell float and many others including 4-H Clubs. Many new members joined. Wilbur Coultas gave good talk.

DeKalb County — More than 40 floats in parade that toured from Sycamore to DeKalb over to Cortland and back. Estimated 15,000 saw parade. Afternoon program in Municipal Park, Sycamore. More than 5,000 people turned out for Dedication Day program and 20th Anniversary of DeKalb County Farm Bureau. Biggest ever held in county.

Piatt County — Celebration exceeded expectations. Over 5,000 present. Many colorful floats in the parade. Business men co-operated.

Bond County—Had a wonderful celebration with many floats and decorated cars in parade mile long. Everyone co-operated. Had Greenville Band. More than 50 new members. Talmage DeFrees, our president, signed 18 new members himself. Greenville Advocate, Pocahontas News-Patriot, and Sorento News gave wonderful publicity. Our Publicity Committee did fine job.

Knox County—Twenty thousand people witnessed or took part in the huge celebration at Lincoln Park, Galesburg, reports A. R. Kemp. Parade biggest ever held in county with 40 floats and many decorated cars toured county. American Legion, the Mayor of Galesburg and other city officials as well as farmers and 4-H Club members took part. Chamber of Commerce and business men had many floats. People here learned more about Farm Bureau than they ever knew before.

Cook County—Approximately 100 new members signed. Our presi-

(*Continued on page* 4 *Col.* 2)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*

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The Farmer's Voice Is Heard

By their participation in numbers of thousands in the state-wide celebration July fourth, farmers of the tri-counties indicated in no uncertain manner their desire to arouse the nation to the plight of agriculture. In impressive floats and the unique call of the "liberty bell" and by spell-binding speeches from authorities, they vigorously sounded the slogan of the hour "prosperity in America must begin on the farm."

Those were great demonstrations staged by the farm folks in Cambridge, Toulon and Princeton as well as many other communities throughout the state and they should have their effect upon hastening the recognition to which the farmer is entitled. The Illinois Agricultural Association and Farm Bureaus are to be congratulated upon the energy with which they put their message across. As the farmers of 1776 united and fought for independence, so did the Illinois farmers of 1932 unite to tell the world of their economic independence to restore buying power and lead the nation back to better times.—*Kewanee Star-Courier.*

A Glorious Fourth

The 4th of July celebration promoted by the Stephenson County Farm Bureau and allied organizations yesterday was one of the most spirited and beautiful that Freeport has ever witnessed. It was an astonishing and encouraging spectacle in the midst of an uncomfortable and distressing year. The agricultural organizations deserve the greatest credit and congratulation for having exerted themselves to observe the 20th anniversary of their birth in this manner, and Freeport and its citizens were pleased and proud to be their hosts. . . . The success of yesterday's undertaking promises well for the energy, the determination and the coalescence we must expect of our agricultural industry if it is to become and remain a stable and self-sustaining portion of our whole economic picture.—*Freeport Journal-Standard.*

Agriculture Rings Bell!

If Quincy and Adams county needed to be impressed with the strength and dignity of Agriculture, it learned its lesson in Quincy's celebration of the Fourth of July. The farmers of Illinois, with a sense of the dramatic as well as the patriotic, selected the nation's birthday as Agriculture's Rededication Day. If all of Illinois received as impressive a reminder of Agriculture's vigor and its determination to find its rightful place in the nation's economic and social system, a valuable state-wide effect is certain. . . .

The Adams County Farm Bureau, in the size, quality and dignity of its "Rededication Day" celebration, made the observance of the nation's birthday truly, as The Herald-Whig predicted Sunday morning, a "Timely Fourth."—*Quincy Herald-Whig.*

The farming industry is the backbone of the nation and it is generally admitted that prosperity will continue to be a recollection of the past until this basic industry is placed on a more sound footing. Congress should give serious consideration to any remedial measures suggested that will help the farmer—and effect an increase in the prices of farm products.—*Springfield Register.*

Plea of the Farmers

The bill the farmers of this state are supporting will have the effect, they believe, of restoring buying power to farmers. It must be conceded that if such buying power was restored to them it would help mightily in the work of bringing back prosperity. Without having considered as yet all that would be involved in the passage of this measure, we do not hesitate to express our conviction that it is high time that congress give an attentive ear to the plea for economic independence made by the farmers of America. If the leaders of both parties asked the farmers to draw their own bill, and if this bill embodies what the farmers want, members of congress should give it careful consideration on its merits, with the plight of agriculture as well as the interests of all the people in mind and also should inform themselves on the history of all previous attempts at price fixing. The Farm Bureau of Rock Island county is arranging for a demonstration on July 4 to take place in Prospect park, Moline. The bureau is doubtless prepared to tell all enquirers just what the passage of the bill would mean for agriculture, and most certainly the farm organization would welcome citizens in general to the celebration and would appreciate their cooperation.—*Rock Island Argus.*

BANNERS, FLOA

FARM DINNER BELLS RING OVER ILLINOIS ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

(*Continued from page* 1, *Col.* 1

the concessions. The men who drew the wagon and silverware had both signed new members.

We had a special edition of the Hillsboro Journal. It was a great day for everyone.

Clinton County: "Our celebration at Carlyle was a great success," reports W. A. Cope, farm adviser. "The people of Carlyle insisted that I lead the parade on horseback. Next came the firing squad of the American Legion, the Carlyle band, and some 150 4-H Club members carrying banners and placards. There were 278 cars in the parade—the best ever held in Clinton county.

"Fifty-three new Farm Bureau members joined. Two of our men won the gold watches. Hy Renschen, our Farm Bureau president, signed 11 new Farm Bureau members. Fred Korte signed 13 new members. Fred's brother, Frank, signed seven. To show you the honesty of our people, both Fred and Frank were working hard for new members, and if Fred had turned over three to Frank both would have won a watch, but he did not do this."

The crowd was estimated at 4,000 to 5,000.

Burn Five Effigies

Greene County: "Our July 4 celebration was held at Whitehall," writes R. H. Clannahan. "The parade was over a mile long and included nine floats and approximately 150 members from the 12 clubs in the county. We burned five effigies starting with 'old-man indifference' and following up with the rest. Ray Miller's talk was much appreciated." L. R. Lee signed 10 members.

Schuyler County: "There were approximately 20 dinner bells in our parade through Rushville, July 4," says L. E. McKinzie, farm adviser. "The parade was about a mile long and included 15 good floats with four bands and 'old-man depression' chained in a cage. Sheriff Bartlow, on horseback, led procession.

"L. L. Day of Ray wrote 10 new members, 27 in all. Wilfred Shaw, our speaker, did a fine job working under difficulties. The afternoon program was held in the public square and it was almost impossible to stop the fire crackers and the noise."

Peoria County: "Our parade was very much better than any of us had even dreamed it would be," stated J. W. Whisenand, farm adviser. "In fact it is one of the finest we have ever seen. The afternoon program was held at Elmwood. The floats were excellent, as you will note by the pictures. Fifty new members joined the Farm Bureau."

Hancock County: "Four thousand participated in the program here July 4," wired O. L. Welsh. "It was a grand success, exceeding all our expectations."

Clay County: "Celebration very successful. Twenty-one new members reported. Membership work will continue."

Prof. Rush Speaks

White County: Our celebration went over with a bang from the start of the parade to the drawings. Prof. H. P. Rusk delivered the speech in great style. There were more than 2,000 people on the grounds when the program opened at 1:30 P. M., and with the aid of an amplifying system the speaker was heard all over. The parade, including many floats and decorated cars, was nearly one-half mile long.

Our "Minute Men" reported 28 new members, Chelsea Williams and J. E. Stine bringing

Sherrill Lamont, a member, won the bicycl Stine, the set of silver and Herbert Austin, wagon.

Wabash County: "O tion very successful. Jo Vincennes speaker. Ten bers."

5,000 at Morris

Whiteside County: mately 5,000 people ca the big celebration and Morrison, July 4," write viser Frank Shuman. floats in all, including of those suggested. Th float was built by L showed a house on a tru old couple in front of They were being moved not know where to go failure to pay taxes. M Ralph Allen portrayed the old couple. The scen that many bystanders

"Another very excellen presented by Hume to was all white and show an and child standing pedestal with an open woman standing under roses. On the back were of wheat with caption faith in God, in our cou agriculture'.

"The caption on an was 'In 1860 our country exist half slave and ha 1932 our country canno to exist half protected a protected'.

"Mr. and Mrs. Wilso of Tampico deserve hono tion for the originality stunt. Dressed as Hira randy, he with chin wh she with an old fascinat an old buckboard, they bowed to everybody switched the flies off with a leafy branch fro

"On the side of the outfit were placards re you ever ride in one o you don't organize, you to'.

"We had a public add so that all could hear th program. Mr. Hanna's re very fitting."

The parade was led Norrish, A. L. Goodenou H. Adams, all mounted. enough is president of Bureau, and Mr. Norris Adams are former Adams, although 80 ye July, rode his horse lik ster and defied those i get one that is in third rison High School b champions, played.

The floats were judge newspaper men: J. H. T Whiteside Sentinel, O. C the Prophetstown Echo, Tobey of the Sterling G

Big Parade at Mo

Grundy County: The at Morris was estimate to have been the larges in the county. More tha ple gathered for the e lasted from the time started at 11:15 in the m til almost nightfall.

The parade was two length and included 15 plays by local business organizations, vehicles scriptions ranging fro types of farm conveya modern machines of t afternoon program wa Goold Park. Charles manager of the Illinois C and D. P. Moore of P speakers.

Near the close of th the crowd witnessed the effigy of the four enem culture, including "un "low prices," "old-ma ence," and "poisonous p

A. W. Fischer, DuP Farm Bureau member secretary, living at brought in 15 new mem the Cook County Farm five into the DuPage Co ization. Mr. Fischer is a surance agent working eral agent Camcross in ty.

LEADERS FA SAYS GR

(*Continued from page*

All of the plans that tried have been adopte We have been running hind the depression. Th to stop it is to head it

The depression has companied by the most in prices that this coun seen. Nothing destroys fidence and dries up bu like falling prices. Noth so surely as rising price

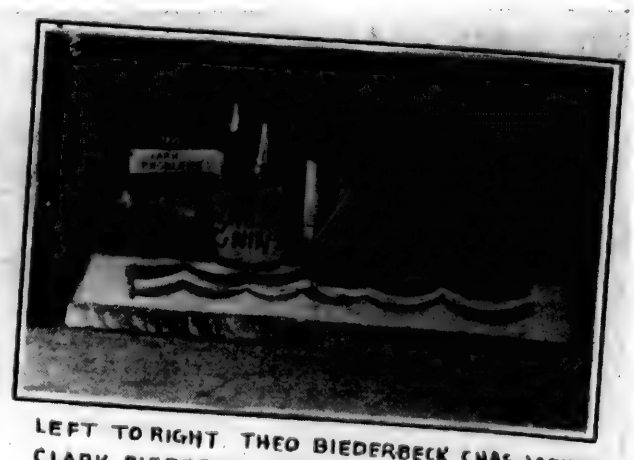
Prosperity can exist we can exchange goods ices freely. When prices some decline much m than others, making f impossible and drying

When prices fall mon dearer and harder to ge debts must be paid in not in goods, the burd becomes heavier and prices go down.

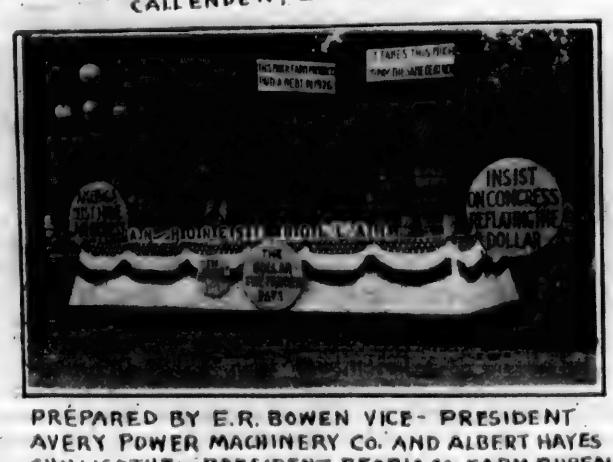
Prices are only the



PREPARED BY TRIVOLI TOWNSHIP LEFT TO RIGHT ED. KESSLER, ED NELSON, T. H. WASSON, JOHN CALLENDER, EARL QUINN



LEFT TO RIGHT THEO BIEDERBECK, CHAS JAQUES, CLARK BIEDERBECK, DAN KUNTZ.



PREPARED BY E.R. BOWEN VICE-PRESIDENT AVERY POWER MACHINERY CO. AND ALBERT HAYES CHILLICOTHE, PRESIDENT PEORIA CO. FARM BUREAU



RADNOR GRANGE FLOAT.

Here Are A Few Of The Good Ones From Peoria County's Demonstration

'LOATS EXPRESS FARM SENTIMENT

E. Stine bringing in 10 each. ill Lamont, a 4-H Club r, won the bicycle, Mrs. J. E. he set of silver and glasses, erbert Austin, the farm

sh County: "Our celebra- ry successful. John Dyer of nes speaker. Ten new mem-

5,000 at Morrison

eside County: "Approxi- 5,000 people came out for celebration and parade at n, July 4," writes Farm Ad- rank Shuman. "We had 18 n all, including all but one e suggested. The winning vas built by Lyndon and a house on a truck with an nple in front of the door. ere being moved out and did ow where to go because of to pay taxes. Mr. and Mrs. Allen portrayed the part of couple. The scene was such any bystanders wept.

ther very excellent float was ed by Hume township. It white and showed a wom- l child standing before a l with an open Bible, the standing under an arch of n the back were two sheaves at with caption 'We have God, in our country, and in ure'.

caption on another float 1860 our country could not alf slave and half free. In ur country cannot continue half protected and half un- ed'.

and Mrs. Wilson Cortright pico deserve honorable men- r the originality of their Dressed as Hiram and Mi- he with chin whiskers, and h an old fascinator. Driving buckboard, they waved and to everybody as they d the flies off the mules leafy branch from a tree.

the side of the dilapidated were placards reading: 'Did er ride in one of these? If n't organize, you may have

had a public address system al' could hear the afternoon a. Mr. Hanna's remarks were ting."

parade was led by R. A. , A. L. Goodenough, and I. ms, all mounted. Mr. Good- is president of the Farm , and Mr. Norrish and Mr. are former presidents. althoug 80 years old in ode his horse like a young- d defied those in charge to that he should throw him. High school band, state ons, played.

floats were judged by three per men: J. H. Terry of the le Sentinel, O. C. Herrin of ophetstown Echo, and E. H. of the Sterling Gazette.

Big Parade at Morris

dy County: The celebration ris was estimated by many been the largest ever held county. More than 5,000 peo- hered for the event which from the time the parade at 11:15 in the morning un- ost nightfall.

parade was two miles in and included 15 floats, dis- by local business and civic ations, vehicles of all de- ns ranging from countless f farm conveyances to the machines of today. The on program was held in Park. Charles Cummings, er of the Illinois Grain Corp., P. Moore of Peoria were s.

the close of the program wd witnessed the burning in f the four enemies of agri- including "unjust taxes," rices," "old-man indiffer- and "poisonous propaganda."

. Fischer, DuPage County Bureau member and former y, living at Elmhurst, in 15 new members, 10 into k County Farm Bureau, and the DuPage County organ- Mr. Fischer is a special in- agent working with gen- nt Cameross in Cook coun-

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DERS FAIL AYS GREGORY

inued from page 1, *Col.* 2)

the plans that have been ave been adopted too late. e been running along be- e depression. The only way it is to head it off.

depression has been ac- ied by the most severe drop s that this country has ever othing destroys public con- and dries up buying power ing prices. Nothing restores y as rising prices.

erity can exist only when exchange goods and serv- ly. When prices are falling ecline much more rapidly hers, making fair trading le and drying up business. prices fall money becomes nd harder to get. Since our ust be paid in money and goods, the burden of debt heavier and heavier as down.

are only the relation be- tween money and goods. When money is scarce prices go down. When it is plentiful prices go up.

The best way to fight declining prices is to increase the supply of money. It is the duty of government to provide its people with sufficient money with which to do business. In normal times the banks perform most of that duty for the government by means of bank credit, which takes the place of money.

When the banks fail to do it, it is the duty of government to step in and provide more money to make good the shortage of credit.

That the government has largely failed to do. Its monetary policy has been vacillating and fearful.

Suffering and Misery

So we have come to a situation in which the richest nation in the world in natural resources and producing ability has 10 million men out of work, and six million farm families working for nothing. Our standards of living have been shot to pieces. A land of plenty is filled with suffering and misery.

This is a depression without reason. There is no reason why it should not end tomorrow.

It does not end because our financial overlords will not permit its end except on their own terms.

They fought credit inflation bitterly, and prevented it during the earlier stages of the depression when it might have been effective. Now that it is becoming apparent that it is too late for credit inflation to become effective, they are opposing currency inflation just as bitterly. Rather than permit the people to control their own money system, they will pull down the house about their heads.

It has become apparent that the credit being pumped into business by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Federal Reserve will not be sufficient. If it could be supplemented quickly by the Rainey emergency bill to raise farm prices, by the home loan mortgage bank bill, by the Steagall bank guarantee bill, and by an enlarged program of public works to put idle men to work, the combined force might prove strong enough to push back the forces of deflation.

But the selfish influence of big money has blocked these measures in congress. The American Bankers Association has prevented the home loan mortgage bank bill from becoming a law. It is afraid of financial competition not under its control.

If any one thing is obvious, it is that money and business is based on confidence. We cannot talk confidence back into people after bank failures have robbed them of the savings of a generation. We can restore it by placing the guarantee of the government through the federal reserve system back of bank deposits. Such a plan is just as sound as any other kind of insurance. It must be adopted if we are to save the financial system of the country from the penalty of its own folly.

Business cannot recover without customers, and customers are of no avail without money in their pockets. Our lost customers are in two classes—the unemployed and the farmers. We can put large numbers of unemployed to work quickly only through an enlarged program of public works.

High Prices and Work

We can restore buying power to farmers quickly only through higher prices. The Rainey bill, prepared by the Illinois Agricultural Association, is designed to do that by giving farmers a higher price in the home market. The exchange value of farm products is only 50 per cent of what it was before the war. That disparity must be removed so that farmers can buy, and so that their buying will open the factories and put man back to work.

Along with everything else that may be done, and more important than anything else, is a sufficient supply of money. With credit frozen so completely, currency will have to be used much more extensively to take its place. Sooner or later the government will supply that currency, for we are not going to let people starve nor our big banks and life insurance companies go to the wall. We will go far to carry out the will of our financial overlords, but we will not starve for them.

A new supply of money, adequate to the needs of business, will revive confidence and business as if by magic. The sooner we supply it the sooner will we be on the road to recovery, and the greater the amount of unnecessary suffering we shall avoid.

We need have no fear of such excessive inflation as occurred in Germany and Russia after the war. We have efficient machinery for stopping inflation when it has gone far enough.

There are still people who hold up their hands in horror at such remedies as these I have suggested. They are the same people who told us in 1929 that prosperity would last forever.

They tell us now that any remedy powerful enough to be effective is economically unsound. To this I reply that nothing can be more unsound than our present condition.

It is unsound to rob a hard working generation of its savings. It is unsound to confiscate the farmer's capital to pay his taxes and interest. It is unsound to compel ten million people to tramp the streets looking for jobs that do not exist; dependent on charity for their daily bread.

We have worshipped our leaders of industry and finance. They told us to save our money, and we saved it. They told us where to invest it, and we invested it there. They told us to vote for high tariffs and special privileges for others, and we marked the cross in the circle.

Leadership All Wrong

Everything they told us was wrong. Now, with our savings gone, our jobs gone, our products begging for a market, the future dark with unknown dangers, why in the name of God should we follow their leadership any longer?

Rather let us follow our farm leadership which says, "Give work to the idle, give the farmer a fair price for his products, give the nation a money system that is honest. Open the markets and the factory doors and let us work our way back to prosperity."

We hear much talk in these days about the red menace and the danger of communism. There is no red menace in this country. The great, sound heart of the nation, the millions who work for a living and who want a dollar only in return for an honest dollar's worth

(*Continued on page* 4, *Col.* 5)



ANNOUNCING A NEW

Country Life Policy

TERM INSURANCE TO AGE 65, CONVERTIBLE ANY TIME

TO MEET the emergency of farmers who need protection but cannot make the outlay immediately needed for an Ordinary Life policy, Country Life offers this contract which pays the full face of the policy at death, should death occur before age 65.

Upon attaining age 65, or any time before, while this policy is in full force, it may be converted to a regular form policy, the insured receiving full credit for back premiums paid on the form chosen. In other words, to convert as of original age he must pay the back difference between the term policy premium and the Ordinary, 20 Pay or Endowment policy to which he converts, with interest at six per cent. However, the insured may carry this term policy to age 65 and then drop it. Conversion is not necessary.

Here are the low dividend paying rates for applicants from ages 20 to 50 inclusive, sold in any amounts and at any time of year to any individual of above mentioned ages in good health.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY PREMIUM RATES FOR TERM (TO AGE 65) PARTICIPATING POLICY

AGES 20 TO 50 INCLUSIVE

Age	Annual	Semi-Annual	Quarterly	Age	Annual	Semi-Annual	Quarterly
20	$10.30	$5.36	$2.73	36	13.69	7.12	3.63
21	10.44	5.43	2.77	37	14.04	7.30	3.72
22	10.60	5.51	2.81	38	14.35	7.46	3.80
23	10.75	5.59	2.85	39	14.71	7.65	3.90
24	10.92	5.68	2.89	40	15.09	7.85	4.00
25	11.09	5.77	2.94	41	15.49	8.05	4.10
26	11.27	5.86	2.99	42	15.97	8.30	4.23
27	11.46	5.96	3.04	43	16.47	8.56	4.36
28	11.66	6.06	3.09	44	17.03	8.86	4.51
29	11.85	6.16	3.14	45	17.60	9.15	4.66
30	12.09	6.29	3.20	46	18.21	9.47	4.83
31	12.33	6.41	3.27	47	18.88	9.82	5.00
32	12.57	6.54	3.33	48	19.56	10.17	5.18
33	12.83	6.67	3.40	49	20.30	10.56	5.38
34	13.10	6.81	3.47	50	21.10	10.97	5.59
35	13.39	6.96	3.55				

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO.

608 S. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY.

Please send me the facts about Country Life's New Term Insurance.

Name .....

Address .....

County .....

KEYNOTE ADDRESS TELLS P

RESTORED FARM PRICE LEVEL IS KEY TO RETURN OF PROSPERITY

Dedication Day Speakers Emphasize Need For Militant Organization of Farmers To Insure Square Deal

A restored farm price level is the one thing that will turn the tide of constant and continuous deflation and unemployment back to industrial employment and prosperity. With agriculture out of the market for the products of American factories, with nearly 50 per cent of the American people directly dependent upon farm income for a livelihood, there is little hope for better times in this nation until that basic industry gets a reasonable return for its labor and investment.

This was the thought driven home by scores of speakers in nearly every Illinois county on the farmers Dedication Day programs July 4th.

Comparing the farmers battle of 1932 for freedom from economic oppression with the battle of the farmers of 1776 for freedom from political oppression, the address set forth the issues at stake, and the solution offered by organized farmers to present economic problems.

The text of the speech carefully prepared for the occasion and read by many of the Dedication Day speakers follows:

The first Fourth of July was a day of Decision—one of Declaration—and likewise one of Dedication. On yonder side of this historical guide-post of freedom the altars of sacrifice had been builded, at Lexington, at Concord, at Bunker Hill. Of such, history has produced no parallel. It was at Concord Bridge—

"The embattled farmers stood,
and
Fired the shot heard 'round
the world."

For days the spokesmen for the colonists had debated the proposition — "RESOLVED, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent states." Finally the day of decision arrived. It is this day we celebrate.

After the decision to act, came its declaration, a notice to all the world—The Declaration of Independence.

At the head of the army in New York, upon orders of Washington, the Immortal Document was read. The wildest enthusiasm was created. One gilded statue of the tyrant king alone, yielded in the melting pot forty thousand bullets. Upon that day through that decision and through the declaration of that decision, the moral fibre of the colonists was revivified and the heart of that people was tempered against the Valley Forges that were yet to come. Yes, my friends, that first day was one of Determination.

Day of Dedication

We also celebrate this day as a DAY OF DEDICATION. Seven long and weary years record the sacrifices inspired by that Day of Dedication. Few, if any, at the beginning of that period, save by faith, could envision the final triumph at Yorktown. By citizen and soldier alike there on that day, commitment to the great cause was made.

This day, therefore, my friends, is and will always be our outstanding national holiday.

At Runnymede the charter of Anglo-Saxon liberties was wrested from an unwilling King. That hour was momentous. Bastile Day marked the passing of the fallacy of the doctrine of the divine right of kings, a doctrine used to shackle brave hearts and to restrain the impulses of free hearts.

On the first Fourth of July, there was published the grandest, the bravest, and most profound document ever signed by the representatives of a free people. It was a Declaration of War against the most powerful Nation in the world —a Declaration of War by a few patriots, without organization, without military forces, without apparent strength, without wealth,— a Declaration against the greatest power of the Seven Seas—and at a time when her yessels of war were hovering along the Atlantic coast ready to pounce upon defenseless towns, to ravage and destroy. The principal cities were in substantial possession of the enemy. Thousands of British soldiers were upon our soil; and yet, notwithstanding these fearful odds, the stout-hearted fathers of the American Revolution made Declaration that they were a free and independent people.

Declaration Was Beginning

The glory of the nation begins with that declaration. Yet, inseparable from that Declaration of Independence are the outlines of the honest face and features of that determined leader, well called the Father of his Country. Washington and Independence became synonymous. But, to measure the meaning of either the word Independence or the man, George Washington, in this remote day is well nigh impossible. We are too far from the need of that day to know aught but its cooled pages of history.

Two hundred years later, as we celebrate the bicentennial of George Washington's birth, we find it difficult to relive the days that contributed that great heart to a giant cause, and difficult to know his real greatness.

New causes and new despairs confront us. Our dire need today tends to hide with its immediate oppression the history of far greater oppressions and the manner in which they were lifted by staunch men of great heart.

Simple would be America's problems today, could we command the organized belief in the need for united action that made the endurance of a Valley Forge possible. Today's cause calls not for sword and gun, but stern moving in organized unison of the millions of agricultural people dedicated to the solution of their problems through the following of leadership born of that cause.

Agriculture Denied Seat

Since the deflation of 1921—for over ten years organized agriculture has been making a fight for economic equality. All other lines of industry and labor have had the support and kindly consideration of Government. Agriculture has not been given a seat at the family table.

Since the collapse in 1929, the situation has become exceedingly more aggravated, until at the present time it is acute. A year ago the farm price index was 91—today it is 56. On the first of last December, it had fallen to 71. By the first of this last February, it dropped to 60. On the first of April, 59, and it is still receding.

Organized agriculture has consistently insisted that action on the part of the Federal Government was necessary along three or four lines to start a restoration by giving the basic industry a fair and equal chance. After the most careful consideration by outstanding and eminent students of the question, your national organization proposed what we call "The Honest Dollar Bill,"—a bill, which if adopted by Congress, would establish a fundamentally sound monetary policy for the Nation. This measure, in part, proposes that all the powers now possessed by the Federal Reserve System be directed to two ends: first, to restore the purchasing power of the dollar to the average for the period 1921 to 1929; and second, to stabilize the purchasing power of the dollar as nearly as practical at that level.

Our big banks are bulging with money. We have more gold than any other nation on the face of the globe. Our natural resources are enormous. Our factories are the most efficient in the world. Yet, the farmers are faced with ruin and ten million unemployed walk the streets in search of work.

What May Happen

Eminent economists warn us that the worst has not yet been reached, unless something is done to check the deflation. As the Right Honorable Winston Churchill said in an address on the world economic crisis: "The hideous processes of deflation have but to go on to isolate the nations and reduce them to the barbarian and to the bartering of the dark ages." Unless something is done to check the forces of deflation, they tell us that labor, city real estate, and all property values must inevitably come down to the level of commodity prices. This means that the wages of union labor will have to be cut in half; doctors and nurses, 25 to 50 per cent less than they now receive; salaries of school teachers and professors from 25 to 40 per cent, dollar capitalization of industrial companies from 60 to 65 per cent less, and so on all along the lines, from the least to greatest. That is the dismal picture of what will happen if the rest of this country is brought down to a level with agriculture.

This also means further wholesale bankruptcies and liquidation on an unparalleled scale because of our high debt level. In 1929, our total debts, both public and private, in the United States totalled 203 billion dollars, or 56 per cent of our national wealth of 386 billion dollars, according to estimates of Warren and Pearson of Cornell University. Today they tell us, the national wealth has shrunk until it is worth scarcely half that amount. Thus our debts now are equal to the value of our property.

Furthermore, our dollar has become so dear in exchange for the currencies of other countries, and we have acquired so much of the world's store of gold at the expense of the stocks of other countries, that other nations cannot buy our products. How can we trade with other countries of the world when they have no gold. Our export trade has fallen off 54 per cent in value and 35 per cent in volume since 1929. Unless our dollar is restored to a fair value, we will have to enact higher tariffs to protect us against the imports of commodities from countries with depreciated currencies. Already numerous industries are clamoring for such protection and various bills are pending in Congress to bring this about.

Need An Honest Dollar

To avoid this terrifying prospect, we must have an honest dollar. A dollar which purchases 64 cents worth one year and $1.52 worth another year is dishonest. A dollar which makes the debtor today pay back $202 for each $100 borrowed in 1929 is dishonest. The price level must be restored until the dollar is worth the same amount as it was when our debts were contracted.

All the relief measures thus far passed by the Congress have been drawn in the interest of the creditor class. Millions of debtors are sacrificed on the altar of the benefit of those contr financial structure of the The debtor and creditor mutual relationship. If yo one you destroy both, ultim

This grasping group of is unwilling to restore the ing power of the dollar to level where the debts w tracted. They want the stay dear and commoditi The little group of inte bankers who gamble in tional securities and c want our dollar to be wo in exchange for foreign c And so they are horrified propose to make our doll less and our commoditi more.

But the masses of pe farmers and other prod commodities, and the people who depend upon duction of commodities, lars cheap and commodi Laboring people in the find employment at wages when the factories prices for their product money is plentiful an everybody makes money a body is happy. Whose wel be paramount in this co masses of our citizenship clique of international ba gamble in international c

Something Must Be

Something must be do store the farm price level ity with other groups. must provide for getting farm surpluses which no in our domestic markets, our farmers of the ben the tariff on these pro forcing domestic prices do level of the world prices.

What Congress should for the relief of agricult it adjourns is an emerge ure to get rid of the high of farm products which cumulated. There are abroad for these product could be sold on liberal cr but the cooperatives an traders are not financial supply such terms, and so goes hungry for our surp

Organized agriculture asking for months that authorize the allocation ever funds are necessary Reconstruction Finance tion to finance the expo pluses of wheat, cotton wool, mohair, and other ducts, and to distribut wheat to the destitute ployed in such a manner adversely affect the dom ket.

Organized agriculture nized and has repeate that the raise in the pric major agricultural crops essential to bring Amer the present depression and practical measure duced in Congress by Rainey of Illinois, to this purpose. The entire Illinois delegation aggre ported it. Its provisions as follows:

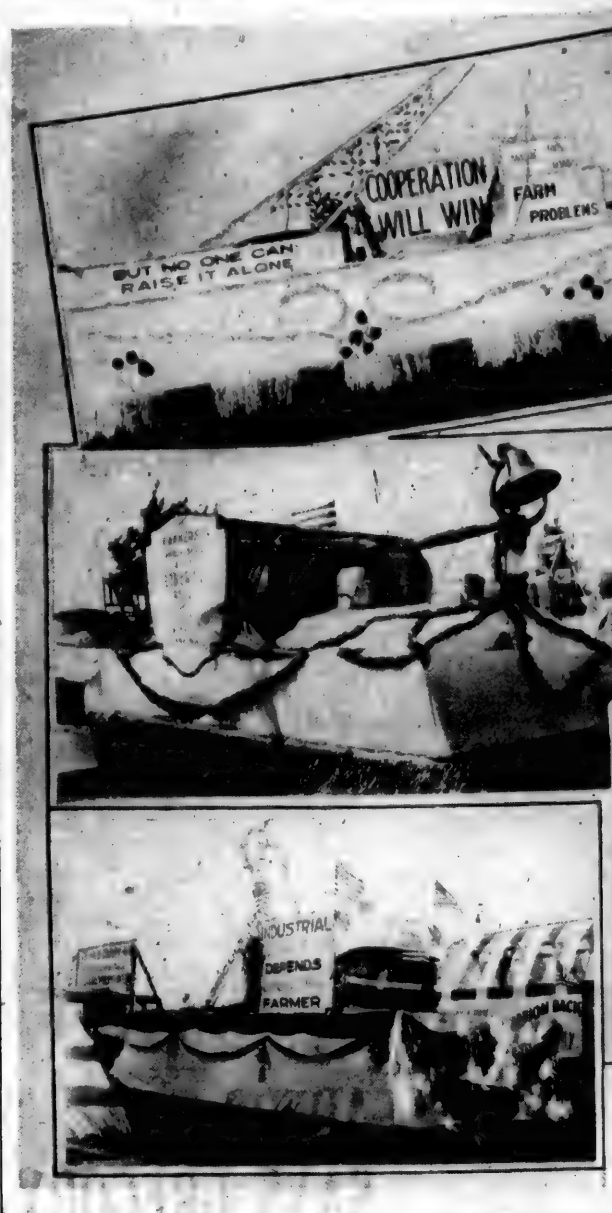
Digest of Emergency A Bill

TEMPORARY EMERG —This Bill is a tempo measure for a one ye pending such time as Co develop, enact, and pla operation, a permanent agricultural relief.

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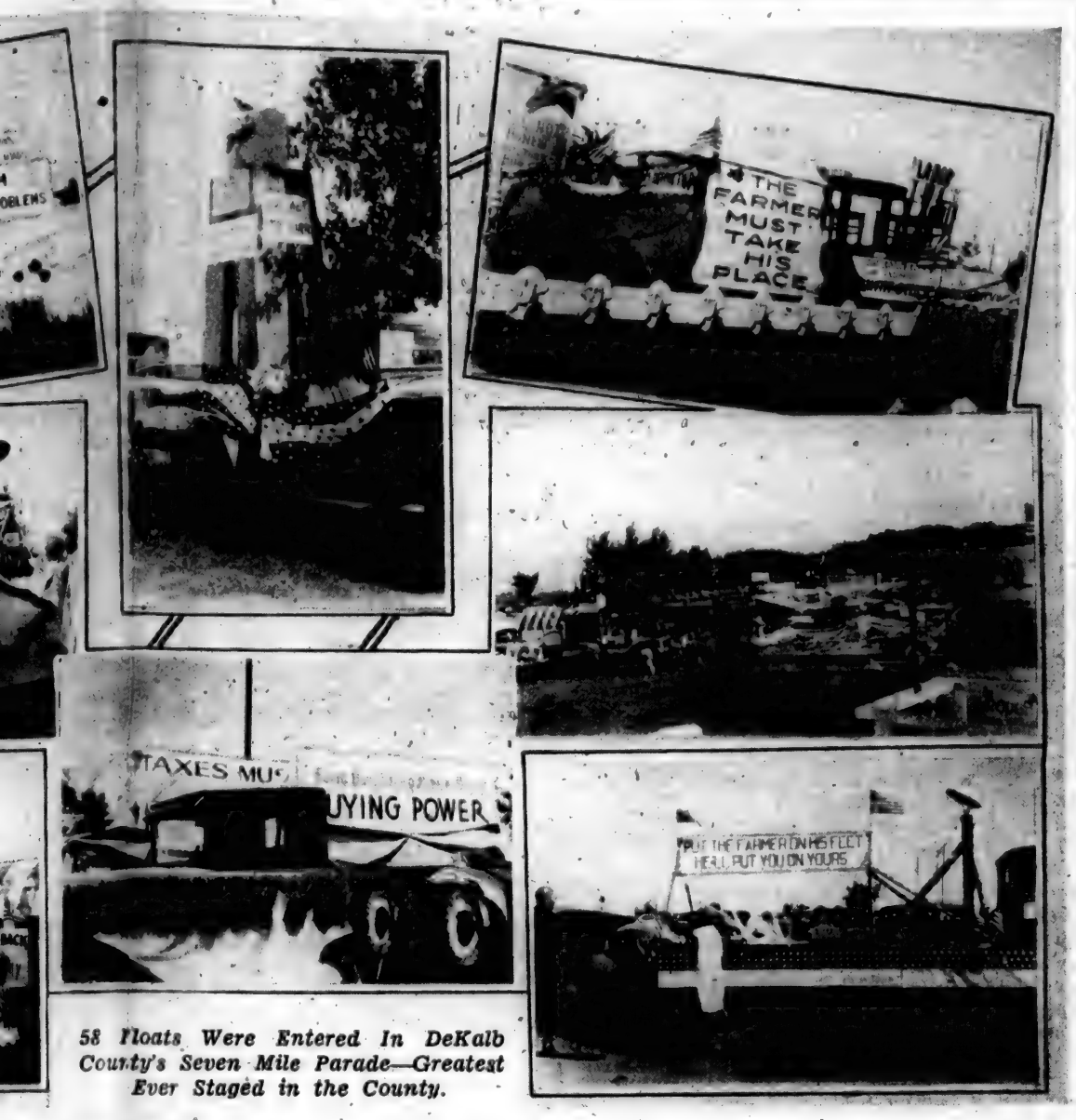


McLean County Service Trucks In Parade



58 Float County's Ever

LS PLIGHT OF AGRICULTURE



58 Floats Were Entered In DeKalb County's Seven Mile Parade—Greatest Ever Staged in the County.

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Its provisions are briefly
:

Emergency Agricultural Bill

RARY EMERGENCY BILL—
ill is a temporary relief
for a one year period,
such time as Congress can
enact, and place in full
, a permanent plan for
al relief.

NTS TO FARMERS—The
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n and hogs for the pres-
ent year that will be used for domestic consumption. These adjustment payments will be equal to tariff rates,—5c a pound for cotton, 42c a bushel for wheat, and 2c a pound for hogs. The Bill imposes a tariff rate of 5c a pound on short staple cotton for which at present no tariff exists.

ECONOMIC RESULTS—The Bill being a temporary one-year measure and acreage for the present year having been planted, the Bill cannot result in stimulation of production. Neither does the Bill fix prices nor alter the existing marketing machinery. It will, however, give the farmer an additional return for the period of a year upon the three basic commodities whose prices have controlling effect on all agricultural commodities. In thus improving the condition of agriculture, it is believed that the measure will have a marked effect in relieving the present national economic emergency in industry, transportation, employment, and finance, as well as agriculture.

MACHINERY OF BILL—The Secretary of Agriculture will estimate and proclaim, on the basis of existing statistics, the percentage of the present year's production of cotton, wheat, and hogs that will be used for domestic consumption. If, using wheat as an example, the Secretary proclaims that 75% of the wheat will be so used, then the farmer, under the terms of the Bill, will receive upon satisfactory proof of government agents, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, a certificate covering 3 out of every 4 bushels of each lot of wheat marketed by him. All the farmer will need to do is to prove to the representative of the Department of Agriculture that he has marketed a particular lot of, say, 100 bushels of wheat produced by him. Thereupon there is issued a certificate covering 75 bushels. The certificate is redeemable at any fiscal agency designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, for 42c for each of the 75 bushels, less certain small administrative costs hereinafter referred to. Redemption may occur at any time after 30 days, and not more than one year, from the date of issuance of the certificate. The certificate would obviously be the highest type of collateral for loans. These adjustment certificates would be issued to the farmer with regard to all wheat, cotton, and hogs marketed by him (commencing 15 days after the passage of the Bill,) whether of this year's production or from hold-over production.

NO ADDED BURDEN ON TREASURY—The moneys for the redemption of the certificates are obtainable from a tax, called an adjustment charge, levied upon all processing of wheat, cotton, and hogs in a like amount to the adjustment payments, that is, 42c a bushel for wheat, 5c a pound for cotton, and 2c a pound for hogs. Compensatory charges are placed on silk and rayon. If the processed product is exported, the adjustment charge is refunded; if the commodity is processed in bond for export, no adjustment charge is collected on its processing. The charge in effect is thus applied only to processing for domestic consumption. The receipts from the adjustment charges will be placed in separate commodity funds whose proceeds will be used to redeem the certificates. Any temporary advances necessary to redeem the certificates, pending the receipt of sufficient processing charges, will be made by the Treasury. There will, however, be no deficits or unbalanced budget resulting, for the reason that the charges on processing will continue to be imposed until their aggregate amout will equal the total amounts payable upon the adjustment certificates issued to the farmer.

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS— An amount, not to exceed 2½% of the processing charges, may be used for administrative expenses. This amount will be estimated in advance by the Secretary of the Treasury and payments to the farmer reduced pro rata. Such pro rata reductions at their maximum would approximate, in the case of wheat 1c a bushel, in the case of cotton 1/10 of a cent per pound, and in the case of hogs 5/100 of a cent per pound. The Bill creates no new administrative machinery but merely makes use of existing governmental agencies.

The Marketing Act

Up to the time the Marketing Act was passed by the Congress, practically all the legislation enacted for the benefit of agriculture was either of an educational or a credit nature. The Marketing Act while not entirely satisfactory opened the way for the development of cooperative marketing organizations, so as to give agriculture some chance to more ably compete in the markets of the world. Agriculture makes liberal use of credit and must continue to have credit, but with periods of low prices, such as we have experienced lately, credit is of little use when the farmer or business man cannot make enough out of the money borrowed to pay the interest. The Marketing Act and the measure above referred to strike more directly at the agricultural problem than any legislation enacted up to this time.

We are told that what the country needs is CONFIDENCE, that a restoration of CONFIDENCE is all that is needed to stop the forces of depression and restore prosperity. My friends, confidence cannot be restored by talking about it. We must give the people something in which to have confidence.

How Have Confidence

How can the farmers have confidence when farm prices are going down, down, down, farther and farther below the cost of production? How can they have confidence when they are unable to pay their taxes and interest, and when they are losing their homes? How can they have confidence when a dishonest dollar forces them to pay back from three to five times as much as they borrowed in terms of commodities? How can they have confidence when the responsible leaders in government who are clothed with the power to act to bring relief, ignore their desperate condition and do nothing fundamental to bring them real relief?

When the political and financial leadership of this country does something to really inspire confidence, when it goes to the root of this problem, and takes some fundamental steps to remove the causes of the depression, then, and then only, will confidence return to the people. We must get down to the grass roots and restore the prices of agricultural products. Nothing else will avail.

Agriculture's patience is well-nigh exhausted. She has been long-suffering but she cannot longer tolerate delay and inaction. You folks out on the farms know why. It is because the present condition of agriculture is intolerable.

Others Helped, Not Farmer

Congress and the President came to the rescue of foreign governments and granted them a moratorium on their war debts to us, involving billions of dollars of obligations. They came to the rescue of the railroads, the banks, and the industrial corporations by loans out of the Federal Treasury to the tune of three billion eight hundred million dollars. They came to the rescue of the banks by passing the Glass-Steagall bill to help them meet the demands upon them for gold and thaw out some of their frozen assets. But what benefits have trickled down through these so-called relief measures to the farmers in the country and to working people in the cities and towns? Have they kept farm prices from going down? Have they checked the increasing number of forced sales of farms? Have they relieved unemployment or given people more work? What good is this great pile of gold—78 per cent back of our currency—if it is not put to work for humanity? What good is it? For humanity to worship as children of Israel worshipped the golden calf? If this condition is not relieved, it will destroy our form of Government.

The answers are obvious—farm surpluses pile up; farm prices and purchasing power still decline; unemployment increases; wages decline; property values shrink; despair and dismay seize upon the people, and discontent rises with an ominous tide.

Agriculture and labor cannot be made prosperous by relieving the banks, the railroads, and the great corporations alone. These two great economic groups are not content with picking up the crumbs from Industry's table. The way to make the nation prosperous is to restore the purchasing power of the farmers and the workers. All new wealth comes from the soil, the mines, or the sea. Agriculture is our basic industry. When you destroy it you destroy the nation. The first steps toward a new day is to restore the buying power of agriculture, our basic industry, upon which the economic welfare of one-half of our population depends.

My friends, we have come to a critical point in the history of our great nation. The future welfare of our country trembles in the balance. The very future of domestic government may be at stake.

A Great Conflict

We are in the midst of a great conflict—a conflict that is more bitter, more sinister, more far-reaching in many respects than an armed conflict. It is a struggle for the domination of this nation, between the forces of entrenched greed and special privilege on the one hand, and the masses of the people on the other hand. Powerful banking and industrial interests who have dominated our financial and economic policies for many years, are determined to maintain their strangle-hold upon the economic life of this country and maintain their privileged position, and are unwilling to give agriculture and labor their fair share of the national income.

They are the Bourbons of today that the masses should sweat and toil for their benefit. They are the ones who, if they continue in control, will destroy democracy and bring on revolution.

A great responsibility rests upon us all in these critical days. Our forefathers were true to the test—they braved the hardships and made the necessary sacrifices to win political freedom. We celebrate this year the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington, who led a brave and intrepid people in a successful battle against tyranny and oppression.

Against Economic Oppression

Today we also are in a battle for freedom, a battle for economic freedom. That was a battle of principle fought by bullets; this is a battle of principle fought by ballots. That was a battle against political oppression; this is a battle against economic oppression. God has blessed us with the richest nation of the world, with the greatest people.

Patient Too Long

Too long organized agriculture had faith, hope and charity. Too long organized agriculture displayed these great virtues. At last organized agriculture finds that it must fight for its own and for our nation to secure the adoption of the golden rule as the first principle of our economic life.

During the morning hours of that first Fourth of July, the bell ringer impatiently waited in the old State House tower. For days he had hoped for a signal that action had been had by the Continental Congress. He had grown weary as he waited for the signal. On previous days he had stayed at his post and no one had come. Would the Continental Congress declare freedom and independence? He had repeated over and over again—"They will never do it; they will never do it." At last from below, he heard the voice of his grandson, crying out—"Ring Grandpa—Ring." See that old bell ringer—swing the iron tongue—hear the tramping on the crowded streets—hear every church steeple re-echo the peals of freedom. Possibly it is not a mere coincidence that on the shoulder band of that old bell was cast that classical text of scripture — "Proclaim Liberty throughout the land and to all inhabitants thereof."

Today in this city and county, and throughout the other counties of the commonwealth, the spirit of

(*Continued on page 4, Col. 7*)

BUSINESS AND CIVIC GROUP

FARMERS PROVE ABILITY TO JOIN LIBERTY FIGHT

Parades and Floats Surpass Expectations, Members Show Most Enthusiasm

By Larry Williams

Never in the history of farm organization has a better atmosphere for cooperation been developed than in Illinois as a result of the Dedication Day celebration. From Rockford to Cairo, and from Danville to Quincy there is a spirit of determination apparent, and enemies who oppose the farmer in his organization for co-operative marketing and betterment are inclined to keep mum.

The Liberty Bell of 1932 is established through the entire state, and the lowly farmers' dinner bell has been glorified. Nothing but praise for the demonstration has reached our ears, and that praise is most enthusiastic. The cooperation of leadership and membership was wonderful. In several counties doubting leaders were swept off their feet by enthusiastic members who carried forward Dedication Day plans.

Chambers of Commerce and civic organizations almost everywhere in Illinois gave moral as well as practical support to the campaign, realizing as they did that prosperity must begin with the farmer. The newspapers of the State were most liberal in their support, and numerous papers had special issues for the occasion.

Salesmen Good Workers

Country Life agents, auto insurance agents, truck drivers, and managers of farm supply companies did noble duty on the firing line. Scores of them won watches for signing more than ten new members. They put up advertising placards and gave unstinted support in putting over the celebration.

On June 30 before Demonstration Day 1200 Minute Men met in Centralia for a rally. Twenty counties were represented by generous delegations. Twenty Farm Bureau presidents were on the rostrum. They had met to hear President Earl C. Smith address them. Unfortunately he was called to Washington. The good news of a favorable chance for the Rainey Bill that took him to Washington helped me satisfy the audience as a substitute speaker.

Parades Exceed Expectations

If you thought the Demonstration Day Parade was to be a mere dog and pony show affair you must have been amazed at the sight that greeted your eyes on the morning of the fourth. Floats that did credit to genius moved before you, telling the demands of agriculture, telling its plight and need of remedial action. There were banners and more floats showing the accomplishment of organization and visualizing greater accomplishment if all farmers would join. Dinner bells, dinner bells, and more dinner bells rang out the demand of farmers for fairness in prices and an equal chance with the other industries that have enjoyed the support of governmental agencies.

About two o'clock in the county seats of the State approximately 90 speakers told of organized farmers' battle for lower taxes, for higher prices and favorable legislation. All paid tribute to the Father of his Country, and the spirit that brought about the Declaration of Independence. They pleaded for a revival of that spirit to win with men standing in organized power as their forefathers won their decisive victories always celebrated on every Fourth of July.

Great as was the day, great as was the demonstration, still all unanimously felt it was just the beginning of a fight to recruit every farmer in the line-up of organization. They determine wherever you hear talk of the Demonstration Day, that they will drive on to complete the job of organization. They now know it can be done, and that our leaders shall be backed by the great majority of farmers when they present legislative demands and economic measures to rehabilitate and maintain agriculture.

Opposition Bitter But Weak

Where now is the poison fang of the opposition which threatened dire result to farmers who attempted to get their just dues by resorting to organization and cooperation.

Do a half million parading farmers impress them? They strike, but vainly, at the rocks where they hide. They hiss their bitter attacks, but harmlessly they echo back to them. Their rattles fall on ears that hear, but heed not. Indeed, the laugh of knowing farmers who have found their strength greets each hiss of the recoiling enemy. Gone is the day when speculators and middlemen shall wax fat on farmers' just share of the consumer's dollar. Done is their game of posing as friend only to bleed to weakened life ebb those who would toil to feed the world.

"Together we Stand" is the Farm Bureau war cry. "Fair prices for our sake and for America's sake." "Our own markets clear through to our own terminals." "Fair legislation and a fair chance for America's basic industry." All through the atmosphere of Illinois these cries are wafted and the fight goes on until the end shall see victory for organization complete and a happier America.

BIGGEST CELEBRATION IN HISTORY OF FARM BUREAU IN ILLINOIS

(*Continued from page* 1, *Col.* 7)

dent, Dick Nietfeldt, one of our directors, J. C. Precht, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schilf each signed 10 or more members. We claim a state record for the Schilf family. Joint celebration with Blue Island, parade two to three miles long, six bands, escort of 60 motorcycles.

Lake County—Parade four miles long, toured county over 70 mile route, witnessed by 70,000 people. Splendid afternoon program.

Madison County reports big parade and program at Edwardsville. Parade headed by Edwardsville post American Legion. Troy drum and bugle corps of 30 pieces near head of parade. Music by Carpenter, Ill. band. 4-H club members in march. Farm Bureau officers on receiving stand. Seven floats made up for parade. Uncle Joe Fulkerson afternoon speaker. Program followed by baseball game between Farm Bureau and American Legion. Fifty new members, more coming.

Morgan County—Parade required an hour to pass in review. All business men in county co-operating 100 percent. Charley Black, I. A. A. director, marshal of day. Burning in effigy of Old Man Indifference, Unjust Taxes, Low Prices, Enemies of Co-operative Effort, and Insidious Propaganda featured 3:15 program. All purpose farm wagon, chest of silver, and bicycle for boy or girl given away in afternoon. L. R. Marchant gave principal address.

Adams County—L. A. Williams, speaker, reports 20,000 people witnessed parade—4 to 5 miles long. Parade contained 5,000 people who attended afternoon program. Mayor of town welcomed group. Fine cooperation from city, 52 dinner bells in parade, floats excellent. Wonderful co-operation from newspapers in playing up celebration and report of it afterward. Daily Times had special edition. Quincy Herald-Whig had editorial and considerable space given to it. Sam H. Thompson spoke for 6 minutes to his neighbors. Hung in effigy "old-man indifference," "high taxes," "low prices," etc.

McLean County—Huge success, parade four miles long, greatest in Bloomington history reports "Rusty" Laible, farm adviser. Weather excellent. Mrs. Sewell speaker rang the bell. One hundred forty-five new members, total now 2,076.

Sangamon County—Earl Smith, president of the I. A. A., speaker, reports crowd estimated at 11,000 to 15,000 people, held at Caldwell's Grove. Legion and business groups co-operated in splendid parade through Springfield.

Crawford-Jasper — 18 floats 350 cars parade over one mile long crowd estimated at five to seven thousand.

Pulaski-Alexander—16 new members signed today more will be reported later.

Coles County—Big parade 10,000 attendance at Mattoon, wires Melvin Thomas.

Lawrence County—Parade 5 miles long business men co-operating hundred per cent. The Lord has joined our Farm Bureau. Rained Sunday to stop farming. Weather fine today. Hundred floats and decorated cars. Parade through Lawrenceville, Bridgeport to picnic Summer Park.

Cumberland County—Fourth of July celebration big success, record attendance large floats good drum corps perpetuated since Lincoln's time lead parade all details of celebration carried out in detail in spite of fact that the Farm Adviser was absent due to the death of his mother favorable comments everywhere among crowd.

Champaign County — Twelve thousand people at Crystal Lake Park, Urbana. Largest and most attentive gathering ever held in Champaign Co. exceeded all our expectations. Not a single mishap or traffic accident.

Parade started with police escort, Farm Bureau president, Marshal of Day, Flag Bearer and escort all on horseback followed by band, Farm Bureau dinner bell float done with white background, blue shields, and trimmed with masses of red hollyhocks and 350 pound dinner bell. Parade lasted over hour. Four miles of cars, 53 floats. Twenty-four unit organizations represented Farm Bureau and 7 subsidiary organizations in parade. Two Associations of Commerce and city and county officials co-operated. Will agriculture come out OK? One man said Jonah did. Thirty new members to date.

Warren County: Ten thousand people crowded into Monmouth Park for big celebration. Registration and parade held at public square. Many floats and decorated cars. J. V. Stevenson, Streator, proved an able, eloquent speaker.

Effingham County: Parade three miles long with 1,000 cars. Lazy Farmer, John Turnipseed, and Slim and Spud marched with George Washington in parade.

Moultrie County: More than 5,000 joined in parade and celebration at Wyman Park. Burned enemies of agriculture in effigy. Frank Barton speaker.

DeWitt County: Five men signed 10 or more members each. Celebration a great success. Business men and local groups co-operating.

Jackson County: The celebration July 4 went off nicely. Had four special floats and many decorated trucks and cars. Parade about a mile long. About 4,000 people.

Jefferson County: Local groups co-operated in great celebration. Biggest crowd in Farm Bureau history. Ten thousand people. Special issue Mt. Vernon Register-News.

LaSalle: Many dinner bells and floats in our big two-mile parade through Ottawa. Four thousand people took part. More than 100 new members joined.

Wayne County: Fine celebration and two mile parade—3,000 people present.

Union County: Great parade and wonderful spirit. More than 2,500 present.

Henderson County: More than 3,000 people out for our big parade with 15 floats, two bands, and over 100 cars.



The three horsemen leading Whiteside County's Parade are A. L. Goodenough, president, T. H. Adams and R. A. Norrish, former Farm Bureau presidents. Left to right on top are Will, Dupage and Champaign county floats respectively. In the corners below are pictures of "John Barleycorn's Resurrection" from Monroe county.



Burning Unfaithful
pictures show scenes f
Dollar float.

Randolph County: Ap
ly 5,000 at our big celeb
in co-operation with
Chamber of Commerce.
ler gave excellent talk.
dred cars and floats and
ple in parade. Toure
Percy, Cutler Sparta, a
Steeleville. Twenty-six
bers. Parade largest ever

Marshall-Putnam Co
thousand at our cele
Henry Fair Grounds. Sp
operation from business
Bureau, othe organiza
rade two miles in length
Legion took part. Good
W. Rennick. Music by
nicipal band. Four H-C
inent.

Monroe County: Thr
boys impersonated the
'76" and led the parad
by boys with hoes, rak
etc. Parade organized
munities, many floats ar
Waterloo band provided
hundred or more cars i
our German Farm Bure
afternoon. Farm Adv
Tillman delivered addr
Kolmer announced mid-
tronage dividend of 10 p
Service Company patron
stunt feature was "Resu
Old John Barle corn." A
rose he made a little tal
he stated that he had
quite a while and that s
were of the opinion th
most important issue o
that this was not true-
problem and economic
were of far greater imp

Marion County: Hel
celebration at Bryan Mem
Salem. Fine co-operation
ness groups and Chamb
merce. From 4,000 to 6
Ed. Tiedemann of San
Producers. Twenty-two
bers reported July 6. Mo
Many floats in parade.

Fulton County: App
5,000. Rained all day
helped attendance on
Membership responded v
to call for help. Loca
groups, 4-H Clubs, Farm
Bureau all worked toge
E. C. Mills made fine ad

Mason County: Prog
over in a wonderful wa
one and one-half miles
ness men co-operated. T
new Farm Bureau mem
date and more to be
Burned five dummies i
N. Skinner performed
speaker.

Macoupin County:
5,000. Three mile parade
crowd cheered burning
float "Unfaithful Publi
etc. More than 500 cars
Our next job to reduce

Winnebago County: B
bration in history of c
raded through Rockford
Kishwaukee Park. Sixty
members. Now have lar
bership since peak perio
1920.

Mercer County: Our b
tion held at Aledo Fai
July 7. Special issue Al
Record. Wonderful co-op
V. Gregory delivered sp
dress. Floats unusually g

Williamson County:
sand people attended pa
long. Good co-operation
erybody. Nineteen new
signed. A. D. Lynch gav
address, Marion Fair C

Brown County: Our
went over in a big way
county. Parade one an
miles long. Best ever h
estimated at 2,500. Tw
new members, Chipma
getting 12.

Carroll County: Wh
turned out for big dem
at Mt. Carroll. Secured
more members to win
drive. Parade biggest an
held here. Geo. C. Jewet
address.

Shelby County: Big cr
out for parade and dem
Signed 60 new membe
Life queen judged flo
celebration.

Lee County: Big celeb
at Assembly Park, Dixo
000 people. Big auditoriu
18 floats, 1,000 cars in
groups co-operated.

Ogle County: Hundr
from all over the county
to Oregon July 4th f
demonstration. One o
successful and most

OUPS BACK FARM DEMANDS



ning Unfaithful Public Servants in Effigy at the Madison county Celebration. The four smaller show scenes from the Monroe county parade including the Columbia Farmers Grain Co. Honest loat.

olph County: Approximate- at our big celebration held operation with Steeleville r of Commerce. J. C. Spit- excellent talk. Two hun- rs and floats and 1,500 peo- parade. Toured through Cutler Sparta, and back to lle. Twenty-six new mem- rade largest ever seen here.

all-Putnam County: Ten d at our celebration at Fair Grounds. Splendid co- n from business men, Home othe organizations. Pa- o miles in length. American took part. Good talk by F. nick. Music by Henry Mu- band. Four H-Clubs prom-

pe County: Three of our npersonated the "Spirit of d led the parade followed with hoes, rakes, shovels, rade organized by com- s, many floats and banners. o band provided music. Two d or more cars in line. Had rman Farm Bureau band in on. Farm Adviser B. W. delivered address. Albert announced mid-season pa- dividend of 10 per cent for Company patrons. Our last eature was "Resurrection of n Barley corn." As old John made a little talk in which ed that he had been dead while and that some people the opinion that he was nportant issue of day, but is was not true—the farm and economic situation far greater importance.

n County: Held our big ion at Bryan Memorial Park. Fine co-operation from busi- oups and Chamber of Com- From 4,000 to 6,000 heard edemann of Sanitary Milk ers. Twenty-two new mem- ported July 6. More coming. loats in parade.

n County: Approximately Rained all day Sunday— attendance on Monday. rship responded wonderfully for help. Local business 4-H Clubs, Farm and Home all worked together. Sen. ills made fine address.

County: Program went a wonderful way. Parade one-half miles long. Busi- en co-operated. Twenty-two rm Bureau members up to nd more to be reported. five dummies in effigy. A nner performed well as

ipin County: More than hree mile parade, 15 floats cheered burning in effigy of Unfaithful Public Service," re than 500 cars in parade. t job to reduce local taxes.

ebago County: Biggest cele- in history of county. Pa- hrough Rockford and out to ukee Park. Sixty-nine new rs. Now have largest mem- since peak period of 1919-

r County: Our big celebra- ld at Aledo Fair Grounds Special issue Aledo Times- Wonderful co-operation. C. gory delivered splendid ad- loats unusually good.

mson County: Four thou- ople attended parade a mile ood co-operation from ev- . Nineteen new members A. D. Lynch gave principal , Marion Fair Grounds.

n County: Our celebration er in a big way for a small Parade one and one-half ong. Best ever held. Crowd ed at 2,500. Twenty-three embers, Chipman Ratcliff 12.

ll County: Whole county out for big demonstration Carroll. Secured nearly 200 nembers to wind up our arade biggest and best ever re. Geo. C. Jewett made fine

y County: Big crowd turned parade and demonstration. 60 new members. Country een judged floats. Great tion.

County: Big celebration held mbly Park, Dixon, with 10,- ple. Big auditorium crowded, ts, 1,000 cars in parade. All co-operated.

County: Hundreds of cars ll over the county poured in- gon July 4th for the big stration. One of the most ful and most largely at- tended county events ever held due to co-operation business men with farmers. Parade 1½ miles long with cars, 12 floats, and marchers. 5,000 to 6,000 people. Sam Crabtree made good speech. The float winning first prize was that of the dinner bell by Mount Morris community; second prize, Maryland township float showing progress by organization; third prize, Scott township float showing the farmer taking his place with other organized industries. 4-H Club members marched ahead of their float carrying banners.

LEADERS FAIL SAYS GREGORY

(*Continued from page* 2, *Col.* 7)

of service, are not following the communistic road. They believe in private property and private initiative. But if the rest of their property is to be taken away from them by the cruel process of deflation, if their debtors exact the impossible price of payment in dollars of doubled size, if every door is locked against them when they ask only for a chance to work—then what?

Property rights mean more than the property rights of Wall Street. Private opportunity does not mean the opportunity to cheat and rob and confiscate the earnings of our weaker fellows.

Where Danger Lies

The red flag will never wave over the farmers and the working men of America. Their flag is the Stars and Stripes that they have so often fought for. Their symbol is the Liberty Bell that has been ringing out a new allegiance to the faith of our fathers all over Illinois on this Fourth of July.

No, there is no red menace in this country. The menace that threatens us is of another color. It is the golden calf that stands enshrined in the councils of the money kings. It is the god of speculation that rules over the New York stock exchange. Its flag is the black pirate flag of the exploiters of the common people.

It is in that direction that our danger lies.

We stand at Valley Forge, with ragged clothes and bleeding feet. But our hearts beat with high courage; our souls flame with the fire of a righteous cause.

The farmers are marching, under the flag of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, and the spirit of the fathers marches with them. They are leading a fight for the honest working people of a great nation—a nation that they love because they made it great. And with them marches the lord of Hosts, leading his people to a brighter day when the Golden Rule shall replace the law of the jungle, when the bright stars and stripes shall banish the black flag of financial piracy, when honest toil shall enshrine the American home in place of the golden calf as the symbol of the nation's glory.

RESTORED FARM PRICE LEVEL IS KEY TO RETURN OF PROSPERITY

(*Continued from page* 3, *Col.* 7)

this text is dominant, and the old Liberty Bell is ringing again for AGRICULTURE.

None can expect the needs of organized millions to be recognized if they cannot and will not in common agree and voice their demands.

The path of every farmer is outlined clearly. His part in the war for justice is definitely set forth. His place is in line with his millions of fellow workers in one great army under one banner, fighting for one cause.

Diffusion of power means defeat. United effort means victory.

The farmers in Illinois have been laboring for twenty years to get this need of organization over to the thousands of indifferent farmers.

Today all over Illinois in gigantic demonstration we are turning the tide toward a long delayed victory.

The needs of agriculture can only be met in this organized age through the masses of farmers uniting in a militant and aggressive organization dedicated to their cause.

Pres. Smith Injures Eye

A few minutes before starting his address President Earl C. Smith suffered a painful injury to his right eye caused by the explosion of a torpedo at the Sangamon County Farm Bureau Dedication Day program in Caldwell's Grove south of Springfield.

Mr. Smith was given first aid by a doctor on the grounds and refused to leave until after he had delivered his address. The eye is responding to treatment and it is hoped no permanent injury will result.

Mr. Smith also spoke briefly in the evening at a meeting of Central Illinois Odd Fellows Lodges on the State Fair grounds.

HEAVY RAIN, HAIL CAUSE DAMAGE HERE

Three Fires Started By Lightning; Trees And Wires Down.

WORKER IS INJURED

NEARLY FIVE INCHES RAIN THIS SECTION

1.92 Inches Here; Crops Damaged, Basements Flooded

Flood-burdened streams and low-lands over northwest Iowa received

Lightning is Blamed for Fire Damage at La Salle Market; Wire Lines Hit

Motorist Injured in Storm Accident Near Ottawa

Damage to crops, property and telephone and electric

HAIL AND RAIN DO BIG DAMAGE

Central Illinois Was Visited by Heavy Rain and Hail Storm Tuesday Afternoon.

This city and section of Central Illinois were visited by a heavy electrical and rain storm and some sections to the west of Pana by a heavy hail storm Tuesday afternoon, causing serious damage to gardens, the growing corn and young ripening fruit.

Pana's streets were turned into rivers in some sections by the downpour, the sewers being inadequate to carry off the water, so heavy was the fall. Lightning flashed and many trees were reported struck, but no great damage was reported.

In the section to the northwest

Hail, Wind Damages Crops and Homes

WORST STORM OF KIND FOR MANY YEARS BREAKS WINDOWS AND CUTS CROPS SATURDAY AFTERNOON

Hail did great damage to gardens, fruit trees, wheat, rye, roofs, etc., last Saturday afternoon about four o'clock to an area of several miles west of Rockport, extending from near Mt. Zion, east of Shiloh and on

Hail Storm In Vienna Township Destroys Crops

Territory Three Miles Long, Mile Wide Is Damaged

A heavy hail storm that struck a portion of Vienna township yesterday shortly after 1 o'clock destroyed the crops of farmers in a territory about 3 miles wide and over a mile long.

Hail Finishes Up the Strawberries; More Rain Today

Many cases of strawberries were destroyed here Saturday by the early morning hail which accompanied the thunder storm. Strawberry growers were expecting to make their final picking of the season Saturday but when they went to the berry beds after the storm they found the ripened berries mashed flat by the hail.

About one inch of rain fell during the Saturday morning storm and another electric storm which visited us between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning added another inch

When HAIL *Comes, Who Will* STAND THE LOSS?

EVERY hail storm destroys. If it is on your farm, the loss is **all yours**—unless you are insured. You can prevent loss by buying insurance against crop damage. Your Farm Bureau makes possible exceptionally low rates.

Only $4 Cash Required

A Cash payment of only $4 per $1,000 of insurance is paid with application. A postdated check for the balance of $16, payable October 1 (less 5% for payment when due), gives full security on your crop up to $1,000 hailstorm damage. This rate applies to corn and small grains—soybeans slightly higher. This represents a 30 per cent saving to you.

Farm Buildings and Property

For your protection against fire, windstorm, tornado and hail damage to Farm Buildings and Property, a separate policy is available in this Company. Ask about it. We also reinsure Township and County Mutual Companies, underwriting all or part of the risks which they consider too large for safety.

Write for our special folder. It tells you how hail losses are computed and paid. Save money by insuring in your own Company, backed by 60,000 Farm Bureau members and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

FARMER'S MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY

608 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

Please send me full information about hail insurance at cost in My Own Company.

Name .....

Address ..... County .....

.....

der water than in years. Corn low fields, damaged by surface water of preceding rains, may not survive this new punishment.

More than four and a half inches of rain fell in vicinity of Webster City in just a few hours Friday afternoon. Flooded basements, small grains and the raising of

Hail Damage

farm district surrounding Palo Alto county ved damaging hail but was restricted to an area square miles. Emmetsburg fall was estimated at about and a half inches

ing at 1 a. m. today a terrific storm, swept the county, accompanied by rain and wind that blew down trees on state highways and streets and flattened grain fields on farms, causing heavy damage.

accompanied the Ruse home was st and a small fire resu family was not at Sloy saw the flame The fire was ext any great damage Other places were

been unable to work in the fields for nearly a week because of the heavy rains. In many cases water was standing in the fields from rains which fell previous to that of last night.

In Grundy county a hail storm

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Number 8 | AUGUST, 1932 | Volume 10

Still Hope for Higher Prices

A Review of the Fight for Emergency Legislation Made by the Illinois Agricultural Association in the Last Congress

HOPE and belief that the insistent demand of organized Illinois farmers that something be done to restore farm price levels to a reasonable basis may yet be answered were expressed by President Earl C. Smith on his return from Washington as Congress adjourned.

While the Rainey-Norbeck bill was defeated, Mr. Smith pointed to the little understood provision in the general relief bill now enacted into law which has "far-reaching possibilities, through loans for the sale of accumulated and recurring farm crop surpluses, in bringing about an early upturn in farm prices."

Before leaving Chicago to spend a week at his home in Pike county to give attention to personal affairs, Mr. Smith addressed a letter to Hon. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, urging that efforts to make effective the provisions of the act be immediately inaugurated.

This letter is of such importance that it is reproduced in full on this page.

Began in May

The determined fight made by the Illinois Agricultural Association under the leadership of Mr. Smith to compel Congress to give some attention to the immediate plight of agriculture began early in May. It was recognized at the outset that the chief obstacle to an early rise in farm prices was the accumulation of farm crop surpluses in the United States.

"When we arrived at Washington the first of May we recognized that the end of the present Congress was fast approaching," said Mr. Smith. "Up to that time very little serious consideration had been given by the Congress to the condition of agriculture. Its deliberations had been confined almost entirely to the relief of banks, railroads, insurance companies and other large corporations. There had been almost a total failure to give the farmer any consideration although half the population of the country is directly dependent upon agriculture," continued Mr. Smith.

The relief bill amending Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act then pending disclosed practically nothing for the relief of the agricultural industry. Therefore an effort was made immediately to place in this measure some provision for the disposal of farm crop surpluses.

An interview with Congressman Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, majority leader of the House and ranking member of the powerful Ways and Means Committee, resulted in President Smith securing a hearing before this Committee then considering the relief bill.

On May 31 Mr. Smith made his first appearance before the Ways and Means Committee in which he urged that a provision be placed in the measure authorizing and directing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to finance the disposal of farm crop surpluses so as to remove their continuing depressing effect on farm prices.

In his testimony, all of which was reproduced in the Congressional Record, Mr. Smith insisted that the first essential in getting the country back on the road to prosperity was to take such action as would immediately result in raising farm price levels so as to restore farm buying

(*Continued on next page*)

LETTER TO SECRETARY HYDE

Hon. Arthur M. Hyde,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hyde:

Before leaving for home, where I expect to remain for about ten days in semi-retirement, at least, I am taking the liberty of addressing a few lines to you relative to the farm situation as I see it.

It is my most sincere conviction that everything possible should be done, and done immediately, to take full advantage of authorizations contained in the recent amendment to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act relative to the disposal of surpluses of agricultural commodities. I feel sure that paragraph (c), (d) and the last sentence of paragraph (f), taken together and properly interpreted, make it possible to dispose of not only accumulated, but recurring surpluses of agricultural commodities. I am equally sure that the disposal of these surpluses and public knowledge of such accomplishments should result in the immediate improvement of price levels of farm commodities.

I have personally witnessed great encouragement on the part of livestock farmers as a result of the recent improvement in hog and cattle prices. If these increases can be maintained with possibly some further improvement in hog prices, and in addition, if there could be secured substantial improvement in the price of wheat and corn, the reaction of farmers would be manifest throughout the business structure of the middle-west and should react to the betterment of all lines of industry.

While I am keenly disappointed in the failure of the emergency legislation, such as contained in the Norbeck-Rainey measures; yet, I am hopeful that if energetically and courageously administered and every effort put forth immediately to do so, the authorizations contained in the above referred to amendment should, in a large measure, result in what was hoped for in the more definite price-raising bill.

I, of course, recognize that the provisions authorizing the disposal of surpluses are very much more simple from an administrative viewpoint; and in making the above request for immediate action, I want to assure you of my willingness and desire to co-operate in every possible way to bring about proper results, and also the full co-operation of not only the institution, but the people whom I have the honor to represent.

Again assuring you of my continued high personal regards, I beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION,
(Signed) Earl C. Smith, President.

power. He told the congressmen that 50 per cent of the buying power of America is directly dependent upon farm income, that only through such restoration of buying power could factories resume normal operations.

While the provision requested by the Illinois Agricultural Association was placed in the bill through the efforts of Congressman Rainey, and reported out of the House Ways and Means Committee, it was seriously amended and its effectiveness restricted during consideration on the floor of the House.

A similar provision which was included in the Wagner bill in the Senate was similarly amended on the floor of the Senate.

But when the relief bill came up for consideration in conference committee representing both House and Senate, the provision directing immediate disposition of farm surpluses was restored through the efforts of Congressman Rainey and Senator Norbeck, respective leaders from the House and Senate on this committee.

The relief bill then went back to each House where it was passed and sent to the White House.

Vetoes Bill

On July 11, President Hoover vetoed the measure on the ground that the bill provided for loans to private corporations and individuals.

Two days later a new relief measure meeting all the requirements of the President was introduced, again including full authorization for loans for the disposal of farm crop surpluses as originally requested by the Illinois Agricultural Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

This revised bill was finally passed by Congress on July 16 and was signed by the President.

The sections of chief interest to agriculture are Section C and Section D under Title II—Loans by Reconstruction Finance Corporation. These sections are as follows:—

(c) *In order that the surpluses of agricultural products may not have a depressing effect upon current prices of such products, the corporation is authorized and directed to make loans, in such amounts as may in its judgment be necessary, for the purpose of financing sales of such surpluses in the markets of foreign countries in which such sales can not be financed in the normal course of commerce; but no such sales shall be financed by the corporation if, in its judgment, such sales will affect adversely the world markets for such products.*

(d) *The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to make loans to bona fide financing institutions, organized under the laws of any State or of the United States and having resources adequate for their undertakings, for the purpose of enabling them to finance the carrying and orderly marketing of agricultural commodities and livestock produced in the United States.*

Rainey And Norbeck

These provisions were consistently protected during all the deliberations on the measure by Congressman Rainey and Senator Norbeck whose earnest efforts and watchfulness prove them to be real leaders for and friends of the farmers of America.

President Smith had been assured that the surplus disposal provision would have the approval of the administration, particularly of Secretary of Agriculture Hyde and Chairman Stone of the Farm Board.

An interpretation of the far-reaching possibilities of the surplus disposal provision for improving farm prices if aggressively and courageously administered was given by Mr. Smith in a radio address from Station WLS Chicago on July 21, in which he said:—

Authorization Given

"Careful study of this provision undoubtedly reveals that without any restriction, there is full authorization given—first, for financing sales of agricultural surpluses in the markets of foreign countries in which such sales cannot be financed in the normal course of commerce; second, to provide loans to bona fide institutions for the purpose of enabling them to finance the carrying and orderly marketing of agricultural commodities and live stock. These provisions have received very little publicity. Had much publicity been given, no doubt, certain of the interests opposed to the improvement of farm prices would have immediately and possibly successfully thwarted the efforts that were being made.

"All who believe that the immediate disposal of accumulated surpluses of farm commodities is essential to the improvement of farm prices will be glad to know that the first mentioned provision not only authorizes but directs action be taken to bring this about.

Meets Problem

"It is generally recognized that one of the chief reasons for the failure of farm prices to improve has been the inadequacy of credit facilities to finance processors in being able to carry processed commodities in storage or otherwise. The second provision meets this problem. For instance, one of the reasons given for the extremely low price of hogs during recent months was that the market for lard had been greatly restricted, particularly the export outlet. Second, that packers were not adequately financed to carry the lard in storage. The provision just referred to would meet a situation of this kind in two ways—either to finance the carrying of the lard until a normal demand was restored or to finance the sale to a foreign government of the excess accumulation of lard.

"It should also be noted that these provisions are not confined to accumulated surpluses, but also obtain as to recurring surpluses. There is a substantial school of thought in both congressional and administration circles, which believes that the amendment I am referring to should result in the immediate and substantial general improvement of farm commodity price levels. While I do not personally believe that the same results can be expected or obtained as would have resulted from the enactment of the Rainey-Norbeck measure; yet, I do not hesitate to say that if aggressively, courageously and immediately administered, farm price levels should respond to a substantial degree.

Predict $1 Wheat

"It is interesting to note that although the bill finally passed Congress on July 16, a Washington newspaper of Monday, July 18 carried in its headlines a prediction of $1.00 wheat by September. Senator Norbeck, to whom I have previously referred, is quoted as saying that he believes an increase of 25 cents a bushel is a possibility in the early future.

"I do not believe anyone can accurately predict as to the future. Too many elements are at the present time operating to disturb the economic equilibrium of the Nation. I have no hesitancy in saying, however, that the complete disposition or removal from our domestic markets of the surpluses that have been accumulating during the past two and one-half years should be most helpful in bringing about gradual, but substantial increase in farm commodity price levels.

Getting Wise

"Of one thing we can be sure, it is fast becoming generally recognized and accepted that the restoration of normal and prosperous conditions in agriculture must be realized before there can be any substantial or permanent improvement in any line of industry in the United States. The agricultural problem is receiving far more at-

(*Continued page 5 col. 3*)

Brief Story Of The Rainey-Norbeck Bill

Rules Committee, Speaker Garner, and Reactionary Senators Defeat It

WHILE in Washington early in May conferring with the leaders in Congress regarding measures for the relief of agriculture, Congressman Rainey requested President Smith to undertake the preparation of emergency agricultural legislation having for its purpose the immediate increase in prices of basic farm commodities so as to improve the income of the American farmer.

On his return to Chicago, Mr. Smith called into conference other officers and staff members of the Association, C. V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer, M. L. Wilson of Montana, a recognized agricultural economist, and a number of business leaders and executives.

Undivided Attention

Undivided attention was given to the preparation of this legislation. After the principles of the legislation had been generally agreed upon, Mr. Fred Lee of Washington, an authority on constitutional law and legislative drafting, was retained to write these principles into a bill. This was done and the bill was delivered to Congressman Rainey on June 13. On June 15 Mr. Rainey introduced it in the House where it was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

In its deliberations the Committee on Agriculture was practically unanimous in asserting that the measure would have the desired effect in raising the prices of wheat, hogs, and cotton, yet insisted upon including many other agricultural commodities which made it impossible of operation.

Recognizing the impossibility of getting the Rainey bill out of the Committee on Agriculture in the House without serious amendment, the bill was introduced in the Senate on June 28 by Senator Norbeck of South Dakota. On July 1 the Senate Committee on Agriculture reported it out with favorable recommendation, and on July 13 the bill passed the Senate without a record vote.

Favorable Consideration

On its passage, the Norbeck bill was messaged to the House and on receipt was immediately referred to the Committee on Agriculture where it received prompt and favorable consideration, being reported out unchanged by a vote of 9 to 4. Congressman Rainey, who had the whole-hearted support of the entire downstate Illinois delegation in Congress as well as influential representatives from other states, then worked energetically for immediate consideration on the floor of the House.

Under the Rules of the House, no bill can be brought up unless a rule for its consideration is obtained from the powerful Rules Committee. In getting a rule for consideration of the Rainey-Norbeck bill in the House, sponsors of the measure met with difficulty.

Seek To Recall Bill

In the meantime, a situation had arisen over in the Senate which threatened the life of the bill. Reactionary sentiment from the East led by Senator Bingham of Connecticut, on July 14, sought to recall the Norbeck bill from the House and move for a reconsideration. This was a parliamentary effort to destroy the measure, at least for the current session of Congress. But this effort was temporarily blocked when Senator Norris of Nebraska, a valiant supporter of the measure, gained the floor and maintained it throughout the day to give time for ample consideration in the House.

While Senator Norris' filibuster was underway in the Senate, members of Congress, both Republicans and Democrats, went repeatedly to Speaker of the House Garner and the Rules Committee urging them to allow immediate consideration of the bill. All of these efforts failed.

Norris Yields

Since nothing more could be done to secure consideration of the bill by the House word was sent over to the Senate that it was useless to continue the filibuster. Thereupon Senator Norris yielded the floor and Senator Bingham was recognized. His motion to recall the Norbeck bill from the House and recommit it to the Committee on Agriculture where it now rests, prevailed 30 to 25. The vote on this measure follows. All those who voted "yea" were against the bill, all those who opposed Bingham's motion were for the bill.

YEAS

Ashurst	Long
Bailey	Metcalf
Barbour	Morrison
Byrnes	Moses
Cohen	Patterson
Couzens	Reed
George	Smoot
Goldsborough	Stephens
Gore	Townsend
Hale	Tydings
Hastings	Vandenberg
Hebert	Wagner
Kean	Walcott
Keyes	Walsh, Mass.
King	White

NAYS

Austin	McKellar
Bulow	Neely
Capper	Norbeck
Connally	Norris
Costigan	Nye
Fletcher	Pittman
Frazier	Robinson, Ark.
Hatfield	Robinson, Ind.
Howell	Schall
Johnson	Sheppard
Jones	Shipstead
LaFollette	Trammel
Lewis	

NOT VOTING

Bankhead	Glenn
Barkley	Harrison
Bingham	Hawes
Black	Hayden
Blaine	Hull
Borah	Kendrick
Bratton	Logan
Brookhart	McGill
Broussard	McNary
Bulkley	Oddie
Caraway	Shortridge
Carey	Smith
Coolidge	Steiwer
Copeland	Swanson
Cutting	Thomas, Idaho
Dale	Thomas, Okla.
Davis	Walsh, Mont.
Dickinson	Waterman
Dill	Watson
Fess	Wheeler
Glass	

Responsibility for the defeat of the Rainey-Norbeck emergency price-raising measure which would have brought about immediate increases in the price of wheat, hogs and cotton, and indirectly other agricultural commodities, rests with Speaker Garner and the Rules Committee of the House for their inaction, and with the reactionary interests in the Senate who insisted on the bill's recall and recommitment.

Bill Widens Farm Credit

Senate bill 2409 to widen the powers of Federal Intermediate Credit banks and give them greater latitude in financing farmers recently went to President Hoover for approval.

The measure would authorize Federal Intermediate Credit Banks to accept drafts drawn on them by co-operative marketing associations and would permit rediscount by Federal Reserve banks of notes discounted by such banks.

STILL HOPE FOR HIGHER PRICES

(*Continued from page* 4)

tention on the part of outstanding business men and executives in all walks of life than at any previous time. Certainly we still have in America the ingenuity of thought, the determination and willingness of effort, the brains and the statesmanship that should when coupled together result in an early agreement upon and the putting into effect of such a permanent agricultural policy as is necessary to assure the future prosperity of the corner-stone of the Nation — its AGRICULTURE."

J. E. Mummert, our president who was seriously injured in an automobile accident, is making satisfactory recovery, writes J. E. Watt, farm adviser Fulton county. It will be several weeks before he is able to walk.

Watch For Hoover And Roosevelt Farm Pledges

I. A. A. To Withhold Comment On Planks Until Presidential Nominees Have Spoken

COMMENTS by the Illinois Agricultural Association on the Republican and Democratic party platform pledges to agriculture will be withheld pending such time as the presidential candidates in future addresses place their individual interpretations upon the party commitments.

Experience has proved, said President Earl Smith in a recent statement, that party platforms and pledges amount to little except to the extent presidential nominees publicly interpret and define the planks, and upon such interpretation make their personal pledges for action if and when elected.

A. F. B. F. Statement

A formal statement issued by the American Farm Bureau Federation concerning the agricultural planks in the platforms of the two major parties declares that both platforms "include in part some of the features of the program of organized agriculture, but both platforms fall short of covering the entire program.

"The American Farm Bureau Federation is awaiting with interest the interpretations of these platforms which will be made by the respective major candidates," the statement continues. "This interpretation, it is felt, will be more significant than the phraseology of the platforms themselves.

"President Earl C. Smith of the I. A. A. took a leading part in the activities of the A. F. B. F. committee which presented a suggestive agricultural plank to the Resolutions Committees of the two parties at their conventions in Chicago in June. Mr. Smith was quoted widely in the national press for his plea on behalf of the farmer before the platform builders.

Suggested Plank

"The suggested farm plank drafted by the national leaders of the Farm Bureau organization included the following topics: means for disposal of accumulated surpluses; emergency measures to effect immediate improvement in price levels; amendment of the Agricultural Marketing Act to include the equalization fee; tariff protection for agricultural products; stabilization of the value of the dollar; development of agricultural credit facilities; governmental economy.

"The Republican party pledged its support to the principle of assistance to farmer-owned and controlled co-operative marketing associations and to prompt amendment or modification of the Agricultural Marketing Act as experience may show to be necessary to fully carry out the preamble of the acts. It pledged tariff protection to agriculture, relief from unjust tax burdens and formulation of a national land utilization program.

Democrats Advocate

"The Democratic party platform advocates better financing of farm mortgages; extension and development of the co-operative marketing movement; effective control of crop surpluses to give the farmer full benefit of the domestic market; enactment of measures to aid the farmer in getting commodity prices in excess of cost of production. The platform condemns the Hawley-Smoot tariff act of 1930.

"President E. A. O'Neal of the A. F. B. F. has been especially caustic in his criticism of the conventions for their failure to discuss the great economic problems before the nation. He has pointed out that even in the delegations from the great agricultural states there were none who would fight on the floor of the convention for the cause of the farmer.

"Speech after speech was made on other subjects," Mr. O'Neal said, in an address on July 4, "but not a single voice was heard telling the parties of the actual condition and needs of the 50,000,000 people directly dependent on agriculture."

Republican Party Pledge

THE Republican party pledges itself to the principle of assistance to co-operative marketing associations, owned and controlled by the farmers themselves, through the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act, which will be promptly amended or modified as experience shows to be necessary to accomplish the objects set forth in the preamble of that act.

"The party pledges itself to make such revision of tariff schedules as economic changes require to maintain the parity of protection to agriculture with other industry.

"The American farmer is entitled not only to tariff schedules on his products but to protection from substitutes therefor.

"We will support any plan which will help to balance production against demand and thereby raise agricultural prices, provided it is economically sound and administratively workable without burdensome bureaucracy....

"The time has come for a reconsideration of our tax systems—federal, state, and local—with a view to developing a better coordination, reducing duplication, and relieving unjust burdens. The Republican Party pledges itself to this end....

"We favor a national policy of land utilization which looks to national needs. Such a policy must foster reorganization of taxing units in areas beset by tax delinquency, and divert lands that are submarginal for crop production to other uses. The national welfare can be served by the acquisition of lands for watershed protection, grazing, forestry, public parks and game preserves. We favor such acquisition."

Democratic Party Pledge

THE Democratic party solemnly promises by appropriate action to put into effect the principles, policies and reforms herein advocated, and to eradicate the policies, methods and practices herein condemned....

"We advocate:

"For the restoration of agriculture, the nation's basic industry, better financing of farm mortgages through reorganized farm bank agencies at low rates of interest, on an amortization plan, giving preference to credits for the redemption of farms and homes sold under foreclosure; extension and development of the farm cooperative movement and effective control of crop surpluses so that our farmers may have the full benefit of the domestic market.

"Enactment of every constitutional measure that will aid the farmer to receive for basic farm commodities prices in excess of cost."

Lower Rates To Farm Co-ops Now In Effect

Passage of Norbeck-Steagall Bill Reduces Interest From 4½ to 3½ Per Cent At St. Louis Credit Bank

Substantial reductions in the rate of interest on all new loans to financing institutions and farmers' co-operative marketing organizations have been put into effect by election of the twelve Federal Intermediate Credit banks. This action followed passage by Congress of the *Norbeck-Steagall bill* making debentures of the Intermediate Credit Banks eligible for note-issue and 15-day loans. The bill, which embodies principles advocated by the American Farm Bureau Federation, was signed by President Hoover May 20 and the new scale of rates went into effect less than a month later, on June 15. The reductions range from 1½ per cent at the St. Paul bank, to ¾ of one per cent at Houston and with the St. Louis bank, which serves Illinois farmers, lowering its rate one per cent, or from 4½ to 3½ per cent.

Previously the banks had been at a disadvantage in the market with other securities which were eligible for note-issue and 15-day loans. Member banks in the federal reserve system had in the past been unwilling to take intermediate credit debentures at the same rate of interest as other securities because the debentures would not have this privilege. By placing the debentures on the same footing, which is provided by the Norbeck-Steagall bill, they are now able to get the same low rate of interest that other securities obtain.

The American Farm Bureau Federation's Washington office urged approval of the bill in hearings before the Senate and House Banking and Currency committees, in compliance with a resolution endorsed by delegates to the national Farm Bureau convention last winter. This resolution was based on recommendations made by the National Committee on Rural Credits after a survey and study of agricultural credit problems. R. A. Cowles, treasurer of the Illinois Agricultural Association, was a member of this national committee.

More counterfeit money is in circulation now than at any time within his memory, says W. H. Moran, chief of the U. S. Secret Service.

In the fiscal year 1931, 1,534 persons were arrested and $391,957 in counterfeit notes were destroyed by the Secret Service.

Roosevelt Said—

In his acceptance speech before the National Democratic Convention in Chicago July 1, Franklin D. Roosevelt, presidential nominee, spoke at length on the agricultural problem. While discussing the unemployment question he advocated a plan for converting many millions of acres of marginal and unused land into timber land through reforestation. "There are tens of millions of acres east of the Mississippi river alone in abandoned farms, in cut-over land, now growing up in worthless brush," he said. "Every European nation has a definite land policy and has had one for generations. We have not. Having none we face a future of soil erosion and timber famine. . . .

"In so doing, employment can be given to a million men. That is the kind of public work that is self-sustaining—therefore capable of being financed by the issuance of bonds made secure by the growth of tremendous timber crops. I have a definite program of providing employment by that means. I have done it, and am doing it today in the State of New York. . . . The practical way to help the farmer is to do something toward the reduction of the surpluses of staple commodities that hang on the market. It should be our aim to add to the world prices of staple products the amount of a reasonable tariff protection, give agriculture the same protection that industry has today.

"Final voluntary reduction of surplus is a part of our objective, but the long continuance and the present burden of existing surpluses make it necessary to repair great damage of the present by immediate emergency measures. . . .

"And as to the actual wording of the bill, I believe that the Democratic party stands ready to be guided by whatever the responsible farm groups themselves agree upon. That is a principle that is sound.

"One half of our population, over 50,000,000 people, are depending on agriculture, and my friends, if those 50,000,000 people have no money, no cash to buy what is produced in the city, the city suffers to an equal or greater extent. . . .

"Rediscounting of farm mortgages under salutary restrictions must be expanded, and should, in the future, be conditioned on the reduction of interest rates. Amortization payments, maturities, should likewise in this crisis be extended before rediscount is permitted where the mortgagor is sorely pressed. The tax burden caused by expansion and inefficient local government is an additional factor. . . . Our most immediate concern should be to reduce the interest burden on these mortgages." Further statements of presidential nominees on the problems of agriculture will be carried in future issues of the RECORD.

Insurance Men Sign 1100 New Members

"Following their usual methods, Country Life insurance men went over the top in the 4th of July membership campaign with reported Farm Bureau memberships totaling 1100," says L. A. Williams, manager. "Headliners like George Dickson of Kendall county, Wm. Linker of Whiteside county, Ben Roth of Livingston county, all produced over 20 members. Insurance agents in Livingston county wrote a total of 49, Peoria county 24, Ford county 24, Rock Island county 35, Schuyler county 19, Carroll county 44, etc.

"General agents in many instances wrote the members and gave credit to their men. Others went out to win watches. More than 30 watches were counted at the sectional meetings. It was to be expected that the men who have been active in Farm Bureau work and active in selling work would cooperate in putting over a gigantic program throughout the state of Illinois. Our general agents from Pope-Hardin to JoDaviess counties, throughout the length and breadth of the State jumped in and did marvelous work.

"Our leading producer of the year, Glen Kaufman, who sold 26 applications on one special day for Country Life, is also flashing a new Waltham watch for his Farm Bureau effort, which proves the statement which I make that the man who sells life insurance finds selling membership a very simple task. Ten of our men will be very glad to challenge ten men from any other subsidiary of the I. A. A. in any one month's race for Farm Bureau membership, naming any prize which would be agreeable to the accepting party, the losers to purchase the prize. Think that one over."

Country Life Insurance Co. announces that it wrote more life insurance in July, 1932 than in July, 1931.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation recently loaned the Baltimore and Ohio railroad $25,500,000, the largest single loan approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Cement prices were advanced recently by several of the larger manufacturers.

The farm price index advanced 5 points from June 15 to July 15.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*

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Higher Farm Prices

WHILE the Rainey-Norbeck bill was defeated in the recent session of Congress, efforts of organized farmers to secure action designed to raise farm prices met with a measure of success. The agricultural provisions, sections C and D, of the relief bill amending the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, now enacted into law, have promise of bringing about substantial recovery. Everything now depends on the vigor and sincerity with which these provisions are administered.

The corporation is authorized and directed to dispose of surplus farm products in the markets of foreign countries in which such sales can not be financed in the normal course of commerce. It is empowered to extend credit to domestic millers, packers, and other processors to enable them to finance the carrying and orderly marketing of agricultural commodities and livestock produced in this country.

There is nothing in these provisions to restrict their application to present surpluses of farm commodities. They apply also to future surpluses. They aim to correct one of the chief reasons for low prices, namely, restricted credit on the part of big buyers of farm crops who process and hold in storage for future sale.

The opportunity to start farm prices on the upward grade is apparent. Will those charged with responsibility take advantage of it?

The Facts In the Case

THE Grain Futures Commission composed of the Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, and Attorney General—all members of President Hoover's cabinet—recently said to the Chicago Board of Trade "give the grain producers and their co-operative equal privileges on the Chicago exchange or be suspended for 60 days."

Peter Carey, president of the Board of Trade, replied that the organized middlemen will fight to the last ditch to bar the farmer-owned and farmer-controlled Farmers National Grain Corporation from enjoying the full privileges of this terminal market.

The controversy will presently be transferred to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, and eventually to the Supreme Court for a final decision.

The action taken by the Commission is authorized in Section 6 of the Grain Futures Act of 1922 which provides (Section 5) that *"The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to designate any board of trade as a 'contract market' when, and only when, such board of trade complies with and carries out the following conditions and requirements*:

> (e) "When the governing board thereof does not exclude from membership in, and all privileges on, such board of trade, any duly authorized representative of any lawfully formed and conducted co-operative association of producers having adequate financial responsibility which is engaged in cash grain business, if such association has complied, and agrees to comply, with such terms and conditions as are or may be imposed lawfully on other members of such board: Provided, That no rule of a contract market shall forbid or be construed to forbid the return on a patronage basis by such co-operative association to its bona fide members of moneys collected in excess of the expense of conducting the business of such association."

Greed and selfishness are the primary motives of the middlemen in their war against farmers who would better themselves as thousands already have done through organized co-operative selling. The "trade" believes like the kings of old that it has a divine right to collect toll from the farmer's grain; that the farmer must not do this for himself even if he will.

The present controversy as Mr. C. E. Huff, president of the Farmers' National, points out, is reminiscent of the fight waged against co-operative farmers' elevators 30 years ago. "Let it be recalled," said Mr. Huff, "that when the first farmers' elevators were organized, not a bushel of grain forwarded to market by them would be accepted or handled by members of grain exchanges unless the sale was authorized by the local co-operative elevator making the shipment, to be made in the name of a local private grain dealer (their competitor) and for his account and with a commission deduction for his benefit.

"They then thought that even local co-operatives were wrong. It required special action on the part of the federal government, the active interest of

the then President of the United States, and of the Attorney General; to secure for farmers' elevators their initial right to have their grain sold by members of most grain exchanges at regular commission rates.

"The issue today is not with regard to the Federal Farm Board nor to the government in business, but has to do solely with the development of large scale co-operatives, which are putting the American farmer in control of his commodities in the market places to enable him to retain for himself those final values which heretofore have passed to others in the form of commissions, discounts and so on.

"The early opposition to the co-operative movement was hardly more ridiculous than that of the present, and yet, looking backward, the utter unreasonableness of it is more completely apparent. The passing of time will reveal the folly of the present opposition."

Value of the Farm Bureau

A news dispatch which came over the wires June 1 announced that Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, had been in conference that day at the White House with President Hoover concerning proposed surplus control legislation now before Congress.

That brief item should have been a source of much satisfaction to every member of the Madison County Farm Bureau, and of every other Farm Bureau in the state.

Their personal representative in the White House! Talking over matters of legislation of vital importance to every farmer! How different from the old days, when the farmer, of all groups, was unorganized and without voice in the legislative halls and executive offices of the nation.

It is most fitting that the question of the value of the Farm Bureau be discussed at this time in Madison County. Many of the bureau memberships are expiring this summer. What the members themselves think of the bureau will be shown by their renewals. The Intelligencer hopes and believes that every expiring membership will be renewed. That this belief is justified may be seen from the fact that only last week 27 new members were taken into the organization. . . .

The Madison County Farm Bureau has materially increased its value to its members in the last year or two. Every department has been strengthened and additional services have been instituted which have proven highly popular with and profitable to the members.

The Intelligencer would like to see the Madison County Farm Bureau membership greatly increased. That would strengthen the organization. Its power to benefit the farm would be infinitely greater.

Last of the great productive units to take up organization, the farmer is now making up for lost time. The value of organization constantly becomes more apparent. And as it does the strength of the farmer associations grows.

The farmer has often been termed the greatest of individualists. He still is. He has complete control over his crops, their rotation, variety, etc. The desirability of this individualism has been put forth by enemies of Farm Bureaus as a reason the farmer should not join them. As a matter of fact, they in no way affect his individualism. He is his own boss just as much now as he ever was.

In fact, he has greater control over his own affairs. In times past he was almost completely under domination of the middleman or the speculator. He took their price for his products or he could not sell. Organization is changing that. The farmers' co-operative marketing organizations have attained such power and influence that only the broader laws of supply and demand now affect his prices. The whims of the speculator no longer affect him.

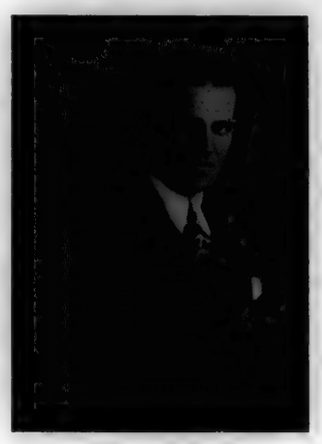
The organized farmer has been a powerful influence in legislative matters in the last several years. His voice, through his organizations, will grow in strength. If the Farm Bureaus throughout the nation are given the support they desire the time will soon come when the farmer will find himself on an economic parity with the manufacturer, the wholesaler and the retailer, all of whom have been organized efficiently for many years.

Farmers of Madison County may speed the arrival of that time by associating themselves with the Madison County Farm Bureau. Every person a member should renew that membership and get as many of his neighbors on the roster as possible. He will thus be given additional protection to his own interests and those of his friends.—Edwardsville (Ill.) Intelligencer.

Service Company Men Sign 712

The Illinois Farm Supply Company sales force is responsible for more than 22% of the new Farm Bureau members enrolled during the special statewide campaign, reports L. R. Marchant, manager. C. W. Ward, field sales director, was active in working with service company men to make this showing.

Forty-four of the 52 associated county service companies reported 712 new members. Thirty-six managers and 154 truck salesmen demonstrated their ability to sell something besides oil and grease by signing one member or more. Nine of the managers and 21 of the truck salesmen signed ten or more each.



M. COMISKY

LaSalle County Farm Supply Company leads with Manager Comisky and his eleven salesmen signing 87 members; Carroll Service Company scored second with 59 members signed by Manager Rahn and five salesmen; Macoupin Service Company was third with Manager Rodman and six salesmen signing 40; Manager Curtiss of McLean County Service Company and his fifteen salesmen ranked fourth with 34 members.

Manager Ludwig of Woodford County Service Company signed 15 members; Manager Rahn of Carroll Service Company 12 members; Manager Stewart of Champaign County Service Company 11 members; Manager Whitebread of Lee County Service Company 11 members; and the following managers are credited with 10 each: Rodman of Macoupin, Campbell of Livingston, Comisky of LaSalle, Wilkins of Fruit Belt, Winkleblack of Coles and Curtiss of McLean.

Among the salesmen on the Honor Roll with 10 members or more are: LaSalle County—Edward Geil, Lyle Albert, Roy Rees, Wm. Morrison, Sigurd Eike, and Don S. Bastian; Carroll County—C. P. Boddiger, Fred Nesemeier, Edwin Miller, Harold Frey; Ford County—Severt Hill; Henry County—Walter Putnam; Knox County—John Cisco; Logan-Mason Counties—Adolph Keith; Macoupin County—Ernest Costley, Keith Mitchell; Marshall-Putnam County—Clarence Austin; Monroe County—Alvin Prange; Richland-Lawrence Counties—H. D. Lewis; St. Clair County—Laclede Holcomb; McLean County—two salesmen.

Ford County Goes Over Top With Big Celebration

Nearly 5,000 people from all parts of the county gathered at Paxton July 4th to help in the celebration and demonstration. The parade consisted of 400 cars, at least 2,000 people, numerous floats, and three bands. Not more than a third of those in attendance could find room in the capacious pavilion during the program, and the park itself was filled to overflowing all afternoon.

The success of this celebration was due not only to the efforts of Farm Bureau members, but also to support given by civic organizations of both Gibson City and Paxton, and by the American Legion of Ford county. Prairie Post, American Legion, of Paxton, furnished a color guard to head the parade.

Bands from Paxton, Roberts and Gibson City supplied music. The parade required 50 minutes to pass. Floats and trucks carried slogans such as "Taxes Must Come Down," "Keep the Dinner Bell Ringing in America," "You Can't Have Prosperity Without Prosperous Farmers," "Restore the Farmer's Buying Power and the Factories Will Hum," "Give us a Price and We Will Buy the Nation Back to Prosperity."

A. B. Schofield, president of the Farm Bureau, who gave a most inspiring address, introduced the speaker of the day, Phil Evans of the Chicago Producers.

W. F. Purnell, farm adviser, reported that a quota of 90 new members had been assigned to Ford county, that 88 new members had been reported by the "Minute Men" of the county, and that it was expected that the full quota would be obtained. The previous membership in the Ford County Farm Bureau was 670. The addition of the quota will bring the membership up to 760.

Prayer Offered At Dedication Programs

This prayer, written by the famous minister, Dr. John Holland of St. Paul, was given from most of the platforms throughout Illinois at the beginning of Dedication Day Programs.

"Our Father in Heaven and upon Earth; we come before Thee with strangely conflicting emotions. Our human wisdom seems to have failed us. Our dreams of justice and fair play seem to be broken in our hearts. Wars, greed, duplicity, and selfishness have broken our economic balance and upset our mental and spiritual poise.

"Hunger co-exists with plenty, men tramp our country for work, and women and children cry for bread. We are not sufficient for these things, and we turn with our whole hearts to Thee.

"We pray for our President that he may be divinely led to think both of the lowly and the mighty. May those servants of the people elected to positions of public trust, legislate for the welfare of the whole people.

"We pray that our government may be so guided in equity that bloody revolution may not march down our streets. Bless, we pray Thee the millions of farmers, and the toilers whose labor brings them an inadequate livelihood, but bless especially those, who, in this land of plenty are denied the chance to work.

"Help us as a people facing discouragement, uncertainty, and lead us to think, pray, and act as one people that justice may be guaranteed to farmer and laborer alike.

"We pray in the name of the Carpenter of Nazareth that workers may not, through our blundering states-craft be reduced to slaves. We pray in the name of Him whose feet walked through the fields of wheat that growers of grain and food may not be forced into servitude to those who control the affairs of state. In Christ's name we pray for a spiritual sense of the economic values of life which shall make us a people think and act in the fraternity of true brotherhood.

"Bless these troubled but undiscouraged and unsurrendering hosts who march this day in the hope of a better day to come. Endow them with patience, guide them in true charity, and strengthen their hearts to persist until they prevail in their faith for the righting of their economic wrongs.

"We ask these things in the Name of the Savior of Men. Amen."

Two Mile Parade Features Jo Daviess Celebration

"The Farmers Dinner Bell is the Liberty Bell of 1932, Keep it Ringing" was the slogan uppermost in the minds of 5,000 farmers and townspeople who gathered in Elizabeth on July 4th to impress on all people that the return to prosperity can be brought about by restoring the farmer's buying power.

The most impressive feature of Dedication Day was the two-mile parade, including 400 cars and floats. Some of the more elaborately decorated floats represented "The Farmers Dinner Bell," "Co-operation Will Win," "4-H Clubs," "Unit Organization," "48 States," etc.

An old horse-drawn hearse carrying the effigy of "Old Man Depression" drew many comments from the crowd. Old Man Depression was later buried with due ceremony on the park grounds. "Dick" Tapley as George Washington headed the parade, followed by Elizabeth band and a squad of soldiers from the

(*Continued on Page 11*)

Rock Island County Crowd Estimated at 10,000-15,000

Moline, July 4:—Between 10,000 and 15,000 farmers, members of their families and residents of the quad-cities and nearby communities joined in a celebration July 4 at Prospect Park here today.

The celebration was part of a state-wide campaign to help restore the economic independence of agriculture and at the same time to start the ball rolling for the return of prosperity in the nation.

The parade which began at 11:15 A. M. from Fifteenth street and Sixteenth avenue, Moline, to Prospect Park, included three elaborate floats entered by the Farm Bureau under the direction of C. V. Golden of Coe township, chairman of the parade committee. One, a 4-H club float, was prepared by Rural township members, a taxation float was entered by Bowling and Edgington township residents, while the dinner bell float was the Coe township entry.

More than 200 automobiles were in the parade, the Tri-City brass band, seven horses, Sons of Union Veterans, members of 4-H clubs, Moline Eagles drum and bugle corps, prize wagon, decorated cars, Salvation Army band and floats of Rock Island and Moline stores and business concerns.

The highlight of the afternoon program was an address by Rev. Loyal M. Thompson, pastor of the First Methodist church of Monmouth. He made a stirring plea for agricultural relief. Ben H. Bollman, Farm Bureau president, presided, and Mayor John F. Huey of Moline welcomed the visitors with a brief talk. Others who gave short talks were John R. Spencer, W. H. Moody, and Robert Quick. Rev. Williams, pastor of the Broadway Presbyterian church, Rock Island, gave the opening prayer.

Shortly after the talks were concluded the crowd witnessed the burning in effigy of "Old Man Indifference," and "Unfaithful Public Servants."

The Farm Bureau prizes were awarded as follows: farm wagon, R. W. Wilson, Bowling township; chest of silver, Raymond Reed, Buffalo Prairie township; bicycle, Ralph Keller, Drury township, and set of eight goblets, William G. Mueller, Prairie township.

Eight acts of vaudeville were presented in the evening. G. L. Smith signed ten new members to win a radio for his car. Sixty new members were reported on July 6.

How Illinois Senators and Representatives in Session of Congress Closed July, 1932 Voted on Measures of Interest to Agriculture as Reported by American Farm Bureau Federation

	MANUFACTURERS' EXCISE TAX (1) (Sales Tax)	To PLACE EXCISE TAX ON VEGETABLE-ANIMAL OIL IMPORTS (Shipstead Amendment)	TO ELIMINATE PROPOSED TAX ON AUTOMOBILES	TO ELIMINATE PROPOSED TAX ON TRUCKS	TO PROVIDE $5 EXEMPTION ON BANK CHECK TAX	FOR HIGHER INCOME TAXES (3)	RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION BILL	MOTION TO RECOMMIT COMPOSITE FARM RELIEF BILL TO COMMITTEE	PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE	GOLDSBOROUGH BILL FOR AN HONEST DOLLAR	AMENDMENT TO RESTORE PART OF FARM BOARD APPROPRIATION	TO ELIMINATE FROM WAGNER RELIEF BILL ALL LOANS TO FINANCE EXPORTS OF FARM SURPLUSES
Position of A. F. B. F.	**Agnst**	**For**	**For**	**For**	**For**	**For**	**For**	**Agnst**	**For (5)**	**For**	**For**	**Agnst**
*												
Glenn, Otis F.	PF	NAY	NV	NV	P	P	YEA	PF			P	PF
Lewis, J. Hamilton	NAY	P	P	NAY	NV	YEA	YEA	YEA			NV	NV
Adkins, Charles	NAY					NAY	YEA		YEA	YEA	X	
Allen, John C.	YEA					NAY	YEA		YEA	YEA	X	
Arnold, William W.	NAY					NAY	YEA		YEA	YEA	X	
Beam, Harry P.	P					P	YEA		YEA	YEA	X	
Britten, Fred A.	YEA					NAY	YEA		NAY	NAY	X	
Buckbee, John T.	YEA					NAY	P		YEA	YEA	X	
Chindblom, Carl R.	YEA					NAY	YEA		P	NAY	X	
Chiperfield, Burnett M.	YEA					NAY	YEA		NAY	YEA	X	
DePriest, Oscar	NV					NV	P		NV	YEA	X	
Dieterich, William H.	P					P	P		PF	P	X	
Granata, Peter C.	YEA					YEA	P		YEA	YEA	X	
Hall, Homer W.	YEA					NAY	YEA		P	P	X	
Holaday, William P.	NAY					YEA	YEA		YEA	YEA	X	
Hull, Morton D.	YEA					NAY	P		NV	YEA	X	
Hull, William (Ed)	P					NV	P		PF	P	X	
Igoe, James T.	P					P	YEA		P	NV	X	
Johnson, William R.	P					NV	YEA		PF	P	X	
Karch, Charles A.	NAY					YEA	YEA		YEA	YEA	X	
Keller, Kent E.	NAY					YEA	NAY		P	YEA	X	
Kelly, Edward A.	P					P	YEA		YEA	YEA	X	
Major, J. Earl	NAY					NAY	YEA		YEA	YEA	X	
Parsons, Claude V.	NAY					NAY	YEA		YEA	YEA	X	
Rainey, Henry T.	YEA					NAY	YEA		YEA	YEA	X	
Reid, Frank R.	P					P	YEA		PF	YEA	X	
Sabath, Adolph J.	P					P	YEA		YEA	P	X	
Schuetz, Leonard W.	P					P	YEA		YEA	YEA	X	
Yates, Richard	NAY					YEA	P		YEA	NAY	X	

*KEY: Blank space indicates bill did not come to a vote in that House.

PA—Paired against
PF—Paired For
PR—Present

D—Dead
X—Viva voce vote

NV—Not Voting
+—Not listed in roll call of votes

(Continued from page 10)

Savanna Proving Grounds. These were followed by floats and cars.

More than 1,000 cars were parked on the main and side streets of Elizabeth, filled with people who came to see the parade.

Fred Kammiller of Dubuque, farmer and speaker of wide repute, spoke on farm problems, followed by R. A. Cowles, treasurer of the I. A. A. who talked on policies of the state organization with emphasis on legislation which the I. A. A. is endeavoring to secure for the benefit of agriculture in the present congressional session.

Thos. Youngbluth of Rush township was the lucky winner of the farm wagon, Donald Krug of Massbach won the bicycle, Mrs. Joe Budden of Menominee township received a fine set of silverware, and Mrs. Ross Pierce of Stockton the beautiful set of glassware.

The best float prizes were awarded to the Ladies Patriotic Circle, 1st; 4-H Club, 2nd; for unusual floats. Joe Armitage horse drawn hearse with "Old Man Depression." Henry Droegmiller, 2nd.

Of a total of $17,000,000 of farm loans in 17 states for 1930, 38 per cent called for payments on the principal each year of the loan, eight per cent for one or more payments, and six per cent for amortization. Forty-eight per cent were straight loans payable at the end of the term, whereas 90 per cent of the business reported for the preceding year in 10 states was for straight term loans.

Open Season On Ducks

The open season on wild ducks and geese has been set at two months for the coming fall. The earliest open season in any state will be October 1 and the latest opening date October 16 with the exception of Florida where it will be November 20. In Illinois the new open season for ducks and geese is October 16 to December 15.

Farm Hand: "I'm kinda expectin' you to raise my wages next week, boss."

Farmer: "Well, I always have raised them every week an' I guess I can do it next week."

Consumption of meat has been stimulated very noticeably as a result of low prices.

Shipping Associations Put Out of Business

I. A. A. Conference at Shelbyville Discusses Problems

SURVEYING the development of co-operative livestock marketing before Farm Bureau leaders attending the recent district conference of the Illinois Agricultural Association at Shelbyville, R. W. Grieser, sales manager of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, told how the local shipping association put the country buyer out of business and how about five or six years ago the packer buyer came in again and with the truck put the shipping association out of business.

He explained that the passing of the local shipping associations made necessary the establishment of new marketing machinery and resulted in the organization of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, an organization whose purpose is to seek the best outlet for all units of livestock with the idea of raising the general price level.

Last year, he said, 23 to 24 per cent of the hogs in Illinois went direct to packers. Hard roads and trucks were another factor in doing away with the shipping association. To meet this condition, concentration points were established. The Illinois Livestock Marketing Association is returning to the producer 17 cents per hundred pounds more for hogs than he could get without the organization, Grieser said. Seven cents of this is accounted for in freight, and 10 cents in selectivity of markets.

C. J. Gross, director of the I. A. A. from the 19th congressional district, presided at the meeting, and Farm Adviser J. H. Hughes of Moultrie county acted as secretary.

Among other speakers were L. B. Hornbeek and A. B. Culp, district organization managers of the I. A. A. Mr. Hornbeek spoke on "Organization Morale" and Mr. Culp's subject was "The Marketing Act and the Equalization Fee."

After a discussion of legislation on hard roads and waterways, it was decided to refer the matter to the state association in order that a more comprehensive study might be made. Upon the invitation of Farm Adviser Glenn Hoover of Douglas county, it was decided to hold the next meeting at Tuscola.

Twenty-three states now permit branch banking in some form.

A five-day week for the U. S. Department of Labor was established July 30.

Farm Bureaus Act To Cut Farmers' Tax Bill

Largely as a result of Farm Bureau efforts, the majority of Rock Island and McDonough county farmers are paying less taxes this year than in 1931, a survey of 72 farms picked at random in the two counties revealed. The average saving on these 72 farms approximated $33 per farm.

Out of 36 farms chosen from different townships in Rock Island county, all except one showed a reduction in taxes. The only farm to show an increase was a farm of 185 acres which paid $2.88 more than a year ago. The other 35 Rock Island county farms ranged from $3 to $80 less. For example, one 90-acre farm saved $20 on its 1931 taxes; a 320-acre farm saved $40; a 250-acre farm, $14.61; and a 160-acre farm $80.88.

All of the 36 examined in McDonough county showed a reduction. The actual dollars-and-cents savings ranged from $2 to $72 per farm. In ten cases, the reduction was more than $50 per farm. This saving is in the most part accounted for by the 25 per cent reduction in assessed valuations of farm lands and improvements secured through the efforts of the public relations committee of the Farm Bureau.

Randolph Co. Director Blind But Still Active

Alfred Donjon, a member of the executive board of the Randolph County Farm Bureau, according to J. B. Countiss of the I. A. A. staff, took an active part in all arrangements for the big celebration at Waterloo.

Mr. Donjon is blind, but he took home a copy of the special rededication issue of the I. A. A. RECORD and said he would have it read so he could get all the information about what was going on throughout the state.

Atlee Pomerene, former Democratic Senator from Ohio, has been appointed by President Hoover as chairman of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

Mr. Pomerene will succeed Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board who held the R. F. C. post since the resignation of General Charles G. Dawes.

Farm prices are entirely out-of-line with the gold supply and ultimately must rise.—Any rise in the general price level will result in a greater rise in farm prices, says George F. Warren in the June 1932 Farm Economics.

Hog Cholera Control Is Popular Bureau Service

Savings To Members Estimated at $300,000 in 1931

The Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association, which serves 73 counties, bought for Farm Bureau members last year nearly 50,000,000 cubic centimeters of anti-hog cholera serum and virus saving approximately $300,000 on farmers' vaccination bills.

This service has been offered for a number of years with increasing volume and increasing savings. The unusually large amount of serum and virus bought last year was due mainly to serious outbreaks of hog cholera in many parts of the state.

Indications are that farmers this year are going to take advantage of the lesson learned during last year's outbreaks and vaccinate their pigs at an earlier age. This will mean an additional saving.

Last year's purchases were the largest ever made by the association in a single year and this year's contracts are thought to be the largest single purchase of serum ever made by any organization at any time. During the first three months of 1932 orders were about eight per cent above the corresponding period of a year ago, but this is not as great as it should be under present conditions.

Considering the fact that farmers can now vaccinate their hogs at a lower cost than at any time in history, they should take advantage of this opportunity to insure their herds against cholera.

If we are to profit by the experience of 1931, when serious outbreaks of the disease appeared in practically every section of the state, we must vaccinate while the pigs are young and light. Last year many farmers waited until cholera broke out in their own herd or in a neighbor's herd before they did anything. The result was a higher cost of vaccination and in many cases heavy losses.

The Farm Bureau Serum Association is a co-operative formed to buy high grade serum and virus for Farm Bureau members direct from the manufacturers. This service is provided for them not only to save money on serum costs, but also to make available a guaranteed supply of serum of tested quality at all times.

The Illinois Milk Producers Association at Peoria recently moved into its own building and is installing equipment to process part of its surplus milk and cream. Up to now the association has had to dispose of surplus milk on the open market.


Anna Homann


Ruth Whitlock


Dorothy C. Woolsey


Martha V. Hawthorne


Bernell Emmerich


Ernestine Gifford

Country Life Queen Contest Features Farm Bureau Day at State Fair

Two major attractions which promise to bring out a larger attendance than usual on Farm Bureau Day, Friday, Aug. 26 at the Illinois State Fair are the Country Life Queen contest, and the awarding of state prizes to the lucky ticket holders who registered at one of the 90 county Dedication Day celebrations on July 4.

Farm Bureau headquarters as in past years will be located in a large tent east and south of the race track grandstand. Checking facilities, chairs, drinking water, and other conveniences will be available for Farm Bureau members who attend the Fair any day from Aug. 20-26. Placards and charts arranged about the tent will visualize the work of the Farm Bureau and I. A. A. in serving members.

The first prize in the registration contest will be a fine automobile in the medium priced field, the second prize a lower-priced car, and the third a handy chest of carpenter's tools. The winners need not be present but no one is eligible who failed to register on July 4th in his or her respective county.

The Country Life Queen contest will see 37 of the finest young women representing as many counties in downstate Illinois. All are champions, having won their respective county contests.

The county winners in the Country Life Queen contest who are expected to enter the competition at Springfield follow:

Rowena Stevenson, Bond county; Irene Hill, Boone; Bernita Kurzweg, Champaign; Anna Homann, Coles; Laura Schoenbeck, Cook; Marian McConaghie, DeKalb; Robilee Coad, Edwards; Evelyn Loy, Effingham; Lucille Duffey, Gallatin; Norma Hicks, Greene; Angeline Painter, Henderson; Evelyn McNeil, Henry; Maude M. Bonnett, Jo-Daviess; Thelma Reeder, Johnson; Dorothy Woolsey, Knox; Leona Bloom, Lake; Rita Downs, Lee; Mildred Fischer, Livingston; Ruth Andreas, McHenry; Nora Michel, Marion; Louise Laughead, Mercer; Myrtle Ruhl, Monroe; Ruth Whitlock, Montgomery; Marjorie Wilmot, Peoria; Martha V. Hawthorne, Piatt; Vera Riley, Pike; Dorothy Layman, Pope; Mildred Fritchley, Richland; Ernestine Gifford, Rock Island; Ruth Whitacre, Shelby; Bernell Emmerich, St. Clair; Mabel Oertley, Stark; Rose Ann Pero, Washington; Clara Clark, Wayne; Mary Olive Ridenour, White; Maxine Chamness, Williamson; and Mary Parks, Woodford.

"We believe the Country Life Queen contest is of outstanding importance," said V. Vaniman of the I. A. A. who will be in charge. "It is necessary that agriculture advance in its culture and appreciation of the best there is in womanhood as well as to advance economically. The young women in this contest have been chosen because of their fine character, intelligence, personality and other qualities as well as for their natural physical beauty.

"The Farm Bureau movement is to be congratulated for laying emphasis on this phase of farm life. This contest, while only two years old, has attracted the favorable attention and support of the Home Bureau.

"It is inconsistent for us to give so much attention to the improvement of farm life and the development of better farm practice and then neglect the human and social side. I predict that this movement within the near future will spread into all the other states for it is sound and constructive."

37 Girls Compete In Contest State Fair

By V. Vaniman

With 37 young ladies—each one a winner in her county—entering the contest to determine the "Country Life Queen of Illinois for 1932," indications are that standing room at the state meet will be at a premium.

This contest will be held at the State Fair, Springfield, on Farm Bureau Day, Friday, August 26, at 11:30 A. M.

The 1931 contest with only 10 contestants filled the 60 x 90 foot Farm Bureau tent to capacity. This year's contest will in all probability be held in the coliseum if suitable arrangements can be made.

Grace, poise, dignity, sincerity, reserve, personality, modesty, self-possession, charm, intelligence and vivaciousness, and physical attractiveness will be given consideration by the judges in determining the winner.

Emphasizes Culture

Illinois Farm Bureaus are the first in the United States to hold a state-wide beauty contest. Average attendance in the counties in 1930, where contests were held, was 600; in 1931 the average attendance was 720. Gallatin County made arrangements for an attendance of 250 and 1100 came out.

The Country Life Queen contest is designed to honor and emphasize the high type of culture and young womanhood found in rural Illinois. Should agriculture have a culture of her own or should she derive it from the city? Should country people cultivate grace, charm, poise, self-possession?

The more culture a person has managed to attain the more independent he is of outward circumstances. Uncultured people live in the world without being conscious that to be alive at all is one grand mystery. Culture has the faculty of enabling us to be happy in the only way wherein most human beings can be happy—in complete defiance of their surroundings. Like charity defined by St. Paul culture is not puffed up, does not show itself as something ponderous, majestic, pompous, imposing, it does not show itself at all.

"Old Inferiority Complex" is going to have a hard time to survive among farm people that attend the Country Life Queen contest at Springfield. The ideals set up before our young people determine what the future generation will be.

Conferences To Reduce Taxes Now Completed

Tax Committees At Work Getting the Facts, Co-operate With Others

RECENT conferences with Farm Bureau leaders and county tax committees held in Rock Island and Warren counties concluded a series of district and county tax conferences sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association during the past two months.

Attendance at the larger district conferences where a program of intelligent tax reduction was presented by John C. Watson ran as high as 175 or more. The majority of those attending these meetings had had previous experience in their respective counties with tax matters and many were veterans of past battles to secure equalization of assessments.

Latest reports coming to the Department of Taxation indicate that county tax committees are at work throughout Illinois studying levies, treasury balances, tax rates, and expenditures with an eye to reducing wherever possible without hampering necessary public service. The Tax Department already has a number of requests on file for further co-operation both in compiling and presenting information to proper authorities for action.

In a recent letter to the counties Mr. Watson said:

Aug. 2 Last Day

"Please note that Aug. 2 is the last day on which any school district board of directors or board of education can legally certify the levies for school purposes, taxes for which are to be paid next year. Whatever tax reductions are to be secured this year whether in elementary or high school districts, must be secured before Aug. 2. This work should be done as soon as possible. If any board certifies its levy before Aug. 2, it has the right at any time up to but not after this date to withdraw such certificate and to substitute a new levy therefor.

"There are some outstanding matters on which taxpayers' committees can properly and safely act this year if information secured warrants such action. These are as follows:

1. Elimination of waste or extravagance.
2. Elimination of expenditures for non-essentials.
3. Reduction of levy for roads and bridges to require a rate of not over 25 cents where possible without jeopardizing maintenance.
4. Reduction or omission of levy for school purposes where cash on hand is needlessly large and permits such action."

Mr. Watson recommends that the Farm Bureau invite the co-operation of other constructive taxpayer organizations and persons so as to avoid duplication of effort and accomplish substantial tax reductions.

Out For a Fee

Farmers and others should be warned of the fact that there are many individuals, particularly lawyers, operating today who promise to secure reductions in taxes on a contingent base. It is not necessary to pay or bribe anyone to get taxes reduced. If it is necessary to go to court to obtain justice the cost should either be borne by the Farm Bureau or prorated among the beneficiaries. In court the Farm Bureau can represent only its members.

Fifteen district tax conferences were held since the latter part of May in addition to several county conferences. All the organized counties in the state were represented at the district meetings with the exception of three or four. The largest tax conference was held at Bloomington where 176 attended. There were 135 present at the Peoria conference.

Tells How To Get Facts

The Tax Department has supplied all County Farm Bureau tax committees with detailed information on mimeographed sheets telling how to go about the compilation of necessary figures.

In a recent letter regarding tax reductions for school purposes, Mr. Watson said that if the income tax is sustained by Supreme Court any balance remaining in the proceeds derived therefrom, after first deducting the amount appropriated for the state school fund, will be distributed not on the basis of the average levies as often erroneously stated, but of the average expenditures for educational purposes in the elementary grades in the immediately preceding four years. There is no reason, therefore, why the levy should not be reduced, or, if possible, entirely omitted in any school district which has a needlessly large balance at the end of the preceding school year.



4-H CLUB DELEGATION FROM ILLINOIS TO WASHINGTON

Left to right: E. I. Pilchard, state Club leader; Bert McKee, Marshall-Putnam county; Clara Haun, Marshall-Putnam county; Caroline Farrar, Coles county; Thomas Chamberlain, Coles county; Martha Hensley who supervises girls' club work in northern Illinois.

Thomas Chamberlain represented the encamped club members from all the states in presenting a baton made from wood taken from the White House when it was remodeled in 1927 to Captain Tailor Branson, director of the U. S. Marine Band. The two boys and two girls were chosen for their outstanding work last year. Between 150 and 200 Club members from all the states participated in the six-day encampment on the grounds of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.



President Earl C. Smith discussed farm legislation on the National Farm Forum conducted by the National Broadcasting Company over a chain of stations from Washington during the last days of Congress.

The daily farm program of the I. A. A. over station WJJD has been discontinued during August and early September. The station is economizing by reducing its hours of broadcasting through the summer months.

Instead the I. A. A. will have a 15-minute period in co-operation with Farmer Rusk on station WJJD Thursday nights from 8:15 to 8:30 P. M. Central standard time.

"The Grain Exchange Controversy" was the title of a 10 minute radio address by George Thiem, editor of The RECORD, Thursday night, July 28.

Tiedeman And Lynch On July 4th Programs

Two officers of Sanitary Milk Producers, farm cooperative of the St. Louis milk territory, were among the 90 speakers on the Illinois statewide Fourth of July program Monday at Marion in Williamson County and Salem in Marion County. E. W. Tiedeman, president, spoke at the latter. A. D. Lynch, secretary-manager, was the speaker at Marion. Both carried the message paramount in the campaign of the Illinois Agricultural Association, urging passage of emergency price-raising legislation before the Congress.

"Since the deflation of 1921—for over ten years—organized agriculture has been making a fight for economic equality," Tiedeman declared. "All other lines of industry and labor have had the support and kindly consideration of the government. Agriculture has not even been given a seat at the family table. Since the collapse of 1929, the situation has become exceedingly aggravated until at the present time it is acute. A year ago the farm price index was 91—today it is 56. On the first of last December it had fallen to 71. By the first of February it dropped to 60."

Lynch in his speech at Marion, Illinois pointed to prevailing milk prices as an accurate example of the influence of uncontrolled buying in pushing down commodity prices. The entire blame for inequitable milk prices was laid at the hands of distributors unwilling to cooperate with the policy embodied in the program of milk cooperatives, he said.

"While it must be admitted," Lynch continued, "that lower milk prices than in 1929 are inevitable today, it is also true that organized farm action such as has availed labor groups and other farm bodies would have saved disastrous reductions and saved the milk producer from his present plight. The milk price now should be at least $1.47 and I firmly believe our base and surplus marketing plan could have maintained that level had not unsympathetic distributors buying on the old-time butterfat basis forced cooperating dealers to batter down the price."

Since the Limestone-Phosphate Department was organized early in 1920, a complete change has been brought about in both the methods of handling limestone and phosphate and the standard quality grades acceptable to Illinois farmers. These changes, in both cases, resulted beneficially to the purchaser.



KENDALL COUNTY ACES

LEFT TO RIGHT: AUG. CORNEILS, GEO. M. DICKSON, GILFORD JOHNSON WHO SIGNED 85 NEW MEMBERS IN THE "MINUTE MEN" CAMPAIGN WHICH ENDED JULY 4.

Ag College Graduates Get Jobs Facts Show

Experience in Agriculture a Real Advantage in These Days When Positions Are Scarce

Seventy-five per cent of the men graduated this year from the New York state college of agriculture, who had been brought up on farms, had jobs at commencement time. An equally high proportion of the graduates who had worked on farms before coming to the college, though not reared there, were also employed. Contrasted with this, only slightly over twenty-five per cent of those who had not had any farm experience had been able to find work, says A. W. Gibson, associate secretary of the college.

Those who are now employed are working on farms, teaching vocational agriculture, inspecting perishable products in terminal markets, working in dairy plants, greenhouses, florist establishments, seed concerns, farm supply stores and marketing agencies, helping with the state soil survey, or, with few exceptions, in occupations closely related to their courses of study. Only two among those who came to college with a farm background have taken jobs which are not connected with agriculture.

The evident advantage which farm experience gives agricultural college graduates in getting jobs, at a time when it is difficult for young men just starting out to find employment, is worthy of serious consideration by boys in the rural counties of the state, says Mr. Gibson, in charge of placement of students. He adds that it is doubtful if, on graduation from any other type of college, they would find themselves three to one favorites over their classmates.

I. A. A. Aids Fight To Lower Power Charges

Gather Evidence For Hearing Before State Commission in September

As we go to press, organized farmers who demand a reduction in minimum electric rates for light and power, are taking steps to gather evidence for presentation before the Illinois Commerce Commission in September, to substantiate their contentions.

The hearing scheduled at Springfield for July 21 was postponed by the Commission until September to allow time for interested parties to gather evidence. The Illinois Agricultural Association is assisting members in efforts to reduce service charges.

Complaints received from Franklin, Henry, Rock Island, McDonough, McLean, Sangamon, Clay, LaSalle, and other counties at the I. A. A. offices primarily refer to the $9 per month minimum charge to farm users, and to line construction costs.

"A number of complaints have been adjusted informally through the able efforts of the Commerce Commission's engineering division," stated L. J. Quasey of the I. A. A. transportation department in a letter to the Commission. "But in our opinion complaints are too numerous for individual consideration.

"We believe that in order to promote rural electrification on a sound and equitable basis the construction costs of rural lines should be reduced to the lowest practical figures and that the rate schedules should be so adjusted as to encourage the use of electricity in large quantities.

"Furthermore we believe that some special provision should be made for the rural tenant who often is not in a position either to bear the burden of construction costs or use as large a quantity of electricity as a customer who owns and operates his farm. Therefore we respectfully request that your honorable commission give consideration to making a general investigation into all phases of the subject of rural electrification."

Editor, I. A. A. RECORD:

The speech made by C. V. Gregory and published in the July number of the RECORD is a masterpiece and will go down in history for future generations to read. What our country needs is a thousand men like him and we would not have to worry about old man depression.

R. L. Sweetnam,
Peoria County, Ill.

Insurance Service Was Initiated 7 Years Ago

Farm Bureau Members Save Dues on This Benefit Alone

Seven years ago the Illinois Agricultural Association lead the foundation for what was to prove one of its most important undertakings when the board of directors decided to establish an insurance service at cost for members.

The Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company was organized in 1925 by the I. A. A., the county Farm Bureaus, and certain local mutuals. This company now has more than $45,000,000 in fire, windstorm and hail insurance in force at a considerable saving for farmers.

Insurance is written on farm property on a cost basis. The company was originally organized to reinsure local mutuals and to take risks which were too large for them to handle. Later, however, it started writing direct insurance.

For Members Only

Two years after the Reinsurance company began, the I. A. A. organized the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company to supply Farm Bureau members insurance on their automobiles at cost. This company sells to members only. Its rates are substantially below those of the nearest statewide competitor with the result that Farm Bureau members often save the entire amount of their dues through this service alone. This company, it is estimated, has saved Farm Bureau members in Illinois more than $300,000 a year for the past several years.

The Illinois Agricultural Mutual is a legal reserve company with assets of nearly $1,000,000 and is continuing to grow yearly. To date more than 33,000 applications for automobile insurance have been received. During April and May this year the company received 1,167 applications, which is considerably more than the number for the same two months a year ago.

This company also writes employers' liability insurance for Farm Bureau members. More than 2,000 farmers have taken advantage of this service.

Country Life Youngest

The youngest and largest of the Farm Bureau insurance enterprises is Country Life Insurance Company which was organized three years ago and which has more than $44,000,000 worth of insurance in force at present. Country Life is one of the outstanding examples of what organized farmers can do in the business field.

This company, entirely owned and controlled by the 60,000 Farm Bureau members in Illinois showed a gain of $9,000,000 in paid for business during 1931. This is a larger gain than any other Illinois company made and placed Country Life among the highest 15 of the 338 legal reserve companies in the United States.

The assets are now double the assets of a year ago and in the most liquid form possible, consisting mostly of government bonds and securities of the very highest type. Following the examination of the company by state insurance examiners some time ago, one of them said that Country Life was in better financial condition than any company he had examined during the past four years.

Farmers National To Hold Annual Meeting

Stockholders Assemble Aug. 16 To Review Progress During Past Year

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of Farmers National Grain Corporation will be held at the Chicago offices of the corporation Tuesday, August 16, for consideration of the annual reports of the corporation for the fiscal year ending May 31 and for the election of a board of directors. The final meeting of the present board of directors will be held the day preceding the stockholders' meeting, which will be followed by a meeting of the new board for organization and the outlining of plans and policies for the ensuing year.

Reports to be placed before the stockholders will show steady growth of the corporation throughout the past year, officials said. In the matter of grain handling facilities organized farmers now control, through ownership or lease, more than three times the capacity in country and terminal storage space they had at the beginning of the 1931 crop season.

Terminal Facilities

Terminal facilities controlled by Farmers National Grain Corporation as of July 11, 1932, numbered 42, of which 12, with total capacity of 13,256,837 bushels, were owned, and 30, with capacity of 40,116,800 bushels, were under lease.

Country facilities totaled 401 houses, of which 293, with total capacity of 17,748,999 bushels, were owned, and 108, with capacity of 2,343,629 bushels, were under lease. The total of leased and owned terminal and country capacity was approximately seventy-three and one-half million bushels, against a total at the beginning of the 1931 crop season of something less than 25,000,000 bushels.

Merchandising operations of the corporation have been extended, through the opening of branch offices, into every important grain producing and consuming area in the United States. Volume of business of the corporation for the last fiscal year showed substantial increase over that for the previous twelve months.

Ship Grain Abroad

Of the total wheat exports from the port of Galveston from July 1, 1931, to July 1, 1932, Farmers National Grain Corporation handled in excess of 60 per cent. Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, England, Holland, Finland and Greece were among the foreign countries to which the corporation shipped grain. Establishment of a seed division has further increased the merchandising services offered by the corporation to grain producers. Operations of this division were begun in the intermountain territory, with headquarters at Ogden, Utah, while arrangements are being made to extend this service into the North Pacific and hard spring wheat territories in the near future.

Direct Marketing

The direct marketing program approved by the board of directors of the corporation more than a year ago and offered to those stockholders desiring it has been extensively developed. Acceptance of the plan by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and the Equity Union Grain Company, both in the Kansas City area, within recent weeks, brought the number of stockholders marketing their grain directly from their country units through Farmers National Grain Corporation to 19, out of a total of 28. The Cooperative Grain Growers of California, Berkeley, a new stockholder, is among those adopting the plan.

Directors of the corporation are C. E. Huff, president, Chicago; William H. Settle, first vice-president, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. B. Steward, secretary, Lincoln, Neb.; D. L. O'Connor, St. Paul, Minn.; Oscar Slosser, Fostoria, O.; E. R. Downie, Kansas City, Mo.; G. C. Johnstone, Bloomington, Ill.; John R. Maddock, Maddock, N. D.; Jess W. Wade, Ogden, Utah; F. J. Wilmer, Rosalia, Wash.; L. E. Webb, Dodge City, Kan.; C. W. Croes, Aberdeen, S. D.; A. F. Barbezat, Yuma, Colo.; Lyle Hague, Cherokee, Okla., and L. J. Taber, Columbus, O.

E. A. Hake, our general agent, signed 16 Farm Bureau members, writes Lloyd R. Caldwell, Washington county. Thirty-five new members joined.

Story of Illinois Grain Told In New Booklet

Sketches Development of Co-operative Grain Marketing In Illinois and Nation

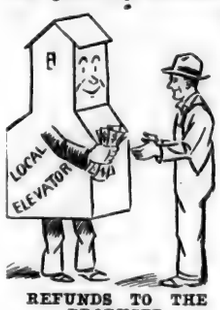
The story of the Illinois Grain Corp., the earlier development of co-operative grain marketing in Illinois, and a short sketch of the Farmers National Grain Corp, together with statements by officials in each organization are contained in a 20-page booklet recently published under the title "We're Paying For Our Marketing Machinery—Now Let's Own It." The booklet was published by the Illinois Grain Corp. and is amply illustrated with pictures, charts, and drawings.

"The founders of farmers' co-operative elevators in the United States," declares the booklet in its opening statement, "learned more than 50 years ago that the way to a better price for grain is through organized selling." They knew that their grain and their patronage paid for the local elevator and its grain handling facilities, besides frequently returning the operator handsome profits.

These early leaders of co-operative thought did the logical and sensible thing. They said: "Let's all get together, market our own grain, run our own business." The co-operative elevator which blazed the trail for co-operation in America was the result.

Many Had Monopolies

At many shipping points private elevators had monopolies. Here the toll paid by farmer's grain was frequently large. The courage and intelligence of the co-operative pioneers in such cases was rewarded by an immediate increase of from two to six cents or more per bushel.

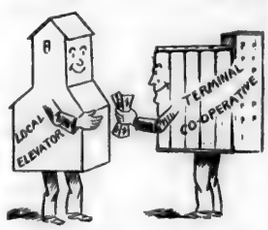


REFUNDS TO THE PRODUCER

The first co-operative elevators were met with hostility and opposition. Old line commission men in the terminal markets refused to handle their grain. Railroads in league with the middlemen would not furnish cars. Discriminatory rules were adopted by the exchanges outlawing "co-operative" grain. Much the same crowd that fought the early farmer's elevator is now fighting co-operative selling agencies in the terminal markets.

The farmer's elevator is an important unit in a farmer-owned and farmer-controlled grain marketing system. It is not a co-operative marketing system in itself. It IS an important part of the system. The founders of the early elevators knew this. The need for getting into the terminal markets and carrying their grain co-operatively all the way to the processor, exporter, and consumer was as apparent then as now. And so in the face of extreme difficulties, bitter opposition from the "trade," and discriminatory rules and regulations against farmers elevators, co-operative terminal agencies were established. Some of these fell by the wayside, others succeeded and are going concerns today.

The Illinois Grain Corporation with a membership at this writing approaching 100 local elevators and associations is one of the youngest regional co-operatives, yet it has leaped into prominence as the third largest affiliated with nation-wide farmer-owned sales agency, the Farmers National Grain Corporation.



REFUNDS TO THE LOCAL ELEVATOR

Terminal Co-ops Object

The co-operative in the terminal market serves the local farmer's elevator as the local elevator serves the producer. Its object is to pay the highest possible price to the farmer for his grain. Private commission men and other handlers of grain thrive by maintaining a wide margin of profit for themselves. Co-operatives thrive by reducing this spread to pay the farmer more.

The private handler is interested in margins, the larger the better. The co-operative sales agency is interested in getting a high price for the farmer—the more the better. The old-line system of distribution with its excessive toll and waste was developed by private handlers of farm products. Naturally it favors them. Co-operative marketing has been developed by producers to favor the growers. That's the difference. Which system do you want to support?

Other Statements

The organization and development of Illinois Grain Corp. is set forth briefly. Then follows a statement by G. C. Johnstone, president, under the title "Illinois Grain Corporation On a Sound Basis." A statement by General Manager C. P. Cummings, "It's a Long-Time Program," gives the viewpoint of a man with 25 years' experience in the grain business regarding the problems and possibilities of co-operative grain marketing in the terminal markets.

Statements by C. E. Huff, president, and Geo. S. Milnor, general manager of the Farmers Grain Corp., follow a brief history of the development of the big co-operative.

"The operations of the Corporation's facilities," declares Mr. Huff, "result not only in substantial savings to producers in the physical handling of grain, but enable the corporation to secure the most advantageous outlets and prices, as well as to control to a degree the flow of grain into consuming channels.

Here to Succeed

"Grain exchanges must adjust themselves to the new facts and factors in marketing. Co-operative marketing is here to render service and to succeed. Farmers will not be misled, nor can their marketing program be defeated. We shall move steadily forward."

A brief statement by Manager Geo. S. Milnor who at the age of 19 found his first job in the elevator of the Sparks Milling Co. at Alton says: "Heretofore the farmer in many sections had only his local co-operative elevator. In some states he had district and state-wide co-operatives operating on one or two markets. All these lacked co-ordination. Now for the first time the farmer has a local, district, and nation-wide agency all working together which enables him to maintain his interest in the grain he delivers at the local shipping point until it reaches the processor or foreign buyer. The picture is now complete."

Contains Agreement

Short biographical sketches of Farmers National grain men serving Illinois producers, a description of the uniform marketing agreement, and a copy of the marketing agreement operating between the Illinois Grain Corp. and the local elevator complete the booklet. Pictures of representative elevators holding membership in the Illinois Grain Corp., of officers and directors, pictures of facilities owned or controlled by the Farmers National, and maps of the United States and Illinois showing member elevators of Illinois Grain and branch offices of the Farmers National give the reader a fairly good understanding of this farmer-owned and farmer-controlled grain marketing system.

Penny post cards are coming into use since the recent boost in postage rates.

Automobile production fell more than half during the past two years.

Life Insurance

By L. A. Williams

Country Life Insurance Company policyholders are delighted with the information recently sent out that the Company's position is perhaps as strong as the strongest in the United States. Country Life could cash its securities overnight and take only approximately an 8% shrink on all of its investments. Its position of strength is one which eliminates worry on the part of the policyholder as to safety of funds invested with the Company.

Country Life's mortality for the first six months was about fourteen points better than the mortality of six months ago. In other words, our mortality for 1931 was 35% of the expected, and for the first six months of 1932 was 21.4%. The Company's interest earned for the first six months is 4% compared with 4.1% a year ago. Country Life does not have one security in default. Country Life has never had a month that it hasn't made a gain since it began business.

The Company recently brought out a new policy called the Term to 65, to enable those who are in straitened circumstances and could not otherwise afford to carry life insurance, to get under the protecting wing of legal reserve life insurance. This policy sells, at age 35, for $13.39 a thousand, and pays annual dividends beginning at the end of the second year. It is sold only to people aged 20 to 50 years.

Standard lines of life insurance policies sold by the Company provide protection from the time a child is born, and insure people even as old as age 65. The Company has paid its dividends regularly to policyholders, and has paid out already more in dividends than the capital stock of the Company, and the Company is still only three and one-half years of age.

Country Life policyholders do not lapse their policies. They have found that the Company's prompt payment of death claims means more to their beneficiaries than the small amount of satisfaction they would get by having the immediate use of a few dollars at the expense of a lapsed policy. If it is hard for the head of a family to get along now, it certainly wouldn't be any easier for his wife and dependents to get along if he were gone, unless he provided life insurance.

American people in general are proud of legal reserve life insurance, and the remarkable way that it has guaranteed security to its policyholders. Millions of dollars have been loaned to policyholders, millions have been paid out in death claims, millions have been paid out in matured policies. And, so satisfied are policyholders all over America that I am sure the next ten years will see a tremendous increase in estates created by life insurance over and above even the balmiest days prior to 1928 and 1929.

The great lesson that has been taught the American people in security and soundness of their investments in life insurance will continue to bear fruit. Mothers will start their children while their age rate is low. Boys and girls will start 20 year policies as soon as they have any money to lay aside. Married couples will start housekeeping with $10,000 life insurance contracts instead of $1,000 or $2,000 which used to be the vogue. People will rely on $100,000 and $1,000,000 life insurance estates for posterity rather than lay aside bonds and stocks which fluctuate in value.

Country Life's low cost puts it in the running as a superior Company, and a preferred Company for the most careful buyer to consider. We insist that price is important. We insist that there are two things for the buyer to consider, quality and price. And we of Country Life are very happy to have applicants investigate and compare quality and price before buying. The tremendous records of the Company have been built because of discriminating and appreciative purchasers.

Livestock Marketing

The movement of livestock by truck to the Chicago market is continuing to show a sharp increase, reports the Chicago Producers. During the month of June the equivalent of 2,540 carloads arrived by truck as compared with 1,507 for the same month a year ago. This represents 20 per cent of the cattle, 20 per cent of the hogs, 19 per cent of the calves, and 6.7 per cent of the sheep.

A warning to livestock growers against overproduction of hogs because of the heavy impending corn crop was issued recently by the National Live Stock Marketing Association.

Ford County Adds 97 Farm Bureau Members

33 Minute Men Active, Five of Whom Sign 10 Or More

IN A letter to Farm Bureau Unit Directors, expressing his appreciation of their assistance in the recent Fourth of July Celebration and Dedication, A. B. Schofield, President of the Ford County Farm Bureau, made the following statement, "No organization can be stronger than the morale of its membership. The hard work done by yourself, and your unit committees, has been one of the biggest contributions to the success of this drive. I feel that its greatest result will be in local communities like your own where this demonstration of loyalty and sacrifice will raise the prestige of the Farm Bureau."



A. B. SCHOFIELD

The splendid morale and devotion of Farm Bureau members in Ford County was conclusively shown by the efforts of 33 minute men, who added 97 new memberships during the present drive. Five of these men distinguished themselves by adding ten or more members each. They were, R. P. Cothern, A. B. Schofield, Severt Hill, Joe Meis, and Walter Carlson.

The success of this membership drive follows like successes in three other drives during the past two and one-half years, during each of which substantial increases in membership have been made, giving a total net increase during that period of 307, after deducting losses from death, removal, and other cancellations. Officials of the organization point out that each and every month during that period has show a net increase in members.

"The Farm Bureau Units have been of great assistance in the growth of our organization," said Mr. Schofield. "They have been an ideal means of contact with the membership; they have assisted members to become acquainted with their organization, the Farm Adviser, and with each other; the programs presented have been of great educational value; they have furnished an opportunity for the clearing up of misunderstandings, and for the destruction of effects of insidious propaganda; finally they have contributed socially, young and old deriving much pleasure from an evening spent together."

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Number 9 | SEPTEMBER, 1932 | Volume 10

A Bond Issue to Reduce Property Taxes

This Measure Must Be Approved by the Voters in November or the Property Owner Will Have to Pay

By John C. Watson

EARLY in February, 1932, a series of bills enacted into law provided relief for residents of the state who were destitute by reason of unemployment or otherwise. These measures were as follows:

The Illinois Emergency Relief Commission was created and the sum of $20,000,000 was appropriated thereto.

Funds for immediate use were provided by authorizing the sale of state warrants in the sum of $18,750,000 in anticipation of collection of taxes in 1933.

$25,000,000 Authorized

In order to provide a legal basis for the issue of such warrants, an additional state tax of $25,000,000 was authorized upon all assessed taxable property for the year 1932, payable in 1933. At the same time a proposed state bond issue of $20,000,000 to redeem all such anticipation warrants and interest accrued thereon was submitted to the electors of the state to be voted on in the general election in November, 1932. If the bond issue is approved, it was provided that the additional state tax of $25,000,000 on all property should not be levied.

If the bond issue is approved, the state is authorized to withhold from each allotment of money to counties under the motor fuel tax law (gasoline tax act) an amount sufficient to pay such bonds and interest as they come due. The amount must be withheld from the different counties in the same proportion that the emergency relief funds expended in each county bear to the total relief funds expended in the state. Under this plan any counties *WHICH HAVE NOT RECEIVED STATE RELIEF FUNDS WILL PAY NO PART OF THE COST OF THE SAME.*

TELL YOUR NEIGHBOR

A bond issue every property owner can and must vote for will be up for adoption on a separate ballot in the November election. A vote FOR this proposal, in this case, will be a vote for lower property taxes. As explained in the accompanying article this measure must carry or the property owners of Illinois will be saddled with an additional burden of $25,000,000 for poor relief. If the bond issue carries, it means that poor relief funds already borrowed on the state's credit, and spent, will be paid back out of gas tax funds. Explain this measure to your neighbor and urge him to vote for it.—Editor.

This rather complicated arrangement was unavoidable because private relief funds in Cook County were practically exhausted and public funds had to be raised at once to prevent actual starvation. Because of tax delays and tax delinquencies, Cook County, where the need was greatest, had been unable to sell its own relief bond issues. The state's credit, however, was good and could be, and was used, to borrow against the aforesaid $25,000,000 state tax levy. *This levy,* as before stated, *will not be imposed if the bond issue is approved.*

However, if the bond issue fails of approval, an additional state tax of $25,000,000 on 1932 values, payable next year, will necessarily be levied on all assessed taxable property in the state. This means that the 1931 state tax rate of 39 cents must be nearly doubled in 1932. If such increased state taxes are required, they must be levied in every county, whether it has received any state relief funds or not.

This heavy increase in property taxes can be avoided only by approval of the bond issue. Every owner of property, whether real or personal, should vote and work for its approval.

To be approved, the bond issue must receive a majority of all votes cast for members of the General Assembly, in the November election. Every person who votes in the election and fails to vote on the bond issue, in effect votes against it.

Vote "Yes"

Vote "YES" on the bond issue, on the separate "emergency relief ballot."

Chairman of the State Emergency Relief Bond Issue Committee to work for the passage of this important measure is Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Douglas Sutherland, (Executive Secretary, The Civic Federation and Bureau of Public Efficiency of Chicago) is serving the committee as secretary.

Wants Candidates Records

Editor, I. A. A. RECORD.

The publication of the actual voting record is the most valuable and useful thing the RECORD has done in political reporting. I hope you will add an analysis of the records and make recommendations from the farmers viewpoint on all that are candidates this fall.

The RECORD is written excellently.

HARRY L. DIEHL,
Ford County, Ill.



County Winners Who Competed in State Contest, Springfield, Aug. 26.

Farm Bureau Day Draws Record Crowd

Mercer County Girl Wins Country Life Queen Contest, Lake County Second

MORE than 2,000 Farm Bureau members and their guests assembled in the huge Farm Bureau headquarters tent at the Illinois State Fair, Friday, August 26 to help celebrate Farm Bureau Day. Attendance at the fair this year was said to be a record for recent years.

The feature of the day was the Country Life Queen Contest which was won by Miss Louise Laughead of Mercer county, a pretty brunette and a popular choice for the honor. Leona Bloom of Lake county, another charming dark-haired girl, placed second.

Miss Laughead was presented with the crown by Harvey J. Sconce, former president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and now connected with the agricultural division of the Century of Progress Exposition.

He served on the committee of judges with Miss Gay Lee of Station KMOX, St. Louis; and Robert B. Irwin, manager of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Sconce announced that he hoped to have a similar contest in connection with the Century of Progress Exposition next year.

Thirty-five girls between the ages of 16 and 25 competed in the contest. Thelma Reeder of Johnson county and Dorothy Laymann, Pope county, were absent.

The girls mounted the long T shaped platform singly, moving from one end to the other and back again to their corner of the tent so as to give the judges and audience ample opportunity to make their placings. The procession required about 40 minutes after which all of the contestants came out to form a long line stretching from one end of the tent to the other.

V. Vaniman, director of insurance service for the I. A. A., had charge of the contest, and explained its purpose to the large audience.

"The Country Life Queen Contest is designed to honor and reveal the fine culture and young womanhood found in rural Illinois," he said. "Should agriculture develop a culture of its own emphasizing qualities of modesty, gracefulness, naturalness, charm, poise, etc., or should it derive it from the cities?

What Is Culture?

"Real culture develops self-confidence and independence of environment and circumstances. One of our great pyschologists states that uncultured people live in the world without being conscious that to be alive at all is one grand mystery. Culture has the faculty of enabling us to be happy in the only way wherein most human beings can be happy—in complete defiance of their surroundings. Like charity defined by St. Paul, culture is not proud, majestic, pompous, nor imposing, it does not show itself at all."

The contestants were judged on naturalness, personality, poise, gracefulness, sincerity, and similar qualities. The contest was in no sense a beauty contest as is commonly conducted under that name. It was initiated to give emphasis to the development of qualities admired by all in womanhood.

The young women in the contest were chosen as representatives from their respective counties on the basis of character, intelligence, naturalness, poise, gracefulness, all of which to a large extent can be developed.

Developing People

A frequent criticism heard on every hand is that the human race devotes more time and attention to breeding finer specimens of domestic animals and livestock than it does to the development of people. We have to go back thousands of years to the Spartans and Greeks to find examples of serious effort and intelligence applied toward developing human perfection. Only within comparatively recent years have the American people given much attention toward growing healthier children through scientific diet and health practices on a wide scale. And health is a first requisite

of physical perfection, charm, and personality.

President Earl C. Smith spoke briefly about the Farm Bureau Day program, stating that the selection of the country life queen was in no sense a beauty contest but was promoted in recognition of the finer qualities of womanhood as expressed in countenance and personality.

In the drawing contest Dana Mahaffey, 32 years old and unmarried (No. 37439), of Kewanee, Henry county, won the Buick sedan. Edwin Kooyenga (No. 16262) of Blue Island, Cook county, won the four cylinder Ford two-door sedan. Mr. Kooyenga is a loyal Farm Bureau member who gave splendid help in the "minute men" campaign prior to the July 4 celebrations. He now drives a model T. Ford and the new car will be very welcome to him and his family. F. H. Korte of Germantown, Clinton county, won the set of carpenter's tools. Korte is a loyal Farm Bureau booster who signed eight members in the recent campaign.

The drawing was staged on the platform in the Farm Bureau tent directly after the country life queens made their appearances, and while the judges were deciding the winners. More than than 64,000 tickets, stubs of which were held by Farm Bureau members who registered on July 4 at the county celebrations, were rolled around before the audience in a large box. A little girl was brought up to select the three lucky tickets. The numbers were announced immediately, also the winners' names and addresses as soon as they could be determined from the list in the hands of Secretary George E. Metzger.

Exhibits Popular

The Farm Bureau headquarters tent this year was larger than ever, but none too big for the huge crowd that surged in and out throughout the week. Exhibits of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the associated companies attracted much favorable attention. The marketing exhibit was the same as that of last year, showing a relief map of the state of Illinois with a motor-driven train running from one end to the other. As the train moved through the various sections of the state lights flashed on a series of maps of Illinois telling the story of co-operative marketing of the different farm commodities in Illinois.

The Illinois Farm Supply exhibit showed a miniature bulk storage plant, service station, and a motorized train carrying SERVICE petroleum products in the background. A map of Illinois above the platform was electrically lighted and showed the location of some 50 associated county companies and their bulk plants.

COUNTRY LIFE QUEEN



Miss Louise Laughead of Aledo, Mercer county, crowned country life queen at the Illinois State Fair, August 26, is a brunette, age 21, height five feet three inches, weight 110 pounds. She lives on the farm and attended the Alexis community high school and later business college in Quincy. She is at present employed as a stenographer. Her favorite sport is swimming.

The Sangamon county 4-H club and Producers Dairy had a booth in one end of the tent where they dispensed delicious sandwiches and dairy products.

Checking facilities were taxed to capacity to care for the great demand for this service.

PLACES SECOND



Miss Leona Bloom of Wadsworth, Lake county, who placed second in the country life queen contest, is a blue-eyed brunette, age 19, height five feet five and one-half inches, weight 117 pounds. She attended the Townline Warren high and Waukegan high schools. She lives on the farm, was president of her 4-H club, and plays the piano. Her hobbies are dancing and horseback riding; favorite sports, baseball, basketball, and skating.

Conway's Comments On Live Stock Situation

Fed cattle stand to continue in a strong position during September, but too many heavy steers and long-fed yearlings are headed for the late fall and early winter. The feeding demand is now centered on heavy steers suitable for a short turn in the feed lot and for a market that for two years has been quite attractive but promises this year to be somewhat the reverse. The coming late winter looks best for the lower grades and a year from this fall for the better grades.

Seasonally short supplies continue to support the hog market and with marketings much below last year the situation is favorable for improvement during the next few weeks. However, it is best to keep hogs topped out as finished and also see that spring pigs are finished before marketed as corn is cheap and should be well utilized. Hog prices are still relatively low, so the market is expected to hold well into the fall and continue much better than during last winter. This season it will be best to have early spring pigs marketed before December and for late spring pigs the late winter looks best.

The lamb market is now apparently passing its seasonal low with rather hard going in sight for the next four weeks. While proportionally large supplies of slaughter lambs are in sight for September, the demand for feeding lambs is increasing and the situation is quite favorable for materially higher prices during the late fall and winter.

Information has just been received from L. O. Grieser, Manager of the National Live Stock Credit Corporation of St. Louis, that hereafter based on the appraised value of live stock representing the primary security, cattle and lamb loans ranging upward to 100% can be made through that organization. This supersedes the old requirements where cattle loans ranged only up to 80% and sheep loans to 75%. In some cases it may be necessary to ask for additional live stock as a margin. Cattle loans may run for a term of nine months, and lamb loans a term of six months.

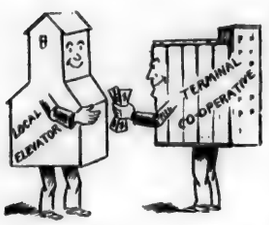
A series of informal "schools" on cooperative marketing will be conducted this fall by Prof. R. W. Bartlett, agricultural economist of the University of Illinois, in virtually every local district of Sanitary Milk Producers. Extending a similar series conducted last winter into new territory, Professor Bartlett will continue the school this year at the request of farmers in many localities.

Farmers' National Has Good Year

Net Profits in Excess of $1,300,000 Belongs to the Producers

How the Farmers National Grain Corp. in the fiscal year ending May 31, 1932 handled in excess of 148,000,000 bushels of grain, not including that purchased from or handled for the Grain Stabilization Corp. and derived net earnings in excess of $1,000,000 after adding a substantial sum to reserves, was revealed at the annual meeting of the co-operative in the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, on August 16.

In the 15 months ending May 31, or since the last report (the end of the fiscal year was recently changed from Feb. 28 to May 31) net profits of the corporation were approximately $1,300,000 after reserves.



Based on the fact that the Illinois Grain Corporation furnished approximately one-tenth of the member grain sold through the Farmers National, Illinois grain producers and their elevators affiliated with this movement have approximately a one-tenth interest in the Farmers National earnings.

Everything to Gain

This interest will be reflected in increased stock holdings, higher value of stock now and to be held, and in time cash dividends and patronage refunds. In other words every farmer who sells his grain through the Illinois Grain Corp. either direct or through a member farmers elevator, shares in the ownership of profits made from the sale of that grain. Under the old system of private handling, any profits made are kept by the commission man and the owners of terminal storage space.

Thus the grain producer who sells through his own co-operative agency has everything to gain—since he gets just as much or more for his grain at time of sale—and nothing to lose.

Merchandising policies of the Farmers National not only have returned higher prices to its members than those paid by its competitors, but have placed grain producers in all areas in a better position with respect to marketing their own commodities Manager George S. Milnor reported to the stockholders.

"While we appreciate the great importance of making sufficient profit to establish necessary reserves and meet all of our obligations," Mr. Milnor said, "we also realize that a matter of even greater importance is our duty to market producer members' grain efficiently, economically and at better prices, and that duty is one to which we are primarily giving our time and effort. In carrying out this policy we have been instrumental in bringing about material reductions in country elevator handling charges, giving the producer the benefit of a better price, compared to mill or export bids, than would be the case were it not for our operations.

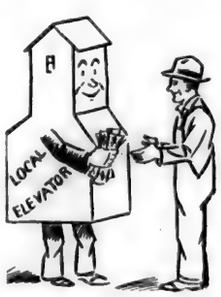
Marketing Efficiently

"Further than that, under our policy of selling all grain in the most advantageous domestic or foreign market available at the time of sale, the margin on which we operate, the spread between the price the producer gets and the price the consumer pays, is being, and will be still further reduced by our operations."

Mr. Milnor's report showed that as of May 31, 1932, the corporation had under its control a total of more than 75,000,000 bushels of country and terminal storage space, owned or leased and operated by the Farmers National Warehouse Corporation, subsidiary of the grain corporation. This represents a gain of more than 55,000,000 bushels over the amount of country and terminal storage space at the close of the 1931 fiscal year.

Cut Per Bu. Cost

"In our warehousing operations," Mr. Milnor said, "we follow regular published rates, which are generally in line with the rates charged for similar services in terminal markets. Our extensive operations, however, have enabled us to handle a large turnover through our facilities, thereby reducing the per bushel cost to a very low level.



"Adequate handling and storage facilities are vital to the effective marketing of producers' grain. In the expansion of the corporation's facilities program, however, there has been constantly in mind the necessity of avoiding the tying up of capital in poorly situated elevator properties.

"Since the last annual report," Mr. Milnor said, "branch offices or representatives of the corporation have been established at Toledo, and Fostoria, O., Champaign, Ill., Des Moines, Ia., Hutchinson, Salina, and Dodge City, Kan., St. Joseph, Mo., Marshall, Minn., Aberdeen, S. D., Williston, N. D., and Amarillo, Texas. During the same period offices in several of the smaller cities that were no longer needed have been discontinued, these being principally the wire offices of the Updike Grain Company, a subsidiary which is being liquidated."

Benefits to grain growers in all areas through national co-operative marketing, were cited by Mr. Milnor.

Paid Bank Loans

The report of Walter I. Beam, vice-president of the Corp., showed that during the fiscal year the Corporation completed the liquidation of bank loans, and that for the second year of operation it was entirely out of debt to all of its bankers at the same time.

Two outstanding events of the year's operations were the funding of the corporation's $16,000,000 debt to the Federal Farm Board, making it payable over a period of 10 years, and the adoption and development of the policy under which the national organization becomes the single grain marketing medium of its regional stockholders.

Mr. Beam reported that banking relations had been quite satisfactory. "We have banking connections with about 100 banks," he said, "and our turnover of dollars has run into hundreds of millions. We have tied up in closed banks approximately $4,000. New arrangements have been made with certain of our banking connections under the terms of which there has been made available to the corporation for its current uses, substantial lines of credit without specific security, for caring for sudden swings of the market, and for financing grain out of collateral position. Our Kansas City subsidiary, Hall-Baker Grain Company, which has heretofore enjoyed a substantial line of unsecured credit, also has had its credit lines reaffirmed, with an increased line from a bank not heretofore a creditor.

Company Has Prospered

"While the Farmers National was born during the depression, and almost any new-born company produced under such inauspicious conditions has slim chance of surviving, your company has survived, rendered an adequate service in marketing grain, and has prospered." Mr. Beam stated that in deference to the trend of the times and to some extent to the expressed opinion of those from whom we had our financing, the income of the higher paid personnel was reduced, that while the operations continued to show a profit and the scale of salaries is moderate in comparison with the size and nation-wide character of the corporation, and its very large turnover of capital and business, it was sensible to reflect the lower living costs by a fair reduction in salaries.

Salaries Reduced

He stated that material operating economies have been made effective by salary reduction, the consolidation of certain offices and the centralization of effort made possible thereby, which will result in a saving in operating costs of several hundred thousand dollars a year.

The meeting was the most harmonious gathering of the Corp. since its organization in 1929. The problem of bringing nearly 30 co-operatives together in one national unified program over a period of two years is a tremendous accomplishment. Naturally there had to be a great deal of self-sacrifice by leaders in all the groups to develop a unified marketing system.

In his vigorous but dignified address to the stockholders, President C. E. Huff asserted that the past year had been one of extreme growth, expansion, and adjustment for the co-operative.

"Those who now seek to alienate farmers from the co-operative marketing program to which they have devoted themselves for more than a quarter century," he said, "undertake a fool's task."

Reviewing the efforts of the National Grain Corp. to obtain clearing privileges on the Chicago Board of Trade, President Huff predicted ultimate victory for the Corporation in its demand for full trading privileges granted at the Chicago market.

We Expect To Win

"This attitude of defiance against law and authority on the part of the Chicago Board of Trade probably marks the final stand of private tradesmen against the growing strength and importance of farmer-owned co-operatives," asserted Mr. Huff. "When this battle has been won, as it will be won, we will be able to go forward with greater security and more rapid growth."



SEEK TO BAR FARMERS FROM TRADING PRIVILEGES AT CHICAGO

Left to right: Weymouth Kirkland, chief counsel for the Chicago Board of Trade who is also attorney for the Chicago Tribune; Fred Uhlmann, vice-president, and Peter B. Carey, president of the Board of Trade. They are defying the Grain Futures Act of 1922 which declares that farm co-operatives shall not be discriminated against on the public exchanges.

Announcing the establishment of a seed marketing department, Mr. Huff replied to criticisms of the seed trade. "The vital interests of more than a quarter of a million agricultural producers must properly take precedence over the interests of 1,500 tradesmen.

"Of the 28 stockholders of the corporation, 19 now have turned over to the National all the marketing operations formerly conducted by themselves, and others are considering like action," Mr. Huff said.

Influenced By Facts

Referring to the favorable banking relations of the Corp., Mr. Huff said: "Bankers are influenced in the lending of money more by sound facts than by loose propaganda. Based upon the soundness of our structure and operations, we have been able to obtain such credit. No such line of credit, once established, has ever been withdrawn. No bank, once entering upon business relations with us, has yet voluntarily ended such relationships."

C. V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer, whose address was one of the highlights of the meeting, stated that the opposition of the middlemen to the Farmers National was to be expected. We can forgive commission men for fighting for their business, said Mr. Gregory, but it is harder to forgive farmers who swallow their propaganda against co-operative marketing. This is the crucial battle of special privilege against the advocates of equal opportunity, he said.

Business and industry in this country have for years controlled the government, continued Gregory. This talk about "government-in-business" is merely an expression of their belief that they will not continue this control.

Mr. Gregory scored the financial leadership of the country and upheld agricultural leadership. "Our financial leadership, which always has dictated business practice and even governmental policies, has shown itself hesitant and fearful in this crisis, and without effective remedies for the present conditions," he declared. "Four years ago they told us that a new era was here in which business could continue to prosper despite a prostrate agriculture. Events have shown our farm leaders to be right when they held consistently that no prosperity is possible for long unless based upon a prosperous agriculture. To the farm leaders the suffering people both of city and country must look for leadership," he said.

(*Continued on page* 18)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*

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Vote "Yes" on the Bond Issue

Carelessness on the part of any great percentage of voters in failing to vote "Yes" on the Emergency Relief Bond Issue in November may defeat it.

This is the one danger that must be guarded against.

The bond issue must receive a majority of all votes cast for members of the legislature which means that every person who votes in the election and fails to vote on the bond issue in effect votes against it.

The fact that this proposal if carried will prevent an increase in property taxes is so unusual that there is likely to be misunderstanding. The article on Page 3 explains why a vote for the measure is a vote for lower taxes. Get this information over to your neighbors and urge them to vote "yes" on the separate bond issue ballot November 8.

On Meeting Opposition

AFTER all, the most effective way farmers can meet the opposition in the "trade" who would destroy their efforts in cooperative marketing, is to sell more farm products co-operatively . . . patronize existing co-operative selling agencies.

Slush funds raised to spread propaganda and hire workers to undermine the terminal co-ops come from commissions on handling farm products. Let's not lose sight of this fact.

The spectacle of one group of producers furnishing the funds to fight the co-operative efforts of another group of producers is incongruous yet it exists and lends support to the statement that many farmers, because of their extreme individualism, are their own worst enemies.

The future of co-operative marketing depends entirely on the producers of farm products. Legal difficulties can be ironed out, monopolistic tendencies of organized middlemen overcome, other obstacles in the terminals removed. But none can correct the lack of unity and co-operative spirit among farmers except farmers themselves.

Unreasonable Criticism

SOMEHOW certain business groups have the notion that the government is unfair in loaning money to farmers for the development of co-operative marketing. Yet there has not been a single word of criticism so far as we know against the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's huge loans to railroads, banks, insurance companies, building and loan associations, and similar enterprises.

There has been no general complaint against the government for subsidizing a merchant marine, for financing the Inland Waterways Corp. on the Mississippi and its tributaries, for subsidizing second, third and fourth class mail, nor against many other services the government renders for the beneft of American citizens.

The discrimination against agriculture is not reasonable and that school of thought should not be countenanced by legislators when efforts are made at Washington to discriminate against farmers and their business institutions.

Handling Seeds Co-operatively

Farmers will welcome the news that a nation-wide co-operative seed handling service is being developed for their benefit by the Farmers National Grain Corporaton. In his annual address President Huff of the Farmers National said: "We have attempted to set up the seed handling operations in such a way as to effectively utilize all presently existing seed co-operatives, whether among producers or consumers of seed.

"No other requirement is made of a producer's seed co-operative than that it affiliate with some present stockholder of the Grain Corp. and that all marketing be to or through Farmers National. . . . We are attempting to give national extent and pattern to seed marketing; to secure more adequate returns to the farmer who grows seed for the market, and better seeds at more favorable prices for the farmer who must add the expense of purchased seed to the cost of producing his next crop."

This promises to be a worthwhile service and should result in reducing the spread between the price paid by farmers who buy and that received by the seed growers.

One of the remarkable incidents of the current economic situation is the large attendance at almost every great sporting event. Baseball games, prize fights, athletic contests, state fairs, horse races, and similar shows are attracting unprecedented crowds. There seems to be no lack of interest and money to pay admission fees for these events.

It is reported that the Illinois State Fair was more largely attended this year than at any time during recent years. Exhibits of crops and livestock were especially numerous. The chance to pick up a few dollars in premiums was not overlooked. Then, too, the Fair provides a comparatively inexpensive vacation for many who in more prosperous years would travel farther and stay longer.

PRICE-DECLINE COMPARISONS COVERING THREE LEADING GROUPS OF STOCKS AND THE THREE CLASSES OF FARM PRODUCTS MOST LARGELY MARKETED THROUGH COOPERATIVES RECEIVING ASSISTANCE FROM THE FEDERAL FARM BOARD

	High in 1929	Low in 1931	4th Week of May 1932	Decline—'29 High to '31 Low	Decline—'29 High to '32 Figure
A Average 50 Leading Industrial Stocks	$252.8	$60.0	$38.3 a	76.26%	85%
A Average 20 Leading Rail Stocks	167.8	30.8	14.4 a	81.64%	91.4%
A Average 20 Leading Utility Stocks	353.3	92.8	60.3 a	73.73%	83%
B Wheat-Cash-Average all Classes & Grades	1.34	.469	.593 b	65%	55.8%
C Cotton—Middling, Spot—Average Price	.1933	.0515	.0559 a	73.35%	71%
B Steers—Good Grade	14.78	6.80	6.49 b	54.06%	56.1%

A—Associated Press Figures.
B—Bureau of Agricultural Economics Figures (Average for a Week) at Chicago.
C—Bureau of Agricultural Economics Figures at New Orleans.
a—Close for the last day of that week.
b—Average for that week.



Regardless of what people may think of the several proposals recently advanced by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democratic presidential nominee, to curb speculation and correct abuses which brought on and intensified the depression, his program to compel honesty and truth telling by promotors, investment bankers, and others who offer securities to the investing public will meet with general approval.

The orgy of financial piracy directed by greedy bankers, public utility magnates, and common promoters in the era preceding the market crash of 1929 should never have been tolerated. The excesses of this period which saw literally millions of small investors cleaned out of their life's savings would never have happened had bond and stock sellers been compelled to tell the truth about each issue.

"I propose that every effort be made to prevent the issue of manufactured and unnecessary securities of all kinds which are brought out merely for the purpose of enriching those who handle their sale to the public," said Gov. Roosevelt in his Columbus speech. "I further propose that with respect to legitimate securities the sellers shall tell the uses to which the money is put. This truth telling requires that definite and accurate statements be made to the buyers in respect to the bonuses and commissions the sellers are to receive; and furthermore true information as to the investment of principal, as to the true earnings, true liabilities and true assets of the corporation itself."

No one except those willing to see wholesale robbery of the innocent public continued, can object to more careful supervision and regulation by the government of such public offerings. Before the coming of stocks, bonds, and intangible property the rule of "caveat emptor" (let the buyer beware) might be defended on the ground that the buyer could see what he was getting. But we are living today in a different age. The rank and file of small investors have no way of judging whether or not a stock, bond, or other equity is worth the money. They must rely on the word of bankers and sellers who offer such "paper" for sale. The average prospectus sheet is framed deliberately to deceive the investor. If they do not actually lie, they usually resort to puffing, and withhold essential information to help the investor judge intelligently the degree of risk involved.

Prison sentences would be the penalty imposed upon fraudulent operators in many countries, but here we let most of them go. Will Rogers said with considerable truth after visiting a state prison "The trouble is they got the wrong crowd in there." Intrenched privilege may again shout "government in business" but their cry is that of the wolf deprived of its prey.

It's time the government got into the business of protecting its citizens against the buccaneers parading as respectable investment bankers, realtors, contractors, utility magnates and what not. Protection here is even more necessary than the police who guard us from the less hypocritical robbers who take our valuables by force rather than deceit. The tendency toward further consolidation in business makes such regulation all the more essential.—E. G. T.

Maintain Base Price For Milk at St. Louis

Settlement of a dealer-producer milk price controversy involving numerous St. Louis dealers and Sanitary Milk Producers, was announced recently in a report submitted by Dean Isidor Loeb of Washington University, arbitrator.

His decision permits the price for basic supply of milk to remain at the present figure of $1.74 per 100 pounds for 3.8 per cent milk, while the price for surplus milk was established on the average price of butterfat on the Chicago market for August, with the provision that it do not exceed 18 cents a pound.

The Pevely Dairy Co., which has never co-operated with the organized producers, has been constantly bearing down the price to the producer with the result that the dealers buying from the association claimed they were at a disadvantage in competing with Pevely.

The dealers sought a reduction in the existing base price, while the organized dairymen sought an increase.

Dean Loeb in announcing his decision explained that dealers buying on the base and surplus plan enjoy certain advantages of steady supply and quality, and that they can afford to absorb a temporary reduction in profit in the interest of retaining the co-operative's plan of operation.

Big Crowd Attends 14th Dist. Picnic, Monmouth

Between 6,000 and 7,000 people gathered at Monmouth Park in Warren county for the annual I. A. A. Farm Bureau district picnic on August 16. President Earl C. Smith and Mrs H. J. Meis, president of the Home Bureau Federation, were the principal speakers. The I. A. A. public address system carried the speeches far beyond the fringes of the audience.

A full program of contests, races, and events was run off in the morning and early afternoon. Henderson County's Baseball team defeated the McDonough County Farm Bureau nine in an unofficial game, McDonough having previously won the district championship.

Mr. Smith reviewed the economic history of American agriculture since 1920 and told of the long continued effort made by farm representatives to gain the attention of political and business leaders to the plight of the farm industry.

With all other groups prosperous, the farmer was given scant attention although industry was warned that it could not continue on a high place of prosperity for long with agriculture out of balance.

Today there is general recognition among business and industrial leaders that the farmer's buying power must be restored before normal employment and income can return to the cities. This is the one bright spot in the picture.

Mr. Smith later reviewed the tax reduction program of the Association over a period of years stating that the I. A. A. was one organization that had been working on the tax problem long before the depression intensified the burden.

Running Water In Movies

A one-act play "Running Water" written by Dorothea Barton, Jo-Daviess county, is being produced as a two-reel motion picture. This play was one of 12 awarded a prize in the play-writing contest sponsored in 1929 by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

E. W. (Farmer) Rusk, former agricultural adviser in Macoupin county, will play the part of the county agent in the screen version of the play.

Advance applications for bookings should be addressed to the Motion Picture Division, American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 E. Washington Street, Chicago.

Uncle Ab says it is a good plan always to have the courage to appear as good as you really are.



FIGHT THE FARM BOARD AND THE CO-OPS

Left to right at the banquet table are Peter Carey, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, and Congressman Shannon of Kansas City. The latter is chairman of the congressional committee investigating so-called "government-in-business." While 90 per cent of the government's services are in fields other than agriculture approximately 98 per cent of the testimony encouraged and offered by witnesses was against the Farm Board and government aid to co-operatives. The demand for the "investigation" is understood to have come from the grain exchanges.

"Whispering Campaign" Aims To Hurt Co-ops

Co-operative Marketing Groups Handled $2,400,000,000 Business Last Year

M. S. Winder, executive secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, sounded a new note in the struggle between the old line traders and the farm co-operative associations, when in an address at Ionia, Michigan, in August, he likened the attacks on the co-operative organizations to the "whispering campaigns" conducted by the "reds" to undermine the stability of American financial institutions.

Although handicapped by this unscrupulous "whispering campaign" the co-operative movement is making rapid progress throughout the nation, Mr. Winder declared. The co-operatives have been in the "big business" class for a number of years, he stated, pointing out that in 1930-31 the total business transacted by approximately 12,000 co-ops. was $2,400,000,000.

"In a period which will go down in history as the world's worst experience with hard times," he said, "certainly these figures are something of which farm business leaders can be proud.

"And yet, such organizations as the boards of trade and produce exchanges in Chicago and other large cities, some of the live stock exchanges, private commission houses, and others have thought it wise to conduct against these gigantic farmers' business enterprises a campaign of 'poison pen' propaganda the like of which no commercial institution, certainly none doing $2,400,000,000 worth of business a year, has ever encountered.

"The vicious, unprincipled attacks of these hostile agencies have but one aim. Their purpose is to destroy the gigantic co-operative business built up by the farmers on the principle that the middlemen alone have the right to control the marketing of the things they grow.

"The banks have some protection in law against the 'whisperers' who have been undermining public confidence in our financial institutions. Thus far, however, farmers have had to take the attacks of their enemies squarely on the chin, while they carry on trusting to the intelligence of farm people to recognize the source of the malicious propaganda."

A 75 Cent Breakfast

C. T. Croften, Farm Bureau member of Savanna, Carroll county, who was in Chicago recently computed the value of a 75 cent breakfast on a railroad diner in terms of farm commodities.

He figured that 75 cents at country prices would buy approximately three bushels of corn, or two and one-half bushels of wheat, four to five bushels of oats, five pounds of butterfat, 17 pounds of pork, seven and one-half dozen eggs, two four-pound hens, or a 10 gallon can of milk.

Notify us promptly if you move or change your address so you will continue receiving the I. A. A. RECORD and Bureau Farmer. Drop a card to the Mailing Department, Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Co-operation, Consolidation, or Decay

Farmers Must Take Their Choice of These Three For Their Industry

By Ray E. Miller

A good farmer in one of Illinois best counties remarked the other day that in spite of all he could do, in spite of the hardest kind of work by himself and family, he was face to face with the fact that his equity in his farm home was gradually slipping away from him.

He went ahead to say that he had done everything humanly possible as an individual to protect his property but that he had come to the realization that acting alone he was powerless. This farmer was willing to join forces with other farmers to act collectively in the interest of agriculture.

The avalanche of farm foreclosure continues. Where is it to end? Some of our best thinkers are stating in no uncertain terms that agriculture is at the cross-roads. The industry is faced either with corporate control of large areas of land—and a lot of our great insurance companies are already in the farming business—or individual farmers must join forces in doing those things which other industries are doing for their own protection.

Glenn Frank Said

Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin and one of America's foremost thinkers, said "A farmer must choose between co-operative and chain control. He must organize as the rest of economic America has organized or be lost in the shuffle." In another part of the same address he states, "He (the farmer) is today suffering the fate of the individualist in a corporate age." Unless individual farmers everywhere are willing to face these facts and not only face them but act upon them agriculture in this country will come to occupy a permanent position at the foot of the economic ladder.

Every industry passes through three rather definite stages of development. First, there is the period of experimentation, then there is a period of expansion and the third period which usually occurs with some variations is one of consolidation.

In the railroad industry there was first that period of experimentation with the funny little engines, the cars about the size of the modern truck, the wooden rails and all those other things which we regard as absurd now. Then there was the period of expansion when the steel ribbons were pushed across the uncharted prairies of this country and great railroad systems were developed. Giants in the railroad industry such as the Harrimans and Vanderbilts and all the rest, were part of that period of expansion. We are told that there were something over 8,000 railroad systems in operation at one time in this country. Now the railroad industry has reached the stage of consolidation and almost on every hand we see evidence of this tendency. Now the bulk of the railroad mileage is controlled by a few great systems.

Same Three Stages

In the automobile industry there were the same successive stages. Remember the sputtering little two cylinder Buicks and earlier still those high wheel crosses between the old fashioned buggy and the modern automobile. That was the period of experimentation. Then we had a period of expansion when the automobile industry grew by leaps and bounds into one of America's greatest industries. There were literally hundreds of automobile manufacturing concerns in operation. Later we had that same period of consolidation that we note in the case of the railroad. Now we have the General Motors group, Henry Ford, the Chrysler group and so on. One-half dozen great automobile groups manufacture the bulk of the cars. Most industries take more or less the same course.

Perhaps you are thinking that agriculture is an exception to this rule, but is it? Shortly after our country was first settled we had that same period of experimentation in which our pioneer forefathers were experimenting with the virgin soil on this continent. They were not only experimenting in methods of production but they were also experimenting in those methods of distribution which prevailed at that time.

Next we had the period of expansion and who is there who has not read thrilling stories of the prairie schooners that fought their way westward in the face of all sorts of obstacles. Indians, disease, starvation, uncertainty, hardships of all kinds that I am afraid would stop most of us moderns if we were called upon to undergo half of them. That was a period of expansion. The American agricultural industry developed from a few pioneer farmers clustered along the Atlantic seaboard until it reached its gigantic proportions of today with total investment of fifty-eight billion dollars producing annual gross income under normal conditions of around twelve billion dollars.

What does the future hold? Does agriculture face the next step through which the railroads, the automobiles, the airplanes, and other industries too numerous to mention, have gone through? Farm implement manufacturing, chain stores, theaters, newspapers and banks are other examples of the same thing. Is the farmer not facing some sort of consolidation?

There is no question but what American agriculture is today faced with one of perhaps three alternatives. Farmers must either consolidate their holdings into great operating units or cooperate in doing the things the individual cannot do for himself. The third alternative is continued and permanent economic ruin of the industry and poverty for the individual farmer.

Organize For Progress

A. E. Russell, the great Irish philosopher and thinker, said, "I assert that there never can be any progress in rural districts or any real prosperity without farmers' organizations or guilds. Wherever rural prosperity is reported of any country inquire into it and it will be found that it depends on rural organization. Wherever there is rural decay, if it is inquired into, it will be found that there was a rural population but no rural community, no organization, no guild to promote common interests and unite the countrymen in defense of them."

Russell recognizes that it is only through cooperative effort that the agricultural industry can cope with organized groups in other fields. There is the matter of taxes. Today real estate in the middle west bears about 85 to 90% of the taxes although producing not more than 10 to 20 per cent of the total income. There is the field of marketing. The farmer is compelled to take what's left after the middleman, the wholesaler, the manufacturer, the transporter has taken his toll. What remains, if any, is finally passed on back to the farmer for the subsistence of himself and family.

In the field of legislation we know that the politicians listen to those

who speak with the force of an organization behind them. How can the individual farmer expect to have his needs recognized if it is necessary for him to make his journey as an individual down to Washington or to the State Capital where he may "buttonhole" the representatives and senators and plead his cause as a farmer from Podunk. The idea is absurd.

Half Slave—Half Free

Owen D. Young, in an article published in Collier's under date of July 9, said, "Take this country as an example. Here we are down in the depths. Why? Partly, I think, because for years we have tried to live half slave and half free. That's exactly what I mean; half slave and half free. For selfish reasons, which can be ascribed about equally to industry and politics, we have created an exclusive tariff barrier around this country behind which the industrial half of our people are free to make a profit out of their activities, while at the same time the unprotected other half, the agricultural half, is held in bondage not only to the first half but also to the competition of the world as well."

Should any more convincing argument be needed to the American farmer to interest him in the work which he can do in cooperation with men of similar interests but which he cannot do if he persists with his individualistic ideas? On every hand we see evidence of the concrete advantages obtained through organized groups.

Too Much Indifference

In the field of taxation a start has been made both in Illinois and Missouri, and in fact in twenty states, where income taxes or other new sources of revenue have been tapped and made to bear some share of the expense of government.

In the field of marketing it would be difficult to find better examples of concrete advantages than you have right here in St. Louis. The Producers Live Stock Commission Association, beginning only ten years ago without a dollar—in fact they were $5,000 in debt—have been able to send back to the country through earnings and refunds on commissions paid, over $1,150,000, an average of more than $100,000.00 a year. The Sanitary Milk Producers Association today is fighting to send back to its members a fair price for milk, without penalizing the consumer.

Examples of the benefits of cooperative legislative action are too numerous to mention but bear out the fact that agriculture must find expression through organized groups if it is to protect itself and the American standard of living for American agriculture.

The other day throughout Illinois the 4th of July was celebrated by County Farm Bureaus in over ninety counties. It was made not only a day of celebration but a day of dedication. A dedication of the energies, resources and man-power of agriculture toward the perpetuation of agriculture as a basic industry on a fair and just economical scale. As a part of the proceedings a number of the enemies of agriculture were burned in effigy. Among these was Old Man Indifference. It seems to me that the farmers have no worse enemy than Old Man Indifference. Even though a farmer may be financially independent at the present time he has no right to assume an indifferent attitude because unless he does bestir himself, eventually he too will suffer the burdens of taxation, marketing costs and legislative injustice crowded upon all farmers alike unless they all act collectively to protect the industry.

Note: From a recent radio address delivered over Station KMOX, St. Louis by Mr. Miller.

St. Louis Producers Host To 200 Visitors

Approximately 200 livestock growers in the St. Louis territory, representing 40 counties, gathered at E. St. Louis August 18 to tour the livestock market and review the progress of the St. Louis Producers.

J. R. Fulkerson, president of the Producers, called the meeting to order and presided during the program. C. B. Denman, livestock member of the Federal Farm Board, attended the meeting and gave an interesting talk about the progress made in co-operative marketing since the Farm Board came into existence.

American agriculture is a piker when it comes to asking relief from the government compared with other economic groups in our national life, said Mr. Denman. Other interests are getting far more financial aid from the government than is agriculture. Mr. Denman referred to the large loans made and being made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Among those participating in the program were H. D. Wright, manager of the St. Louis Producers who explained the new commission rates; P. O. Wilson, secretary of the National Livestock Marketing Association who gave a progress report; and Ray Miller of the I. A. A. who led discussions of plans for the completion of county livestock marketing programs.

R. F. C. Loans Near One And Quarter Billions

How business and financial organizations secured more than twice as much money in loans from the federal government as agricultural co-operatives was revealed recently in a report submitted by Ogden L. Mills, secretary of the treasury.

R. F. C. loans to banks, railroads, insurance companies and other institutions totaled $1,219,000,000. Mr. Mills reported that 6345 loans were extended to 4747 different institutions. Of the amount stated above $976,000,000 had been paid on Aug. 19 and only $110,000,000 returned.

The most money ever authorized to be loaned to co-operatives and for use by the Farm Board in stabilization operations to prevent a collapse of farm commodity prices and with it countless banks in 1929-30 was $500,000,000. The Farm Board never used all the appropriation and subsequently a substantial part of this sum was turned over to the Red Cross in the form of wheat and cotton.

A higher percentage of its loans to co-operatives have been returned than that shown by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation were distributed as follows:

4190 banks and trust companies—$736,000,000 including $30,000,000 to aid in reorganization and liquidation of 34 closed banks.

43 railroads—$230,000,000

541 building and loan associations—$68,000,000

73 insurance companies—$67,000,000

60 mortgage loan companies—$81,000,000

10 agricultural credit corporations—$767,000

14 livestock credit corporations—$8,000,000

8 federal land banks—$26,000,000

5 joint stock land banks—$1,500,000 (approximately)

3 credit unions—$405,000.

Mills reported that 70 per cent of the banks obtaining loans were in towns of less than 5,000 population, 86 per cent in towns of less than 25,000 people, and 90 per cent in towns of less than 90 per cent.

More than 20 per cent of all banks in the United States received loans, these banks having about 15,000,000 of the 40,000,000 depositors in the United States.

Loans to banks in the smaller cities were relatively small running from $25,000 in many instances up to $100,000 or more. The banks in the big cities, however, received heavy loans, one bank in Chicago, according to reports, receiving $80,000,000 alone.



As we go to press the race for the championship in the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League is narrowing down to a handful of divisional winners.

Christian county came out on top in the first inter-divisional contest of the quarter finals with Macon winning in two successive games. Livingston and Will counties were scheduled to settle their quarter-final series on August 27. They split the first two games.

Marshall-Putnam and McDonough are hooked up in another quarter-final series, Carroll and DeKalb in a third.

Morgan county, winner in its division, will probably play Christian in its first inter-divisional contest.

The fact that there are nine divisions in the League this year may complicate the play-off for the state title. At this writing an effort is being made to get Christian county to play an extra quarter-final series against Morgan to determine which shall go on into the semi-finals.

While this plan puts Christian county at a disadvantage, there is likelihood that a series will be so arranged to expedite the early completion of the championship race.

In the event that a contest cannot be arranged between Morgan and Christian, the former will be matched against one of the losing teams in the various quarter-final series. The losing teams will be required to draw lots to see which one plays Morgan and thereby renews its chance at the state title. The remaining teams in the quarter and semi-final series will then draw lots to see which one stays out each time until only two teams are left to play for the state championship. If the state contest is run off under the "bye" system there is likelihood that the final series will not be played until late in October unless the teams consent to play several games a week.

The nine divisional winners in the state League are Livingston, Will, McDonough, Marshall-Putnam, DeKalb, Carroll, Macon, Christian, and Morgan counties.

Barley, oats, buckwheat, and wheat, all lost money for the labor of growing them in New York state last year, according to farm accounts.

Accident Prevention Campaign Is Underway

From September 1 on through until the last day of November, Farm Bureau members in Illinois will take part in a state-wide accident prevention campaign sponsored by the I. A. A. insurance department.

Recruits will be sought in the Illinois Farm Bureau Safety Club and present members will be urged to renew their study and observance of accident prevention measures.

Illinois Farm Bureau members now have the lowest state-wide automobile insurance company in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual, organized by the Illinois Agricultural Association, and every effort is being made through accident prevention to keep down the cost. Up to date this effort has been successful. While many companies have been forced to increase their rates, the I. A. A. company has held down assessments because its policy holders as a group are careful drivers.

Our country needs more no-accident drivers, observes the National Safety Council. In these days preceding election, when everyone is being told what he can do for his country and what it is America needs, every good citizen can start a little campaign of his own as a candidate as a no-accident driver.

You can cast a vote for safety every time you sit down behind the wheel of your car. If enough candidates of the no-accident driver party are successful in getting votes for safety, literally thousands of lives can be saved in America during the next twelve months.

So why not get on the bandwagon in this worthwhile movement? Do your bit to check the peace-time war which is slaughtering more than 33,000 Americans each year. Toss your hat in the ring and start a one-man campaign that will assure you of a clear conscience when the motor vehicle death totals are figured up at one end of the year.

Which is safer, you or your car? You can answer that question specifically for yourself, but we can tell you the answer for the country at large. The car is the safest part of the combination; the driver the more dangerous by far.

Eighty-five to 90 per cent of all automobile accidents are caused by the *driver*, according to a recent analysis made by the National Safety Council. Automobiles, especially those that are relatively new or have been kept in good condition, are just about as safe as engineering science can make them. The driver has a long way to go before he attains an equal state of perfection.

HORSESHOE Tournament

The Century of Progress Exposition announces a horseshoe pitching tournament open to all comers in the central states on September 22 and 23, 1932. The contest will begin at 10:00 A. M. and is open to Farm Bureau teams.

The tournament will take place in the amusement section on the Century of Progress grounds near the replica of old Ft. Dearborn on the Lake front.

There will be no entrance fee. Prizes will be offered but they have not yet been announced. The contest will be in charge of Harvey J. Sconce, chairman of the Agricultural Division, Century of Progress, Chicago. Contestants should make their entries without delay.

Mr. Sconce explained that the tournament is being held this fall with the idea of arousing interest in a much larger tournament to be staged while the exposition is in full swing next year.

Beef Cattle Numbers Greatest Since 1928

The number of cattle on farms has been increasing since 1928 and it is expected to result in a marked increase in cattle slaughter within the next few years according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The number slaughtered during the first half of 1932 was the smallest for the period in many years, the report states. If this slaughter continues small during the remainder of the year the number of cows on farms January 1, 1933, will be near the largest total ever recorded in this country.

Although the total number of cattle in the United States is larger than a year ago, the number on feed is smaller. Marketings of grass cattle from the Western States during the remainder of the year probably will be larger than in the corresponding period last year. Because of favorable range and feed conditions, grass cattle marketed this fall are expected to be in better flesh than those marketed last fall, and the time of their movement is likely to be somewhat later than usual. Present indications are that market supplies of grain-fed cattle during the remainder of the summer and the early fall will be smaller than those of a year earlier, but that supplies of such cattle during the late fall and early winter will be larger.

To Finance Movement Of Staple Commodities

New Corporation Created To Stimulate Trade, May Improve Prices

The Commodities Finance Corp. "to finance manufacturers and others in processing and moving commodities" particularly in inland cities where sufficient credit is not available, was proposed recently by Eugene Meyer, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

According to the announced plan of organization, the corporation will be authorized to issue $50,000,000 of notes for which New York banks will be asked to subscribe. The stock in two wholly owned subsidiaries, one an acceptance corporation, the other a finance corporation, is to be offered as collateral.

It is reported that the corporation will not buy commodities including farm products itself, but will make loans to established processors and others to assist them in carrying on their business. The purpose of the new movement according to the announcement is to employ some of the $230,000,000 of excess reserves in New York banks to stimulate the movement of commodities.

Banks Pick Directors

The corporation will be governed by a board of directors chosen from the subscribing banks.

It was announced on Aug. 23 that Mortimer N. Buckner head of the New York Clearing House Ass'n. had been elected president at the first meeting of the board, and C. A. McCain of the Chase National Bank, chairman of the executive committee.

There is some conjecture as to whether this organization represents the administration's plan for carrying out the agricultural provisions of the new Reconstruction Finance Corp. Act passed in the last session of congress.

Section D of the Act provides that the Reconstruction Finance Corp. is authorized to make loans to bona fide financing institutions to enable them to carry and market in an orderly manner agricultural commodities and livestock produced in the United States.

Presumably the Commodities Finance Corp, will make loans for the carrying, processing, and marketing of both agricultural and non-agricultural commodities.

Apparently an effort will be made to achieve the desired results without government aid, but if further money is needed to finance the movement of farm products, the Reconstruction Finance Corp. will undoubtedly come to the rescue.

Spreading Propaganda In Central Illinois

J. W. Brinton, author of a recent book attacking the Farmers National Grain Corp. and the Farm Board, is reported to be spreading propaganda against the Farmers National and Illinois Grain Corp. in central Illinois.

Brinton is an old-time farm organizer and was formerly with the Non-Partisan League which controlled politics in North Dakota for several years. Later he was connected with the Minnesota Wheat Growers and the Nebraska Wheat pool. More recently he sought jobs with the Farmers National Grain Corp. and the Federal Farm Board but without success.

It is reported that he is now working for the grain trade in an effort to undermine farmers' confidence in their co-operative grain marketing endeavors.

The Farmers National Grain Corp. some time ago published a complete reply to the many charges made in Brinton's book. Copies may be had by writing the Farmers National Grain Corp., Fisher Bldg., Chicago. The grain trade is leaving no stone unturned to fight co-operative marketing and ruin, if possible, all farmers' efforts to control their own marketing system.

Protests Against Cheap Imports of Tapioca

Protection for Illinois corn growers against competition of imported tapioca is being stressed by D. C. Dobbins of Champaign, Democratic candidate for Congress in the 19th district, in talks before farmers.

Congress permits tapioca, which is almost a perfect substitute in many uses for corn, to come into the United States free of import duty, said Mr. Dobbins. Because of its cheapness, cotton and paper mills all over the United States, and particularly near the seaboard and in the south, use tapioca instead of corn starch in their processes.

Western factories are thus deprived of markets that would greatly stimulate employment in that section. This cheap foreign substitute utterly destroys a market every year for from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels of corn. If our corn growers were given protection against competition of this kind, as other producers and favored manufacturers are protected, a better market for corn would result.

Practically all of the tapioca imported into America comes from the Dutch East Indies where the cassaba plant from which tapioca is derived is grown by coolie labor for a daily wage of a few cents.

Rock Island County Reports Lower Taxes

Substantial reductions in 1932 tax levies for school districts were reported on August 22 by the Rock Island County Farm Bureau largely as a result of its current and past work in seeking lower taxes in that county.

Tax levies for school districts of Rock Island county announced by County Clerk C. N. Isaacson for 1932 payable in 1933, revealed substantial reductions in the majority of the 107 school districts listed in the report.

In Rural Township, for example, there was a reduction of approximately $3,000 in levies for 1932. In this township there are 119 farms according to the recent U. S. census which means that the saving in school taxes alone in 1933 will average slightly more than $25 per farm.

John R. Spencer, farm adviser, reports that the County Farm Bureau tax committee has secured complete figures for the past eight years under the general county tax of 25 cents, and is securing other figures for three additional county tax levies including the T. B. Sanitarium, county highways, and bond issues.

The Farm Bureau secured the cooperation of the Moline and Rock Island Chambers of Commerce in the county tax study.

Ask 25% Cut In Macon

The Macon County Farm Bureau public relations committee, led by Archie P. McIntosh, chairman, asked for a 25 per cent cut in farm land taxes in a public hearing before the county board of review early in August.

"We are asking the cut in valuations with the conviction that the local governments will be able to carry on with the reduced income from taxes," said McIntosh. "They can manage. If they don't have the money to spend, they won't spend it."

Asks Tax Cut

The Montgomery County Farm Bureau recently filed a petition with the Board of Review asking for a flat reduction of 10 per cent on the assessment of all farm lands in the county for the present year.

The crow eats most grain in winter; when he is supposed to be eating or pulling corn, he is usually hunting grubs.



DAIRY Marketing

The organized milk dealers of Rock Island, Davenport, and Moline recently refused to deal with the Quality Milk Association representing more than 800 dairymen in that territory in the sale of their milk.

While declining to recognize the right of farmers to bargain collectively they insist on operating through a strong dealers' organization themselves.

The producers offered to sell the dealers all the milk needed for their fluid milk trade and to take care of their own surplus.

Whole milk for the fluid trade was offered at $1.85 a hundred, the present price, which the dealers said would be too high if they got no surplus. Representatives of the producers countered by asking if this was not an admission that the dealers are not paying $1.85 now for fluid milk but are using surplus for fluid purposes. The dealers could not answer this question.

The dealers asked for an absolute guarantee that the farmers will not go into business for themselves, they asked for complete protection of all price cutting of competitors which they don't have now and never will have. The dealers refused to buy butter made in the association plant stating that they can make it cheaper with the producers' surplus milk than can the association.

The dealers insist that the farmers have no right to organize, that they are satisfied and don't want an organization, that it is ill-advised, wrongly promoted, and that when the organization accumulates funds through a check-off it will give the organized dairymen too much power.

The dealers have nothing to offer in place of the proposal of the organized dairymen, and insist that they will buy milk from individuals only, according to their own prices and grades.

The dairymen in the meantime refuse to be bluffed. They have completed the financing and lease of a plant to manufacture butter and other dairy products from their surplus milk. At this writing they plan, beginning Aug. 30, to deliver the milk from some 800 farms to their own plant unless the dealers come to terms and recognize farmers' rights to bargain collectively in the sale of their products.

The Quality Milk Association controls about 85 per cent of the milk going to the organized dealers on the quad-cities' market. Unless the two groups get together presumably the dealers will attempt to ship in milk from distant centers of production. One friendly milk processor who was refused membership in the organized dealers bottle exchange, will begin distributing fluid milk on Aug. 30 in fibre bottles, co-operating with the producers and paying $1.85 per cwt. for all milk going into the fluid trade. "And you can check my sales every day if you like," he said. The other dealers refused to let the producers see their records so they could determine what percentage of milk was going into the fluid trade and how much manufactured into butter and other products.

This situation reveals the problems farmers face in seeking to obtain a voice in the sale of their products. Every organized effort of producers meets with similar opposition when it seeks to overcome special privilege or monopoly and gain economic justice.

The solution of this and similar problems is up to the producers. Are they going to be pushed around by organized dealers who themselves insist on dealing collectively while refusing to recognize the right of producers to do likewise?

The distribution of fluid milk and cream has been one of the few industries that has thrived throughout the present depression. Four leading dairy distributing chains of America show a 40 per cent increase in net profits from the period 1929 to 1931. During the same time farmers' income declined approximately 40 per cent. Thus, through organization and semi-monopolies, these distributors were able largely to dictate prices and maintain high average profits while the price paid the farmer constantly diminished.

Middlemen who have an unfair advantage in the setting of prices to their own profit will not relinquish this privilege without a struggle. Farmers can meet such opposition only with more thorough organization and a determination to fight for their rights.

"Probably the low point in prices of stocks, bonds, and basic commodities has been passed, but the world monetary chaos is still with us. For the next ten years, world demand for gold will probably be the major factor affecting prices, as it has been for the past seventeen years. Caution about debts continues to be good advice."—G. F. Warren, August, 1932.



Livestock Marketing

Feeders who are in need of financial assistance to carry on their feeding operations should apply to the National Live Stock Credit Corporation of St. Louis.

The National Live Stock Credit Corporation is owned and operated by the live stock feeders through their Producer terminal sales agencies, and has been engaged in financing feeders for over eight years. This organization was recently enlarged to such an extent that it is now in a position to handle the needs of any reliable and experienced feeder.

Loans are at 6% net, taking a promissory note, secured by a chattel mortgage on the stock purchased, together with the feed necessary to finish them. They loan a varying percentage of the appraised value of the stock depending upon the grade and the financial standing of the borrower.

These loans are made for nine months in case of cattle, and six months for sheep with the amount loaned in general running from 80% down in the case of cattle, and 75% down in the case of sheep.

For additional information write directly to the National Live Stock Credit Corporation, 228 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

A black, neatly polished steer calf belonging to Robert Woolsey of Williamsfield, in Knox county, sold for top price of all 4-H Club calves on Aug. 23 in the first calf club auction of the year, conducted by the International Livestock Exposition at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. Between 250 and 300 calves were auctioned off by Carey M. Jones. The Woolsey calf selling for $9.75 per hundred pounds was the only calf of the entire sale to bring that price. Armour and Company was the buyer.

A total of 39 calves were sold from Knox county yesterday on a market that had declined $1 per hundred from the values a week previous, market quotations on 900 to 1100 pound steers ranging from $6.50 for medium grade to $8 for good steers. A total of 25 of the 39 Knox county calves sold for $8, or better.

Stronger Wool Market Reported By National

We can report another week of very satisfactory sales with values showing decidedly advancing tendencies, reports the National Wool

(*Continued on page* 17)



When the driver lost control, this truck jumped the curb and took the side of the house off before turning over.

Accidents are *EXPENSIVE!*

Are you prepared to pay court costs, lawyer's fees, hospital and repair bills- out of your present bank account?

IN case of an accident it makes no difference who is at fault. If you are uninsured you are immediately in serious trouble. The other party may admit his share of the blame or he may force you to secure expensive legal representation to protect your interests. You cannot afford this expense.

Besides the cash, it will cost you much valuable time if you are uninsured. If you are a property owner a judgment may wipe out part if not all your estate. Judgments up to $5,000 and more are common.

A policy in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual, your own company, is available at money-saving rates. You can save your Farm Bureau dues on this service alone.

Experience shows that our 30,000 Farm Bureau member policy holders are above the average as careful drivers. Accident prevention work through our Safety Club is proving effective. With fewer numbers of accidents among policy holders, semi-annual assessments in this company are proportionally lower.

As a Farm Bureau member, you are privileged to insure with your own company at the low rates other members are paying. Call your local Farm Bureau office or write to the

Save Money—Let us tell you how.

----------Mail the coupon today----------

Send me complete information about Automobile insurance. I am a Farm Bureau member and want to insure in My Own Company.

Name .....

Address .....

County ..... Make car (or truck) .....

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Issues Last Call For 1932 Tax Reductions

I. A. A. Tax Director Tells Farm Bureau Committees How To Go About It

The last call for tax reductions for all county purposes was issued recently by John C. Watson, director of taxation, in a letter to the County Farm Bureau tax committees.

Every county having a board of supervisors is required by statute to make tax levies in the week beginning Tuesday, September 13. In counties having a board of county commissioners, except Cook county, tax levies must be made beginning Monday, September 19.



JOHN WATSON

Each county board is required by law to prepare a budget of expenditures, setting forth the various purposes for which expenditures are believed necessary or desirable and the amounts proposed to be expended for each purpose in the next fiscal year.

Estimate Income

Good practice requires that before determining the amount which must be levied in general taxes on property, said Mr. Watson, each county board shall first estimate, as accurately as possible, the revenue of the county general fund which, on the basis of previous experience, may be reasonably expected during the fiscal year from:

1. The fees collected by each fee officer after deduction therefrom of the salary of the fee officer, the compensation of other employees in his office, and other necessary expense of the office.

2. Other county non-property sources, such as the county farm.

3. Refund of the State's share of blind pensions and mothers' pensions previously paid by the county.

The sum of all revenues which may be reasonably expected from non-property sources should be deducted from the total general county levy. The remainder, if not requiring more than the maximum tax rate permitted by law, represents the levy which must be made upon valuations of all assessed taxable property for the current year.

Mr. Watson suggested that each county tax committee should request a conference with the finance committee and the chairman of the board of supervisors in counties having township organization, or with the county commissioners in other counties. In either case, the county clerk and county treasurer should usually be included in the conference, he said.

What To Consider

"In the conference each county tax committee should, with constructive and helpful purposes, ask for further information about any matters which are not clear. In particular the conference should discuss such matters as illegal levies, if any, and tax objections thereto, the method of determining appropriations for the various items of the county budget in each of the last two years, the degree to which actual expenditures for various items agree with appropriations therefor, the amount of revenue from non-property sources, delinquent taxes and measures taken to require their collection, county indebtedness of any kind and methods of reducing or paying same, reports required by law either of the county board or of county officers, and the necessity of having all audits required by law made by unbiased persons who not only are competent and experienced in accounting but are familiar with the statutes relating to county government.

"If any county tax committee is convinced that *expenditures are being made for political or other useless purposes, it should ask the county board to eliminate them.* The conference should also carefully consider any expenditures for *non-essential, even though desirable, purposes which might temporarily be reduced or even omitted.*

Reduction In Pay

"The conference in each county should carefully consider a temporary reduction, wherever legally permissible, *in the compensation of county employees commensurate with the reduction made in wages and salaries paid to employes by private employers.* Due to constitutional restrictions, reduction by county boards in the compensation of county officers is permissible this year *only in the case of circuit clerks and recorders, who are to be elected this fall.* In case of all other county officers, reductions will be valid only with the consent or by the voluntary action of the officers themselves. But the county board has power at any time to adjust the compensation of all other county employees, including deputies and clerks in the fee offices, *but only, in the case of each fee office, if the county board has followed the better practice of allowing a specified amount for such expense apart from the compensation of each fee officer himself.*

"All reductions in county costs effected by any economies should be fully reflected either in the coming levy of taxes by the county board or, in counties which have unpaid obligations, in specific provision for their payment."

STRONGER WOOL MARKET REPORTED BY NATIONAL

(*Continued from page* 15)

Marketing Corp. for the week ending Aug. 20.

Private wool dealers have followed the lead of the National when it advanced its holding prices 5 cents per clean pound one week ago. The situation is, therefore, strong.

Choice Fine Territory wool, graded for staple, has touched 40 cents, clean. Owing to the scarcity of rain and resulting unfavorable range conditions in many producing sections during the growing season, the supply of staple wool is limited. For this reason the National can see no necessity for offering its holdings in volume at this moment. Choice Territory Fine wools, with a sprinkling of Half-blood, have also touched 40 cents, clean, in the original bags.

Topmaking wools, in the original bags, are obtainable at from 35 to 38 cents, according to quality. Half-blood graded wools are firm at 38 cents, clean. Choice territory Three-eighths blood is very firm at 32 to 33 cents, clean, while ordinary wools of this grade may be had at 30 cents, clean. Quarterblood territories are difficult to obtain under 30 cents or slightly more.

This strong situation has brought on renewed buying activities in the West, and prices all the way from 2 to 3 and 4 cents, in the grease, over prices obtainable at shearing time, have been paid.

A GREAT DEAL of wool has changed hands during the past 2½ weeks. Topmakers and manufacturers are still eager to buy in quantity at the old prices, but are finding it more and more difficult to trade on this basis. It is evident that many mills are now accumulating stocks for future needs. In these circumstances the National, being strongly financed, is pursuing a policy of conservative selling but cannot well refuse to consider offers from its regular customers based on its latest quotations. To date the National has sold only 10 per cent from its holdings of 1932 wool, believing it possible to obtain somewhat better prices as the season advances.

Uncle Ab says he is not sure which is worse, the knocker or the booster; one means deflation and the other inflation, and both are bad.

Farmers Unorganized Haven't Got a Chance

Handful of Rich Southern Cotton Shippers Block Legislation

Through the efforts of lobbyists working for the 600 members of the old line southern cotton shippers, legislation of undoubted benefit to two million southern cotton farmers was defeated shortly before adjournment of Congress, M. S. Winder, secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, charged in an address at the Louisiana Agricultural College recently. Winder stated that while the private cotton shippers number approximately 600, in reality the situation was handled on behalf of 68 men who control the bulk of the business done by the shipping associations.

"In other words," said Mr. Winder, "sixty-eight men were able to impress their will on the nation in a matter adversely affecting 2,000,000 farmers. It happened because the 2,000,000 were not organized to defend their own rights."

Directing his remarks largely to a discussion of the sources and results of the vicious propaganda campaign aimed to destroy the Agricultural Marketing Act, Mr. Winder declared it is easy to understand why those who deal in agricultural commodities are so desperately opposed to the co-operative marketing movement.

"Not for years," he said, "have our farmers been able to secure a price that would pay for cost of production of their wheat and cotton and yet these traders on the commodity exchanges have been making rich profits from their deals in our farm products."

Cash to Canada

In Chicago, he said, one prominent operator on the Chicago Board of Trade has been reported recently as having endowed sums ranging above $1,000,000 on each of his brothers and sisters, all of whom are Canadian citizens.

"The strange thing about it," said Mr. Winder, "is that this man himself is a Canadian by birth, who came to this country when a boy and made his money by deals in wheat. And yet, lately he has been one of the principal critics of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board, the agency designed to help the farmers retain some of those millions the grain traders have taken from them."

In the middle west, Mr. Winder charged, the head and front of the attack on the co-operative movement is an organization calling itself the Federation of American Business.

"If you read their statement of policy," he said, "it sounds so constructive that anyone could subscribe it. Actually, however, the Federation of American Business has concentrated its efforts almost entirely on a campaign of misrepresentation to discredit the Agricultural Marketing Act and deal a fatal blow to co-operative marketing. That is easy to understand since the board of directors of the organization is composed almost entirely of representatives of the selfish speculative groups who operate on the grain, live stock and produce exchanges.

The Old Game

"The most unfortunate feature of the whole attack," he continued, "is the fact that these enemy groups do not attack us by themselves alone. Instead they make use of the great army of unorganized farmers to carry on the attack for them. Farmers who are under obligations to the old line market operators are lined up at the Shannon investigation hearings to testify as farmers against the Marketing Act and the activities of the co-operatives.

"Farmers must remember that the real purpose of the attacks on the Farm Board is the ultimate destruction of the farm co-operative associations, whose success threatens the hold the old line operators have on the distribution of agricultural commodities."

While spokesmen for the enemies of the farmers charge that since creation of the Farm Board, the prices of all agricultural commodities have declined, they carefully avoid all reference to the fact that most other articles of commerce have gone down even farther than the farm products, Mr. Winder pointed out.

"It is true," he said, "that the price of wheat has dropped from the high average cash price for all grades and classes, of $1.34 in 1929 to its present price between 50 and 60 cents, a drop of more than 50 per cent in three years. It is true that the 1929 high for middling spot cotton in 1929 was 19.33 cents and the current price is now 66 per cent below that figure or around six cents. It is true that steers have declined 56 per cent in the three year period. But if the enemies of co-operative effort were honest they would also tell you that a study of market prices for fifty leading industrial stock show a drop of 85 per cent in value for the same period. They would tell you that twenty leading rail stocks suffered a drop in value of 91.4 per cent since 1929. They would tell you that the copper and brass group declined 79.45 per cent, that the drop in General Motors values was 69.90 per cent; that U. S. Steel has been worth only 54.50 per cent of its 1929 value, and that the New York city banks suffered a shrinkage in value of 71.29 per cent."

Will Keep The Act

Mr. Winder declared that every member of the Farm Bureau and every organized farm group in the land must join in a demand that the Agricultural Marketing Act be retained on the statute books for the benefit of American agriculture.

"If any change is made," he said, "let it be strengthened and improved so that it can more effectively do the work it is designed to do. To do that we farmers must, regardless of our political affiliations, immediately set about it to counteract the destructive propaganda of the special interests. We must convey to every candidate for Congress and to both presidential candidates our demand that the Marketing Act be retained. Otherwise, if Congress, aroused by the selfish insincere clamor against the Act, should repeal it, the co-operative marketing movement would be set back ten years."

Mr. Winder declared emphatically that the Farm Bureau organization is in favor of reductions in the cost of government on an impartial basis without discrimination against agriculture.

FARMER'S NATIONAL HAS GOOD YEAR

(*Continued from page* 7)

"Had farmers followed the advice long offered by business leaders to 'put business practices into farming' they would have done as business has done in closing plants, discharging men and resisting price declines," Mr. Gregory said. "This would have kept food prices high. Charitable organizations then could not have bought enough food to feed the hungry, and the depression would have ended long since either by application of effective remedies or by the revolt of the hungry. On the other hand, had business followed the example of agriculture, producing normally and selling its product for what it would bring, adjustment would have been completed sooner and the depression could not have lasted three years."

All of the directors of the Farmers National were re-elected with three exceptions: Carl J. Martin of Lansing, Michigan, was chosen to succeed L. J. Taber of Ohio; A. R. Shumway of Milton, Oregon succeeded F. J. Wilmer; and Wm. A. Schuldberg of Preston, Idaho, succeeded Jess W. Wade. D. L. O'Connor of St. Paul, Minn., became a member of the executive committee. C. E. Huff of Salina, Kansas was re-elected president; W. H. Settle, Indianapolis, Indiana, first vice-president; and C. B. Steward, Lincoln, Neb., secretary.

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Number 10 **OCTOBER, 1932** **Volume 10**

Throw Off The $5,000,000

Vote for and Work for the Passage of the Emergency Relief Bond Issue on November 8

PROSPECTS for a state tax rate for next year of approximately twice the 1931 rate looms ahead unless the voters of Illinois pass the proposed bond issue for $20,000,000 in the election on November 8.

It is conservatively estimated that the farm owners and farmers will pay an extra $5,000,000 in state taxes on farm lands and personal property next year unless the bond issue providing for the shifting of this burden to the counties' share of gas tax funds, carries.

According to John C. Watson, director of taxation, the increase in taxes would amount to approximately $25 on the average quarter section farm. It will probably mean an increase in the state tax rate of around 35 cents on each $100 of assessed valuation.

Based on this rate the increase in taxes on farm property and total property is estimated for each county on the pages following.

Allotments of state relief funds have been 91.4% to Cook county, and 7.3% to 38 downstate counties with 1.3% left for expenses, overhead, and reserve.

An explanation of the situation which gave rise to the proposed bond issue follows:

Early in February, 1932, a series of bills enacted into law at Springfield provided relief for residents of the state who were destitute by reason of unemployment or otherwise.

These measures created the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, and the sum of $20,000,000 was appropriated thereto. Funds for immediate use were provided by authorizing the sale of state warrants in the sum of $18,750,000 in anticipation of collection of taxes in 1933.

In order to provide a legal basis for the issue of such warrants, an additional state tax of $25,000,000 was authorized upon all assessed taxable property for the year 1932, payable in 1933. At the same time a proposed state bond issue of $20,000,000 to redeem all such anticipation warrants and interest accrued thereon was submitted to the electors of the state to be voted on in the general election in November, 1932. If the bond issue is approved, it was provided that the additional state tax of $25,000,000 on all property should not be levied.

If the bond issue is approved, the state is authorized to withhold from each allotment of money to counties under the motor fuel tax law (gasoline tax act) an amount sufficient to pay such bonds and interest as they come due. The amount must be withheld from the different counties in the same proportion that the emergency relief funds expended in each county bear to the total relief funds expended in the state. Under this plan any counties *WHICH HAVE NOT RECEIVED STATE RELIEF FUNDS WILL PAY NO PART OF THE COST OF THE SAME.*

This rather complicated arrangement was unavoidable because private relief funds in Cook County were practically exhausted and public funds had to be raised at once to prevent actual starvation. Because of tax delays and tax delinquencies, Cook County, where the need was greatest, had been unable to sell its own relief bond issues. The state's credit, however, was good and could be, and was used, to borrow against the aforesaid $25,000,000 state tax levy. *This levy,* as before stated, *will not be imposed if the bond issue is approved.*

However, if the bond issue fails of approval, an additional state tax of $25,000,000 on 1932 values, payable next year, will necessarily be levied on all assessed taxable property in the state. This means that the 1931 state tax rate of 39 cents must be nearly doubled in 1932. If such increased state taxes are required, they must be levied in every county, whether it has received any state relief funds or not.

This heavy increase in property taxes can be avoided only by approval of the bond issue. Every owner of property, whether real or personal, should vote and work for

Pass the Bond Issue

FARMERS and farm owners in Illinois are facing an increase of $5,000,000 in state taxes on their property this year unless the proposed state bond issue for $20,000,000 is approved in the election on Nov. 8. This increase would amount to $25 on the average quarter section farm. In many counties it would wipe out all decreases in taxes due to cuts both in valuations of property and in levies of taxes for county and local purposes already made this year.

The property owners of Illinois must understand that this extra burden of taxation now rests on them. The power of the state to tax property is pledged to pay back this money already spent. The only way property owners can throw off the load is to pass the state bond issue in the general election on November 8, thus shifting the burden solely to counties in which state relief funds have been expended. Bonds will then be paid over a period of years, out of each county's share of gasoline tax funds, in proportion to the expenditure of state relief funds therein.

To pass, the bond issue must receive a majority of all votes cast for candidates for the lower House of the state legislature. It is imperative that every voter go to the polls Nov. 8 and cast his or her ballot for this measure.

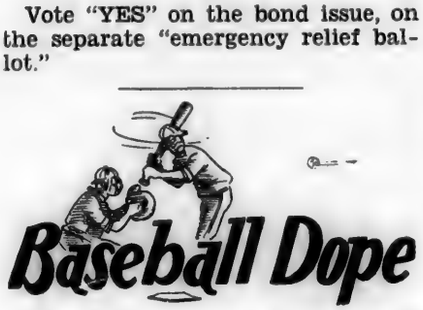
(Signed) EARL C. SMITH, Chairman,
State Emergency Relief Bond
Issue Committee.

its approval on November 8th.

To be approved, the bond issue must receive a majority of all votes cast for members of the General Assembly, in the November election. Every person who votes in the election and fails to vote on the bond issue, in effect votes against it.

Vote "Yes"

Vote "YES" on the bond issue, on the separate "emergency relief ballot."



As we go to press McDonough, Livingston, and Christian are still in the race for the state Farm Bureau baseball championship. McDonough is assured of a place in the final championship series by reason of its victory over Carroll county in two hard fought games, score 3 to 0 and 1 to 0. The last game played at Chadwick in Carroll county was a pitchers' battle, McDonough scoring its only run in the first inning.

Livingston nosed out Christian after trailing most of the way in a slugging contest at Taylorville, September 23. Errors by Christian county in the seventh, eighth, and ninth innings were responsible for the loss of the game. Until that time the Christian county boys were in the lead 7 to 3. Each side drove out 13 hits.

The second game of the series was scheduled to be played at Wing in Livingston county October 1, and the third, if necessary, by October 5. An effort is being made to start the championship series on Saturday, October 8.

Farm Products Up 2.5 Per Cent In Aug.

Farm prices led the Labor Department's index of wholesale commodity prices with a gain of 2.5 per cent from July to August. Increases were recorded in the average prices of barley, corn, rye, wheat, calves, poultry, cotton, eggs, hay, and peanuts.

Decreases in the average prices of oats, cows, hogs, fresh apples, lemons, oranges, leaf tobacco, and onions were shown for August.

The Department reported increases in food prices for butter, cheese, rye and wheat flour, fresh and cured beef, cured pork, veal, coffee, lard, raw and granulated sugar, and most canned vegetables. Average food prices for August were 1.5 per cent above July.

If The Bond Issue Fails To Pass, Additional State Taxes Will Be Levied On Property Next Year As Follows:

County	Taxes Required on Lands and Improvements by Counties 35 cent rate	State Funds Allocated to Counties for Relief	Taxes Required on all property by Counties 35 cent rate
Adams	$ 75.000	$ 20.000	$227.000
Alexander	15.000		55.000
Bond	23.000		47.000
Boone	32.000		70 000
Brown	19,000		28,000
Bureau	88.000	4,000	170 000
Calhoun	16.000		21.000
Carroll	40 000		85 000
Cass	34.000	4.000	64.000
Champaign	108,000		229.000
Christian	77.000		131.000
Clark	21.000		45.000
Clay	17.000		35 000
Clinton	30 000	750	69,000
Coles	45,000	3,750	95,000
Cook	240,000(?)	17,136,756.50	12,778.000(?)
Crawford	25.000		52,000
Cumberland	13.000		27.000
DeKalb	80.000		165,000
DeWitt	44,000	9,165	76,000
Douglas	47.000		75,000
DuPage	48.000	3.820	286.000
Edgar	60.000	8.000	104.000
Edwards	12,000	1,700	22.000
Effingham	19,000		53,000
Fayette	28.000		54.000
Ford	55.000		82,000
Franklin	35.000	37,850	75 000
Fulton	72.000	8,500	142,000
Gallatin	14,000		21,000
Greene	36.000		67,000
Grundy	47.000	5,500	93.000
Hamilton	10.000		21,000
Hancock	70.000		112.000
Hardin	7,000		12,000
Henderson	35.000		58,000
Henry	88.000	17,500	175 000
Iroquois	113.000		171.000
Jackson	21,000	1,650	64,000
Jasper	15,000		24,000
Jefferson	17,000		63.000
Jersey	22,000		38.000
JoDaviess	44,000		87,000
Johnson	10.000		25,000
Kane	74,000	$76,575	402,000
Kankakee	58,000		157,000
Kendall	37,000		55,000
Knox	73,000	28,205	214,000
Lake	86.000	20,000	400.000
LaSalle	179,000	30,155	412,000
Lawrence	19,000	5,800	51,000
Lee	83 000	4,000	162 000
Livingston	135.000		254.000
Logan	85.000		141.000
McDonough	57,000	4,800	107,000
McHenry	77,500		161,000
McLean	157,000	75.000	314,000
Macon	73 000		231.000
Macoupin	52.000	4.100	117.000
Madison	97,000	98,485	378,000
Marion	19.000	3.000	69.000
Marshall	43.000		72.000
Mason	42.000		65,000
Massac	11.000		30,000
Menard	39,000		61,000
Mercer	52,000		82.000
Monroe	29,000		19.000
Montgomery	52,000		113.000
Morgan	74,000	5,600	142,000
Moultrie	34,000		53,000
Ogle	83 000		149.000
Peoria	77.000	38,600	453,000
Perry	26 000	5.610	55.000
Piatt	56,500		104,000
Pike	43.000		82,000
Pope	7,000		12,000
Pulaski	11,000		24.000
Putnam	13,000	750	20.000
Randolph	27.000	5.400	65.000
Richland	15,000		30,000
Rock Island	$ 54.000	96.900	252.000
St. Clair	119.000	197,504	453,000
Saline	18.000	59.780	49.000
Sangamon	94.000	18,000	372.000
Schuyler	23,000		33,000
Scott	23,000		36.000
Shelby	60,000		100.000
Stark	34,000		55.000
Stephenson	59,000		153.000
Tazewell	92,000	2.500	194,000
Union	22,000		44,000
Vermilion	108.000	12,500	298,000
Wabash	17,000		40,000
Warren	58,000		100 000
Washington	31,000		51,000
Wayne	19,000		35.000
White	16 000		33.000
Whiteside	67,000		156,000
Will	105,600	216,011.61	338.000
Williamson	27,000	48,440	74,000
Winnebago	63,000	146,375	385,000
Woodford	73,000		100.000

SUMMARY

	Distribution of $18,750,000 in State Unemployment Relief Funds	Taxes Required on Property to Repay State Levy of $25,000,000	
		Farm Property	All Property
Cook County	$17,136,756.50	$ 240,000(?)	$12,778,000(?)
All other counties	1,370,225.61	5,000,000	12,222,000
Total allocated	18,506.982.11		
Unapportioned and Unexpended	243,017.89		
Total	$18,750,000.00	$5,240,000	$25,000,000

It should be noticed that the additional amounts of tax which failure of the bond issue would require of lands and improvements in each county include some urban lands which are not used for agricultural purposes. If it were possible to exclude urban lands from land assessments and if the additional tax were computed both on farm land, including improvements and on farm personal property, the amounts given above would be approximately correct for most counties, including those in which reductions in valuations have been made this year. Additional taxes which would be required in Cook County can only be estimated since the 1931 assessment is not yet completed.

Farm Bureau Tax Work Gets Results

Substantial Cuts Follow Intelligent Program of Tax Reduction Initiated By I. A. A. Last Spring

SUBSTANTIAL reductions of taxes in nearly all Illinois counties have been reported during the past few weeks largely as a result of the campaign of intelligent tax reduction initiated by the Illinois Agricultural Association and the County Farm Bureaus last spring.



GEO. F. TULLOCK

Reductions in assessed valuations of property made by assessors and boards of review this year and last have been followed with voluntary and involuntary cuts in salaries and fees of county officers and employees, expenditures for supplies and equipment, and in levies against property.

The Winnebago County Farm Bureau submitted a detailed brief relative to the cost of government in Winnebago county to the board of supervisors at a public hearing early in September.

Letter Explains Study

In a letter to the supervisors, signed by President Geo. F. Tullock, the Farm Bureau said:

> "The Winnebago County Farm Bureau is joining with the Farm Bureaus in nearly 100 other counties in Illinois in a constructive, intelligent study of the cost of local, county and state government. We have set up an organization, with representation in each tax levying district from the school district up, with the hope of getting at the facts of tax levying and tax spending. Our line of procedure is along lines outlined by John C. Watson, of the Department of Taxation and Statistics of the Illinois Agricultural Association. The information being collected in this state-wide study should be of use to every tax levying body which desires to keep the costs of government down to the limit of efficient operation.
>
> "The group of members of the Winnebago County Farm Bureau to whom you are kindly giving audience this morning is composed of the officers, board of directors and members of our county tax committee. We are here in an effort to extend to you an offer of co-operation in your work of planning the budget for next year.
>
> "It is our belief that the cost of government has risen to a peak far above the plane of income of the taxpayer. We believe that the members of this honorable body desire to be familiar with the wishes of the electorate which has placed them in office. Therefore, we are here to convey to you a message from our membership in which we ask you to adjust the costs of government radically downward, eliminating every nonessential activity, curtailing all lines as completely as can be done without destroying efficiency."

Ask 30% Reduction

The recommendations submitted by the Farm Bureau provide for a drastic reduction approximating 30 per cent in salaries of many county officials and employees, and in the running expenses of the county home and hospital, and the Rockford tuberculosis sanitarium. County officials whose compensation is fixed by law were asked to take a voluntary reduction. The survey of the Farm Bureau indicated extravagance and waste in the charitable institutions.

In its report to the supervisors the Farm Bureau committee estimated that the following savings should be made:

1. On salaries and fees at least	$40,000
2. On dependent children..	8,000
3. Rockford Farm Home and Hospital	44,000
4. Rockford Tuberculosis Sanitarium	80,000
Total	$172,000

"The present condition of things absolutely cannot continue," said the report. "The public cannot carry this load. Everyone will be bankrupt except the officeholders and the big financiers."

The survey submitted in tabular form revealed the increases in the salaries and wages of all county officials and clerical help between 1914 and 1931. Comparisons were made of the cost of operating charitable institutions in Winnebago county and other counties. The survey revealed that the Winnebago county institutions apparently are squandering money and paying out far greater sums for equipment and service than is true in other Illinois counties such as Peoria and Sangamon.

Other Counties Busy

The board of supervisors gave the report its careful consideration and while not concurring in all its recommendations, ordered a drastic reduction in salaries and expenditures demanding that county officials whose compensation is fixed by statute voluntarily bear their full share of the reduction. If such officials fail to comply with the demands of the supervisors the fight will be carried to the people in the next election of local officers.

The work of the Farm Bureau in Winnebago county is typical of the organization's tax reduction efforts in scores of other counties throughout Illinois.

In Effingham county the board of review reduced assessments for 1932 a total of $184,790.

The McLean county board of review approved the petition of the Farm Bureau and the Taxpayers' League and ordered a horizontal cut of 10 per cent on real estate values in that county for next year. This follows a substantial reduction in valuations made the previous year.

The Bloomington Pantagraph reports that "every taxing body in the county has the responsibility of cutting expenses to the bone . . . for there is no dodging the fact that collections of taxes are harder to make and smaller in quantity than for any year of the last 30, and government expenses in every unit must come down to avoid disastrous and disgraceful public bankruptcy."

The Kane county board of review announced that real estate assessments in that county would be reduced 20 per cent. Will county announced a 10 per cent slash in assessments.

Ford county, following a cut of 15 per cent in assessed valuations last year, took another five per cent from the valuations this year. The decrease was not made uniform in all townships.

Macon county also reduced valuations 10 per cent. This was a horizontal reduction.

Sangamon county, following effective work by the Farm Bureau, aided

(*Continued on Page 6*)

Farm Bureau Tax Work
(Continued)

by the I. A. A. reduced assessed valuations of farm lands an average of about 18 per cent for the whole county. Cuts ranged from five per cent in Ball township to 30 per cent in Woodside township.

Gives Farm Bureau Credit

Expressing the views taken by the three members of the board of review, Chairman Bradley was quoted in the Illinois State Register as follows: "The reduction was granted not because the Farm Bureau asked for it, but because the Bureau succeeded in proving its points by presenting a mass of information.

"The Bureau using tax experts from Chicago probably was better able to present its case than an individual farmer or a group of farmers in one section of the county would have been. . . .

"It has been the contention for 15 to 20 years, which has been substantiated by figures, that the assessed valuation on farm land is nearer the sale price of the land than is the assessed valuation on city property. The farm land assessments have been 45 to 25 per cent higher than on city property.

Help From I. A. A.

"The board is indebted to the Farm Bureau tax committees in the respective townships and to the county at large for information relative to values. Experts from Chicago (John C. Watson of the Illinois Agricultural Association) assisted in the work, and the Farm Bureau made use of its own books and records in the recorder's office. It would have cost the board a lot of money to undertake the task alone.

"We believe the information obtained is authentic. It checks with the records."

Similar reports are coming in from many other counties indicating that the Farm Bureaus' campaign of tax reduction based on accurate records and statistical information is getting results. Savings to the farm property owners of Illinois in taxes paid next year will be very substantial. This work would not have been possible without organization.

Liked Bond Issue Story

Editor, I. A. A. RECORD.

"The article 'A Bond Issue to Reduce Property Taxes' by Mr. Watson, is good, and I hope sufficient copies have been produced to scatter over the entire state. . . .

"I feel that if the bond issue fails and the state tax is doubled with additional taxes for relief in the county, the future of the schools appears dark indeed.

"I enjoyed the September number of the RECORD very much."

"Stop Farm Fires" Is Watchword During Week

Here Are Some Things You Can Do To Prevent a Fire on the Farm

The first week in October has been designated "Fire Prevention Week" to emphasize the importance of fire prevention particularly on the farm where there is least protection. The Illinois Agricultural Association is cooperating in the movement in the state to make all people fire conscious, and active in preventing fire losses.

Farm fires in Illinois two years ago destroyed approximately $14,000,000 worth of property. While the figures for last year are not yet reported, it is estimated that 1931 losses will exceed those of the year before.

How many times have you read items like the following which appeared in a weekly newspaper in Illinois a short time ago?

> "Little Boyd Loftien, four, playing with matches, caused a fire last Saturday morning, at the Loftien farm home east of town, and west of Creston, causing a damage estimated at $4,000 which destroyed a barn, and its contents of hay, machinery, also two horses and two calves which were burned to death in the building."

Learn The Cause

Insurance adjusters who make it their business to learn the cause of farm fires tell us that at least 90 per cent of such losses are preventable. Even fires caused by lightning can in part be prevented by proper protection with lightning rods. Many farm fires are the result of sparks from chimneys falling on unprotected roofs. A chimney in the first place should be constructed of good hard brick and lined with tile. If tile is not available the chimney should be of two courses of brick thick and in all cases should be built by a competent workman.

The top of the chimney should extend at least two feet higher than the peak of the roof to secure proper draft. If soft coal or wood is burned a heavy wire spark screen should protect the opening at the top. Over $24,000,000 of property was destroyed last year because of preventable fires starting from defective chimneys and flues.

Watch For These

Don't let old newspapers, clothing, or other waste material accumulate in piles in the attic.

Watch for bare electrical connections. See that no metal objects are laying on exposed wiring, and that no extension cords are twisted around nails, pipes, or other metal materials.

Do not plug the fuses. A fuse is a protection against an overloaded circuit which causes wires to get hot and start fires.

When kerosene and gasoline cook stoves are used be sure there are no curtains or other inflammable material nearby that might catch fire should the burner flare up. Don't pile ashes on the floor, against wood posts or in wood boxes. Use metal containers.

Keep all trucks and tractors off the barn floor. Backfiring of a cold motor or a short circuit in the electrical equipment cause many a fire. There should be no portable gas engines operated inside a barn.

Beware Oily Rags

Keep the barn clean. Don't let empty bags and rubbish accumulate in corners. Keep the building well ventilated.

Don't let oily rags pile up in corners. Put them in metal cans or containers. If they start on fire then they will do no damage.

Go over the farm buildings periodically. Inspect and clean out all the corners where rubbish accumulates. If the hay was put in damp, spread it out so the heat will be liberated. Inspect the chimneys on the house and make the needed repairs. Keep the fire extinguisher in a handy place and be sure there are buckets, ladders, and water conveniently located for instant use in time of need.

J. Frank Grimes Chief Speaker For Supply Co.

J. Frank Grimes, president of the Independent Grocers' Alliance, Chicago, will be the headline speaker at the annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Supply Company, Bloomington, October 12.

Mr. Grimes who appeared at the annual I. A. A. meeting two years ago will speak on the subject "What Independents Can Accomplish By Group Action." He will have an interesting message. Mr. Grimes is an aggressive speaker and his hobby is co-operation and group action among small home-owned business institutions.

Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel for the I. A. A. will discuss legal problems affecting county service companies.

The address of the President, Fred Herndon of Macomb, and the manager's and treasurer's reports, together with election of officers and directors will comprise the business end of the program.

The meeting will begin at 10:00 A. M. in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium. Delegates and directors are expected from 52 county service companies affiliated with the state company.

Soybean Growers Annual Meeting

More Than 400 Attend Rousing Session at Decatur, Hear Full Explanation of Marketing Operations

A ROUSING meeting of Illinois soybean growers at Decatur, Sept. 21 voted unanimously to stick to their organization, the Soybean Marketing Association, and carry on in their efforts to establish better markets for the grower.

The spirit and confidence in the co-operative principle expressed by more than 400 growers who attended the annual meeting were remarkable in view of discouraging markets during the past year. Although the Association could not sell all of its million and a-half bushels marketed during the year at top prices, it succeeded in getting the member growers more money for their beans than the bulk of non-members got who marketed their crop when prices were at low ebb.

Spontaneous applause followed the detailed explanation of the marketing operations and the financial condition of the Association by Earl C. Smith, chairman of the management board. Sentiment expressed from the floor revealed confidence of the members that their representatives had done their best to find outlets for the crop at favorable prices.

We're Going To Stick

Speaking for the larger growers of soybeans, Frank Garwod of Christian county said: "My brother and I grow 700 acres of soybeans. We are satisfied that the Association did the best it could in getting us a fair price. We are going to stick to the organization."

"Lack of understanding is at the bottom of criticism of our marketing association," said L. A. Moore, another large grower of Christian county. "I am following men like Frank Garwood. I believe the big growers are for co-operative marketing."

In his report to the members Manager W. H. Coultas stated that a statistical survey of market receipts showed that 85 per cent of 1931 domestic soybeans had moved into the terminal markets by November 20, and 65 per cent had left the farms by November 1. At that time, he said, country elevators were paying from 19 to 22 cents for soybeans. Most unorganized growers sold at that price. A few who held their beans and sold later in the fall and winter secured a substantially higher price largely because of the European outlet for beans resulting from the war between China and Japan which closed Manchurian ports.

Last year the Association handled 1,538,723 bushels of members' soybeans. Ninety-four per cent of the beans received by the Association graded No. 2 or better. Members received an average of 25¾ cents per bushel net after all expenses were paid. The crop marketed through the Association brought an average price of 32 cents a bushel. Approximately 3½ cents of this went to country elevators, two cents to liquidate long-term loans, and three-fourths of a cent for operating expenses.

Exported First Cargo

"Your Association exported the first shipment of soybeans to Europe," said Mr. Smith. "The first cargo of 50,000 bushels consigned to Germany was sold to net us 38 cents a bushel. This outlet was unforseen at the beginning of the marketing season. It developed after most of our beans had moved into storage at Peoria."

Before this sale beans had been bringing around 20 cents a bushel. Immediately afterward the price at country points jumped to 38 cents. Much lower prices were secured for beans sold earlier to domestic processors. But as soon as the foreign outlet opened up the entire complexion of the market changed.

In reviewing the operations of the Association since its organization Mr. Smith gave from memory details about sales and prices. He discussed frankly how the market on soybeans steadily declined two years ago after the Association announced its original advance of $1 per bushel to the grower. While the organization in 1930 expected around 700,000 bushels of soybeans, more than 1,125,000 bushels were received. There is evidence that non-members delivered their beans in the name of members to the Association because they could get a better price.

To protect itself last year, the Association entered into a profit-sharing agreement with processors under which the price received depended upon the market price of oil and meal. In the fall of 1931 the price of soybean products continued their downward course, oil bringing as low as 2¼ cents a pound and meal $16 to $18 a ton.

"I am pleased to announce here that we have contracted to sell all your beans of the 1932 crop at a premium above the market based on monthly average prices. The grower was given the privilege of picking his own market. Some chose to sell in November or wait until spring while others decided to take the average pool price for the period. We propose to close the pool next year in April. Some members expect the Association to sell the entire crop at the top of the market. But no man or group of men are smart enough to do this," said Mr. Smith.

Answers The Critics

S. S. Baughman, Christian county, who raised 170 acres of soybeans last year, charged that unfriendly country elevators were a source of much opposition to the co-operative. "When all other grains have been selling at the lowest prices that anyone can remember," he said, "why is it that our enemies continually harp on soybeans. Let's give our Association credit for finding a foreign outlet for our crop at a good price. Sure the non-members got the benefit without paying a cent for it. And now some of those who held their beans and got the high price are going around the country damning the Association.

"Some of our members forget that two years ago the Association paid them a much higher price for beans than they could get elsewhere. I know because I held my beans until all the terminal storage space was filled. When I harvested the price was around $1.25 a bushel, but I finally took 70 cents a bushel when the members of the Association got $1 or more. You don't hear from the fellows who got less than the Association paid. All you hear about is some fellow who cashed in on the fight made by the Association for a higher price.

Milnor Speaks

George S. Milnor, manager of the Farmers National Grain Corp., went to the platform immediately upon his arrival from Chicago early in the afternoon. In introducing him Mr. Smith said: "There has been no valid criticism of the Farmers National under his management. If farmers will stick to the leadership of men of his type and not let propagandists lead them down blind alleys they will win."

Mr. Milnor spent some time answering critics of the Farm Board and the National Grain Corporation. "Eighty-five per cent of this abuse," he said, "comes from the grain trade; the other 15 per cent from other business groups who have some special privilege they wish to protect. I

(Continued on page 18)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*

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I. A. A. Political Policy

THE Board of Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association meeting in Chicago Sept. 16 authorized and directed that the Republican and Democratic party planks on agriculture be published in the October issue of the RECORD with the following statement of policy:

"History discloses that party pledges amount to little, except to the extent that leading candidates place their personal interpretation upon their party platforms, and in addition pledge their active support and participation in putting into effect their understanding of party pledges.

"The Illinois Agricultural Association urges all of its members and friends to carefully study these platform pledges (see page 9) of the respective parties and throughout the presidential campaign to follow closely the interpretation placed upon these platform pledges by the leading candidates of the respective parties. By so doing, farmers and all friends of farmers, and in addition all those who believe that the restoration of agriculture to a basis of prosperity is a first essential to the restoration of prosperity in America, will be enabled to vote intelligently and effectively on November 8th on what the Association believes to be the greatest issue confronting the American people at this time.

"The Association has never engaged in partisan politics and is not now offering any advice of a partisan character. It does, however, urge its members and friends to join forces in support of the candidate who most clearly, definitely and courageously deals in understanding terms and commitments on this all important issue and, by such joining of forces, to discharge not only their rights but their duties at the polls in the interest of genuine public welfare and the perpetuity of the principles of government as outlined by the founders of the Nation."

Chicago Comes A'Begging

IF ANY further reason or demonstration were needed to show Chicago's unfitness to control the state through unlimited legislative reapportionment, that reason has been completely demonstrated in the present unemployment relief dilemma.

Unable to borrow money on its own credit, Chicago came to Springfield last year appealing to the sentiments and emotions of the legislators to use the state's credit to get a huge loan to provide for her destitute people. Because of the nature of the plea permission was granted and a loan of $18,750,000 was obtained, more than $17,000,000 of which went to Cook county.

That money is now spent and the property owners of Illinois are left holding the sack pledged to pay it back in state taxes unless the emergency relief bond issue carries in November.

Meanwhile the Emergency Relief Commission went to Washington and secured $14,000,000 more from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Of the first $9,000,000 granted, 82.8 per cent was allocated to Cook county, only 13.9 per cent to 53 downstate counties.

This money is to be repaid with interest at three per cent either on such terms and installments as the state and R. F. C. agree upon, or by annually deducting one-fifth of the state's share of regular federal appropriations for highways, beginning in 1935.

More than likely, Illinois' portion of the federal highway fund, which incidentally comes through the U. S. Department of Agriculture appropriation which Chicago newspapers and grain speculators have delighted in maligning, will pay the loan.

Further attempts have been made at Springfield to saddle a general sales tax on the people of the state to get additional unemployment relief funds, the lion's share of which would go to Cook county. But for the organized efforts of Illinois farmers represented by the I. A. A. and downstate representatives in the legislature, this proposal undoubtedly would have gone through. And farmers would have paid a substantial part of the bill.

The I. A. A. has insisted in conferences held at the state capital that each county care for its own, and that unemployment relief legislation be drafted following out this sound principle. This whole situation emphasizes the necessity for constant organized vigilance of farmers in guarding against tax raids and demands for legislation by groups bent on securing special privileges for themselves at the expense of others.

Republican Party Plank On Agriculture

Farm distress in America has its root in the enormous expansion of agricultural production during the war, the deflation of 1919, 1920, and the dislocation of markets after the war. There followed, under Republican administrations, a long record of legislation in aid of the cooperative organization of farmers and in providing farm credit. The position of agriculture was gradually improved. In 1928 the Republican Party pledged further measures in aid of agriculture, principally tariff protection for agricultural products and the creation of a Federal Farm Board "clothed with the necessary power to promote the establishment of a farm marketing system of farmer-owned and controlled stabilization corporations."

Almost the first official act of President Hoover was the calling of a special session of Congress to redeem these party pledges. They have been redeemed.

Th 1930 Tariff Act increased the rates on agricultural products by thirty per cent, upon industrial products only 12 per cent. That act equalized, so far as legislation can do so, the protection afforded the farmer with the protection afforded industry and prevented a vast flood of cheap wool, grain, livestock, dairy and other products from entering the American market.

By the Agricultural Marketing Act, the Federal Farm Board was created and armed with broad powers and ample funds. The object of that act, as stated in its preamble, was—"To promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce so that . . . agriculture will be placed on the basis of economic equality with other industries. . . . By encouraging the organization of producers into effective association under their own control . . . and by promoting the establishment of a farm marketing system of producer-owned and producer-controlled cooperative associations."

The Federal Farm Board, created by the Agricultural Marketing Act, has been compelled to conduct its operations during a period in which all commodity prices, industrial as well as agricultural, have fallen to disastrous levels, a period of decreasing demand and of national calamities such as drought and flood has intensified the problem of agriculture. Nevertheless, after only a little more than two years' efforts the Federal Farm Board has many achievements of merit to its credit. It has increased the membership of cooperative farm marketing associations to coordinate efforts of the local associations. By cooperation with other Federal agencies, it has made available to farm marketing associations a large value of credit, which, in the emergency, would not have otherwise been available. Larger quantities of farm products have been handled cooperatively than ever before in the history of the cooperative movement. Grain crops have been sold by the farmer through his association directly upon the world market.

Due to the 1930 Tariff Act and the Agricultural Marketing Act, it can truthfully be stated that the prices received by the American farmer for his wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, flaxseed, cattle, butter and many other products, cruelly low though they are, are higher than the prices received by the farmers of any competing nation for the same products.

The Republican Party has also aided the American farmer by relief of the sufferers in the drought-stricken areas, through loans for rehabilitation and through road building to provide employment, by the development of the inland waterway system, by the Perishable Products Act, by the strengthening of the extension system, and by the appropriation of $125,000,000 to recapitalize the Federal Land Banks and enable them to extend time to worthy borrowers.

The Republican Party pledges itself to the principle of assistance to cooperative marketing associations, owned and controlled by the farmers themselves, through the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act, which will be promptly amended or modified as experience shows to be necessary to accomplish the objects set forth in the preamble of that act.

Tariff and the Marketing Act:

The Party pledges itself to make such revision of tariff schedules as economic changes require to maintain the parity of protection to agriculture with other industry.

The American farmer is entitled not only to tariff schedules on his products but to protection from substitutes therefor.

We will support any plan which will help to balance production against demand, and thereby raise agricultural prices, provided it is economically sound, and administratively workable without burdensome bureaucracy.

The burden of taxation borne by the owners of farm lands constitutes one of the major problems of agriculture. President Hoover has aptly and truly said — "Taxes upon real property are easiest to enforce and are the least flexible of all taxes. The tendency under pressure of need is to continue these taxes unchanged in times of depression, despite the decrease in the owner's income. Decreasing price and decreasing income result in an increasing burden upon property owners . . . which is now becoming almost unbearable. The tax burden upon real estate is wholly out of proportion to that upon other forms of property and income. There is no farm relief more needed today than tax relief."

The time has come for a reconsideration of our tax systems, Federal, state and local, with a view to developing a better coordination, re-

(Continued on page 18)

Democratic Party Plank On Agriculture

The Democratic party solemnly promises by appropriate action to put into effect the principles, policies and reforms herein advocated, and to eradicate the policies, methods and practices herein condemned. . . .

We favor the restoration of agriculture, the nation's basic industry, better financing of farm mortgages through reorganized farm bank agencies at low rates of interest, on an amortization plan, giving preference to credits for the redemption of farms and homes sold under foreclosure.

Extension and development of the farm co-operative movement and effective control of crop surpluses so that our farmers may have the full benefit of the domestic market.

The enactment of every constitutional measure that will aid the farmer to receive for basic farm commodities prices in excess of cost.

On The Tariff:

We advocate a competitive tariff for revenue with a fact-finding tariff commission free from executive interference, reciprocal tariff agreements with other nations, and an international economic conference designed to restore international trade and facilitate exchange.

November RECORD Will Carry Voting Records

Voting records on important agricultural issues of members of the last General Assembly many of whom are candidates for re-election on November 8 will be carried in the November issue of the RECORD to be published and delivered to all members on the mailing list a week before the election.

This action was authorized by the Board of Directors at its regular meeting on September 16.

The statement of policy of the Association wherein it urges its members to vote for candidates who deserve support because of their voting records in behalf of agricultural policies also will be carried in this issue.

35,550,000
A Bigger Year

SERVICE COMPANY MANAGERS

Front Row Kneeling Left to Right

Manager	County
Morris Crandall	*Wabash Valley*
R. T. Ferguson	*Henry*
H. B. Roodhouse	*Greene*
T. M. Livingston	*Madison*
J. L. Stormont	*Mercer-Warren-Henderson*
Geo. Curtiss	*McLean*
J. G. Williams	*JoDaviess*
D. R. Smith	*Marshall-Putnam*
Paul Symmonds	*Hancock*
J. M. Winkleblack	*Coles*
Wilmer Cornwell	*Adams*
R. G. Stewart	*Champaign*
C. H. Becker	*Shelby-Effingham*
H. G. Jackson	*Fruit Belt*

Third Row

W. O. Wilson	*Jersey*
Allen McWard	*Monroe-Randolph*
M. H. Colson	*Menard*
F. A. Leach	*Kendall*
Leslie Lewis	*Will*
G. D. Ludwig	*Woodford*
H. W. Oleson	*Macon*
P. L. Roberts	*Egyptian (Clay, Wayne, Marion*
Dale Wilson	*Schuyler*
C. L. Siehr	*Fulton*

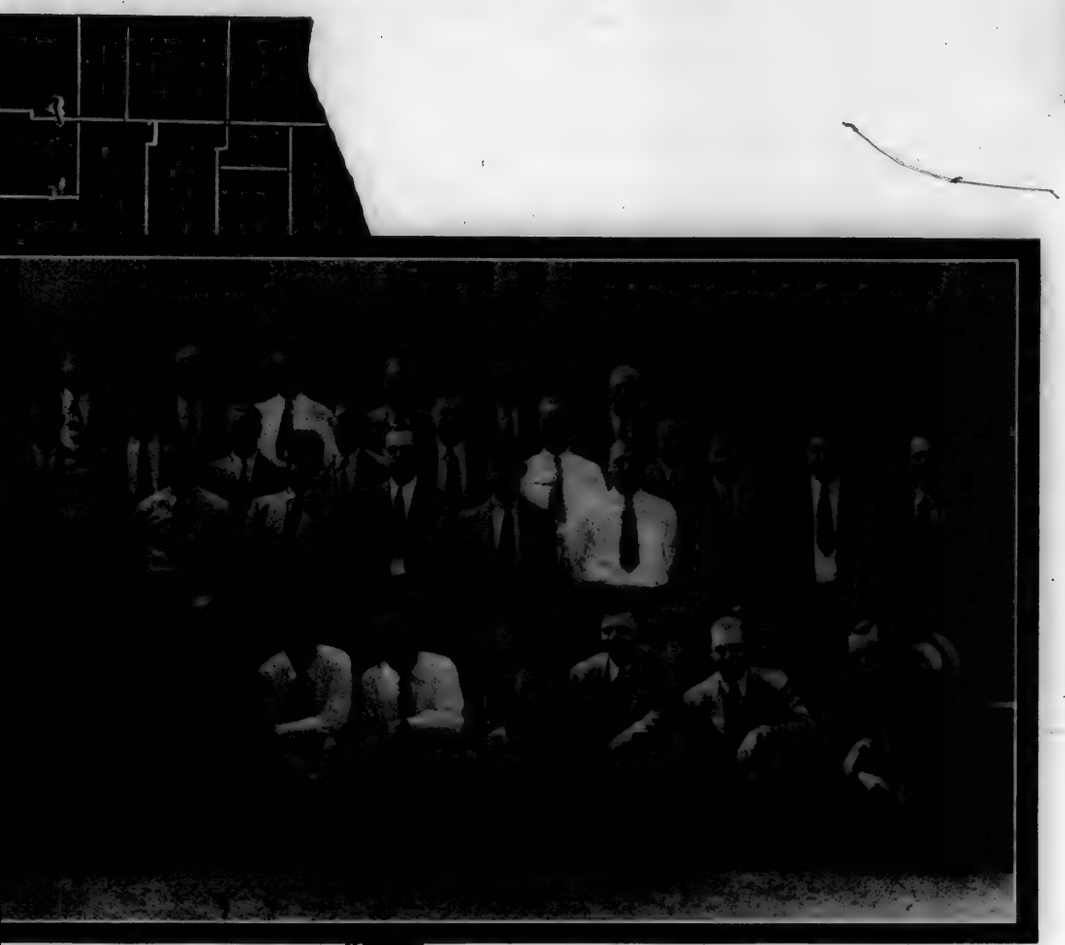




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SERVICE COMPANY MANAGERS

Second Row

Manager	County
Clyde Woolsey	*Tazewell*
Fred Pollock	*Peoria*
Wm. J. Scholl	*Winnebago*
Geo. Henry	*Montgomery*
E. W. Runkle	*McDonough*
G. C. Warne	*Kane*
Harold Jewsbury	*Knox*
J. D. Bunting	*Iroquois*
E. P. Langellier	*Edgar*
C. H. Jewsbury	*Morgan*
L. A. Rahn	*Carroll*
D. G. Bonar	*Vermilion*
Walker Thorp	*DeWitt*
Earl Keniston	*Whiteside*
J. B. Hunter	*Christian*
L. L. Miles	*Rich-Law.*
A. O. Grossmann	*St. Clair*

Back Row

F. J. Lanterman	*Logan*
G. B. Clore	*Jackson-W'mson.*
W. B. Rodman	*Macoupin*
A. D. Smith	*Lake-Cook*
T. H. Roberts	*DeKalb, Ogle, McHenry, Boone*
C. N. Whitebread	*Lee*
E. C. Campbell	*Livingston*
Ray Garber (Ex Mgr.)	*Fulton*
A. W. Johnson	*Ford*

Absent

M. H. Comisky	*LaSalle*
C. V. Kellal	*Stephenson*

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"Farmers Always Paid Costs of Marketing"—Huff

"Much has been said in the public press about our salaries, as though for the first time growers were paying the costs of marketing, including the providing of incomes for those who carry on marketing processes," said President C. E. Huff of the Farmers National Grain Corp. in a recent address to stockholders.

"As a matter of fact, growers have always paid all of the costs and salaries involved in the handling of grain and in addition have provided wealth for private dealers in their commodities. Boards of Trade and Exchanges have afforded the means for amassing fortunes for many of their members through the tolls levied upon agricultural producers, and they today defy the producer in his attempt to discontinue the tolls which he has always paid them, and to market his own grain at actual cost.

"Palatial homes in the finest residential sections of Chicago, and the massive Board of Trade building itself, eloquently testify to the liberality with which private grain dealers have treated themselves at the farmer's expense.

"Even now grain producers are providing higher salaries and earnings for many outside of the co-operative movement, through brokerage and commissions, than to any within it.

"Yet only within the co-operative movement has money paid in salaries brought to the producer any service directly in his own behalf. For the salaries which the Grain Corporation is paying, the grain growers of America are receiving devoted and intelligent service, and a foundation has been laid upon which the grain marketing structure of the future will be built."

Discuss Marketing At 14th District Conference

A conference of Farm Bureau leaders in the 14th congressional district was held at Stronghurst, Sept. 2. The meeting was called by I. A. A. director M. G. Lambert.

Manager Charles P. Cummings explained the operations of the Illinois Grain Corporation stating that the regional cooperative handled 1,000,000 bushels a month during the first seven months of 1932, with an additional 1,300 cars or nearly 2,000,000 bushels during August.

This is the best record made by the co-operative since its organization two years ago. The Corporation will handle at least 14,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels by the end of the fiscal year.

The grain marketing committee of the Hancock County Farm Bureau this year is giving particular attention to the marketing of grain through the Illinois Grain Corporation, stated Arthur Kraushaar, chairman, of Warsaw. "It hopes to bring to the attention of the farmers of Hancock county the advantages of owning and controlling their own marketing machinery and sharing in its earnings."



The $20,000,000 CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING
"eloquently testifies to the liberality with which private grain dealers have treated themselves at the farmers' expense."

Harrelson Goes With A. P. At Albany, N. Y.

Max Harrelson, formerly assistant in the I. A. A. Department of Information, is now working as night editor for the Associated Press at Albany, N. Y. He began his new duties Sept. 15.

Uncle Ab says never to correct anybody, even—or especially—a child, when other persons are present.

Livestock Marketing

Forty-four out of 55 counties sending livestock to the St. Louis market have shown increases in the number of carloads sent to the Producers Commission Association. Pike county ranked first with an increase of 53 carloads, Macoupin county second with 45, and Morgan county third with 41. Other leading counties showing gains in shipments to the Producers include Greene with an increase of 38 carloads, Madison with 27, Sangamon with 26, Effingham with 25, Montgomery with 24, St. Clair with 22.

The above figures represent gains in the second quarter of 1932 compared with the first quarter.

Forty-two leading counties shipped 1,349 carloads to the Producers in the first quarter, and 1,995 in the second quarter.

More than $165,000 has been paid back to livestock growers in patronage refunds by the Peoria Producers Commission Association.

Ninety-two per cent of the livestock received at the Peoria market comes in by truck.

A total of 274 baby beef club calves sold at the fifth weekly calf club auction in Chicago averaged 914 lbs. and brought an average price of $9.46 per cwt. Wilson Bros. paid $11, the top, for a 1070 lb. Hereford fed by 13 year old Dale Andrews of Vermilion county.

Look For Larger Runs Market Cattle In Winter

After the present brief period of scarcity, supplies of cattle may be expected to increase whether viewed from either the short or long-time point of view, according to L. J. Norton of the State College of Agriculture.

His recent report states:

(1) Cattle on farms have been increasing since 1928. Slaughter of cows has been decreasing

(2) Supplies of grain fed cattle will be larger during the late fall and early winter than in the corresponding months of last year.

(3) Prospects are for larger supplies of well-finished cattle during the spring and summer of 1933.

(4) While there has been an improvement in business sentiment in recent weeks business activity and money level of consumers is at practically the lowest level of the depression. As one financial observer summarizes the situation: "The panic is over; the depression is not."

Milk Producers Demand Justice

A Radio Address by George Thiem, Director of Information, over Stations WHBF, Rock Island, and WOC-WHO, Davenport-Des Moines, Sept. 1, 1932

I REPRESENT an organization of 60,000 Illinois farmers which, since 1919, has attempted among other things to assist producers of farm products in marketing their commodities co-operatively.

Our association is supported entirely by farmers. It was organized to represent and protect farm interests in all public questions and problems arising beyond farmers line fences which they cannot solve working alone.

Long before the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board were created, farmers in Illinois, Iowa, in fact in all sections of the United States, have attempted through organization to have a voice in the sale of their products, to gain some recognition from the buyers of farm commodities, to bargain collectively for a fair price.

As a result of this effort in Illinois in the dairy marketing field, practically every major milk market in the state is now operating under a plan by which the milk producers bargain collectively with the dairy distributors in arriving at a fair price for fluid milk. In many cases representatives of the consumers sit in at conferences and have a voice in questions affecting their interests because the supply, quality, and price of milk are vital to them.

Purpose of Organization

A little more than two years ago, the milk producers in the quad cities trade territory organized the Quality Milk Association. Its purpose is to place the dairymen on an equal footing with the milk distributors in the sale of milk, to promote impartial checking of weights and tests, to improve quality, to regulate production to consumer demand in Davenport, Rock Island, Moline, and East Moline, in short, to create an orderly program for the marketing of this essential commodity which directly affects the health and well being of the people of the community.

The Quality Milk Association has a membership of 850 Illinois and Iowa milk producers who furnish approximately 85 per cent of the fluid milk supply for the quad cities. The Association, organized under the co-operative laws of Illinois as a non-profit organization, has held many conferences with the organized milk distributors here in an effort to initiate on this market a plan similar to that now in operation on all the major milk markets of the country—a plan that will insure a safe steady supply of high quality milk, a plan in which the consumer has a voice along with the producer and distributor in questions affecting the market.

The Quad City Milk Council was set up here more than a year ago with equal representation of producers, distributors, and consumers. Its chief function was to provide an impartial butterfat test on each producer's milk. The milk testers were employed jointly by the council, thus every precaution was taken to insure a fair test.

Only Five Remain

In the beginning, 13 dealers operating on this market co-operated in this fair and equitable plan. I am informed that eight of the member dealers subsequently dropped out until today only five are left, which represents only about 10 per cent of the dealers in the four cities.

You may ask why? Their chief complaint was that the milk testers, employed mind you, by a Board on which both producers and dealers were represented, gave the farmers too high a test. This is virtually an admission that many distributors previously had been short-changing the producers and wished to continue the practice unhampered by impartial testing.

In every line of industry except farming, the seller reserves the right to specify the quality of his product, to have something to say about the price, and to weigh the commodity out to the buyer. When the farmer seeks to establish this right for himself, a right that every seller should have, no stone is left unturned by his enemies to thwart him in his efforts to achieve simple justice.

But what do producers themselves say about their reasons for asking that the weights and tests of their milk be made by an impartial tester. F. P. Lawson and Son of Coal Valley in Rock Island County, milk a large herd of Brown Swiss cattle. This fine breed produces milk that invariably averages 4 per cent or more butterfat. Mr. Lawson who until recently sold his milk to the Midvale Dairy, last month received a 3.5% test. The official tester for the Rock Island-Henry Cow Testing Association, of which Mr. Lawson is a member, tested a composite herd sample the same month and found that the milk from this herd tested 4.47%, a difference of more than nine points. This, and numerous cases like it, have all the appearance of being mighty shabby treatment of farmers.

A $25.00 Loss

The price of milk per hundred pounds is determined partly by its butterfat content. At present the price varies 4c per 100 lbs. of milk for every .1% variation of the butterfat content from 3.5%. Thus milk testing 3.5 per cent brings $1.85 per cwt., whereas milk testing 4.4% should bring 36c per 100 lbs. more, or $2.21 per cwt.

In this case it appears that the buyer, knowingly or unknowingly, shortchanged the producer (based on the records of the cow testing association) at least 36 cents per 100 lbs. On the 7,000 pounds of milk delivered during the month, this man lost more than $25.00, or rather had it taken from him, if the cow testing association records tell the truth. Let me say here that my previous experience in this field leads me to testify that the records of a competent cow testing association supervisor are highly accurate and are accepted by authorities everywhere as authentic.

No wonder producers have organized. No wonder they wish to throw off the yoke of a system which denies them protection against the dishonest tendencies of buyers who are more interested in their own profits than in giving the farmer a square deal.

An Iowa Farmer Speaks

What do farmers themselves say about the situation here? Mr. Hugo W. Schaff, a producer in Scott County, Iowa, said in answer to the question, "Why did you join the Quality Milk Association?" " Because I believe farmers will get a square deal, fair weights and tests for his milk, and a fair price, only through organization, because I wasn't getting a fair price for my so-called surplus milk; because farmers ought to have a voice in this market which they work 365 days a year to supply."

Mr. Schaff produced a milk receipt from one of his neighbors, Elmer Kuhl of Davenport, showing that he netted only 15 cents per hundred pounds for his surplus milk—much less than its value by whatever standard measured.

There is no justice in this kind of a deal. Dairymen at best are underpaid for their hard labor in milking cows day in, day out, but when they are deliberately denied a fair test

(*Continued on page 15*)



"Poor old Sam—they're selling his farm under the hammer—

"It might have happened to me—but I have a

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE POLICY"

"The best thing I ever did was to take out my Country Life Policy. When I needed money the company gave me a loan on my policy. My wife and family are protected, too. If I pass out of the picture—my mortgage will be paid. It gives me a feeling of security."

The Country Life Insurance Co. offers you low cost old line legal reserve insurance. Everyone should protect his property and his loved ones by having a policy. The cost is trivial—the value is big.

Ask your local County Farm Bureau about Country Life Insurance. Don't delay.

Remember! You can borrow on a Country Life Insurance Policy. Premiums are low—dividends reduce premiums. The rates are fixed—no increases in cost.

Insure in your own company

Country Life Insurance Co.

608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Quality Milk Ass'n Plant Now Operating

The Quality Milk Association plant in Davenport shown in the accompanying picture was leased from the Cudahy Packing Co. It contains complete equipment for manufacturing butter, separating milk, pasteurizing and sterilizing milk and cream, and for caring for the finished product in cold storage.

It is equipped with three large 10,000 pound churns. F. J. Watson who has been employed as manager, formerly operated the plant for the Cudahy Company. He states that they have made as high as 10,000 pounds of butter a day in the plant. The first week in September milk deliveries were exceeding 40,000 pounds daily. Sixteen large trucks were hauling in. All of these trucks are controlled by the Association.

The Cudahy Packing Co. is under contract to market the butter for the Association up to 1,500,000 pounds a year.

The milk of members on the Illinois side is being delivered to the Sturtevant Ice Cream Co. which



F. J. WATSON is the efficient manager of the Quality Milk plant in Davenport.

owns the finest dairy manufacturing and distributing plant in any of the quad-cities. The Sturtevant Co. is co-operating heart and soul with the producers and has agreed to pay $1.85 per cwt. for all the milk going into its fluid trade. It is taking the other milk at the surplus price.

The Sturtevant Co. is building up a retail and wholesale fluid milk and cream business, and on September 8 reported that it was making deliveries to more than 60 stores, restaurants, and other dealers in the four cities.

The Sturtevant Co. is using "Sealright" fiber bottles. The fiber is coated with wax inside and out, is more sanitary than the glass bottles, and does away with the necessity of washing and returning the container.



UNLOADING AT QUALITY MILK ASS'N PLANT IN DAVENPORT
As we go to press, this co-operatively controlled plant is receiving nearly 50,000 lbs. of milk daily. The milk is separated, pasteurized, the cream churned into butter and the skim returned to the farm. Members received 22c per lb. net for butterfat the first month of operation—nearly as much as the milk distributors paid them for whole milk.

Milk Producers Demand Justice

(Continued from page 13)

and short changed on weights, when they are subjected to the dictation and domination of a monopoly of arrogant distributors who go so far as to foment strife and disorganization among producers struggling for a square deal, it is too much for those with any sense of fairness and justice to stand idly by without uttering a vigorous protest.

The action which the newspapers have designated as a strike, came about primarily because of the dealers' refusal to allow the producers to check their records and determine the percentage of milk going into the fluid milk trade, and that portion known as the surplus used for making butter and other products.

The Spread Too Wide

On this market for some time, the dealers have been paying $1.85 per cwt. for so-called base milk—supposedly that portion or percentage sold as fluid milk, and a lesser price based on the butterfat market for the surplus or manufactured milk. The price on the latter class has been netting the farmers about a cent a quart, that on the base milk approximately 4 cents a quart. On the average, about 50 percent of the farmers' milk goes in the base class at $1.85 per cwt. and about 50 percent in the surplus class at 66 cents per cwt. Thus his entire supply averages after hauling charges, about 99 cents per cwt., or a little over 2 cents a quart, which any fair-minded person must admit is too wide a spread. The distributor sells this milk to the consumer at 10 cents per quart. The farmers contend that they should be allowed the privilege of checking the distributors' records to determine the percentage sold in the higher bracket and that sold as butter and other manufactured products.

The distributors here have contended all along that they have been losing money on the surplus, that they didn't want it. "All right," said the producers, "we'll acquire our own plant and process our own surplus, and supply you with just enough milk at $1.85 per cwt., to take care of your fluid milk trade."

The dealers replied that they couldn't pay $1.85 per cwt. for milk for their fluid trade if they couldn't get any surplus. Thus they virtually admitted deception, that they were not now paying $1.85 for the base milk and were in fact, hoodwinking the producers by diverting so-called surplus milk bought at a butterfat price, into their more lucrative fluid milk trade.

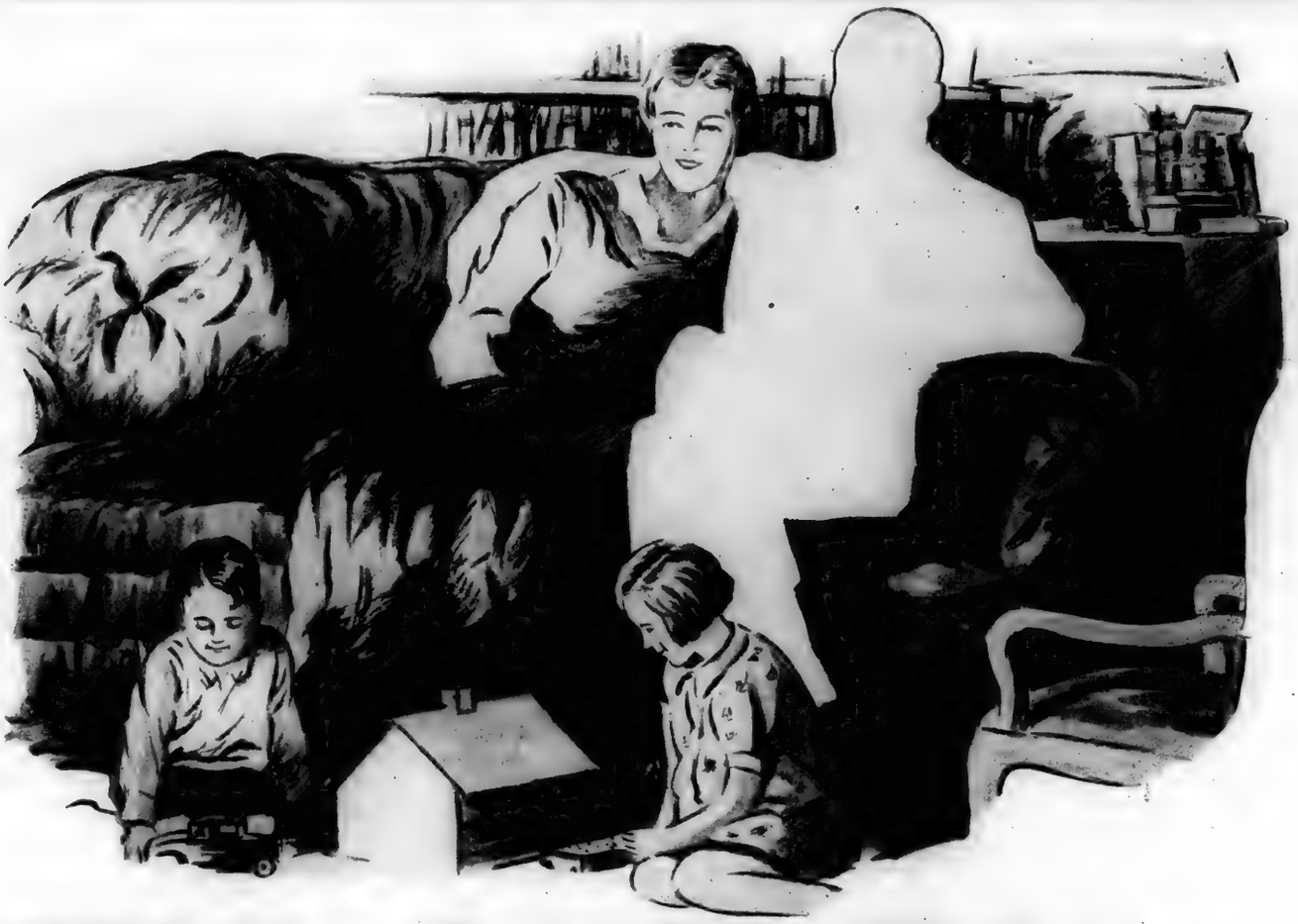
The organized dairymen hold that they can process the surplus milk themselves into butter more economically than can the distributors and are willing to sell butter to the distributors for their retail requirements at the Chicago market price.

Then the dealers asked the farmers to agree not to go into business for themselves. This request the dairymen refused, since such action may be necessary to provide a future market for their milk.

The dealers asked the producers to give them protection from all price cutting, an absolute monopoly. Such a request is absurd. The distributors don't have any such protection now nor will they ever have so long as the market is kept free and open to all comers.

Finally they told the producers in their last conference that they had

(Continued on Page 18 Col. 1)



With You Out of the Picture....
How Would They Get Along?

THINK before you pass up protection that guarantees your family's future security.

Think before you lose the money already invested in your policy.

Keep Your Life Insurance In Force!

Hold fast to your insurance as a shipwrecked sailor clings to a floating mast. Let life insurance leave a loving remembrance of one who planned for their future. **Claims are paid only on policies kept in force.**

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago

Old line legal reserve insurance

A Year of Progress

Thirty-Five Million Gallons Petroleum Products Sets New Record For Illinois Farm Supply Co.

By L. R. MARCHANT, Manager

THE effort put forth to organize the buying power of the Farm Bureau members in Illinois during the past six years has progressed to the point where fifty-two local companies are serving approximately 75,000 farmer patrons with Illinois Farm Supply Company products. This marvelous growth in centralized purchasing of petroleum products and other essential farm supplies stands out as a splendid achievement in the light of present business conditions.

The sixth fiscal year of the company has established a new record for cooperative purchasing of petroleum products. A number of new county service companies have been organized, the volume of business has been increased, and the net earnings of the State Company for the period actually exceed the previous high mark of 1931. This concentration of buying power, together with the economies of distribution practiced by the associated companies has resulted in an annual distribution of over $500,000 to Farm Bureau member patrons.

135 Oil Storage Plants

The fifty-two affiliated companies own and control 135 oil storage stations with a combined storage capacity of over five million gallons and operate 385 service trucks in some eighty counties. Five of these companies were organized and placed in operation during the year, namely: Egyptian Service Company, Fruit Belt Service Company, Madison Service Company, Twin County Service Company, and Vermilion Service Company.

The capital stock investment of Illinois Farm Supply Company and associated companies totals $1,030,502 and of this amount $71,500 represents the stock requirements to finance the new companies.

Thirty-five million gallons of petroleum products were handled during the period. This is a gain of 6.83 per cent in comparison to the gallonage handled during the preceding year,—a most remarkable showing in view of a general decline of five to fifteen per cent in the consumption of petroleum products according to the most authentic information available to the industry. This total gallonage includes 23,704,640 gallons of gasoline, 8,754,487 gallons of kerosene, 2,215,718 gallons of distillate and fuel oil, 876,796 gallons of lubricating oil, and 659,867 pounds of grease. This gallonage is equivalent to 2,963 tank cars of gasoline, 1,371 tank cars of kerosene and distillate, 292 cars of lubricating oil, and 33 cars of grease.

These figures speak for themselves. They are convincing evidence that county service companies under proper management can not only maintain but increase an established business under the most adverse conditions.

The volume of miscellaneous products handled has made a notable increase, particularly such items as Fly Spray, Stock Dip, Mange Oil, Wood Preserver, Cod Liver Oil, Alcohol, and Radiator Glycerine. A tabulation of the fly and insect killer and fly spray shipments shows a gain of 34 per cent for the period, which is the most outstanding among the entire list.

Two new products, automobile tires and Soyoil paint, introduced late in the year 1931, have developed into leaders among the miscellaneous products sold by a goodly number of companies. First line tires and tubes have been furnished under a double guarantee of service, to sell at popular prices. The response has been a steadily increasing volume of orders which would indicate a most promising future for this particular service.

Soyoil Paint Wins

Soyoil paint, the pioneer paint to be placed on the market containing not less than 25 per cent of soybean oil, has commanded the attention of farmers throughout the state. Some twelve thousand gallons have been distributed within the course of a few months with very satisfactory results. Judging from the experience with this product up to date a very substantial increase in volume can be expected in another year.

The business of the company for the fiscal period ending August 31 totaled $1,852,571.78 at wholesale prices, exclusive of Federal and State taxes. This figure is $100,000 more than the value of the merchandise purchased during the preceding year even though lower prices for most commodities prevailed throughout the period.

The Net Worth of the company as of August 31, 1932 was represented by a capital stock investment of $96,002.00 and a Surplus of $60,370.40, which with reserves for dividends total $242,887.08. Of this amount $186,671.73 was invested in U. S. Securities, $3,750 in the National Corn Credit Corporation, and the balance used for current requirements of the business. The capital stock of the company includes 934½ shares of Preferred "A" stock, having a par value of $100 per share. This stock is held by the fifty-two member companies. These shares are subject to 7 per cent cumulative dividends. The common stock outstanding consists of 52 shares, having a nominal value of $1 per share, which are held by the member companies and entitle them to participate in the patronage refund.

The gross operating income for the year was $145,572.55, an increase of 11.7 per cent over last year. Brokerage income of $110,318.47 was an advance of 6.39 per cent, and the trading income of $35,254.08 resulting from profits on purchases and sales, a gain of 32.37 per cent.

A net operating income of $104,273.97 with additional income of $9,777.30 from interest and discounts earned, less deductions of discounts allowed and loss on sales of bonds, resulted in a net income of $107,916.44 or 74.13 per cent of gross operating income, before deduction for patronage and Federal income tax, as compared with $100,811.41 for the preceding year. On the basis of the paid-in capital stock held by all member companies, the earnings represent a profit of 112.4 per cent on the investment.

Capital stock dividends in the amount of $6,424.25 will be paid to the member companies. This amount represents 4.41 per cent of gross income, and the addition of $17,580.84 to Surplus, 12.22 per cent of gross income. Approximately $80,000.00 in patronage refunds will be distributed to these member companies on a percentage basis of the brokerage earned and trading income on purchases and sales. This will result in a total of $86,514.68 being returned to the associated companies on the year's business.

Pay Stock With Refunds

Forty-seven of the companies to participate in the distribution of earnings were in operation the full time and the remainder from three to nine months. All companies organized prior to the calendar year 1931 have made full payment for their subscriptions for capital stock in Illinois Farm Supply Company from the annual patronage refunds. The majority of the companies organized in 1931 have earned sufficient patronage this year to entirely clear their notes covering subscriptions for stock.

The total aggregate sum of $243,737.01, or more than double the capital stock investment, has been returned to the member companies in the form of Preferred Stock dividends and patronage refunds during the past six years. This is an annual yield of 77.85 per cent on the investment, according to the amount of stock invested in the company, and 253.7 per cent returned on the basis of the total capital stock investment as of August 31, 1932.

This progress and achievement is now a matter of cooperative history. The future is of far greater concern. The period of most rapid expansion from the standpoint of new companies is almost at an end. Further development and advancement must necessarily come through concentration of effort in the territory already served. Economical and efficient

(Continued on page 18)

Republican Party Plank on Agriculture

(Continued from page 9)

ducing duplication, and relieving unjust burdens. The Republican Party pledges itself to this end.

More than all else, we point to the fact that, in the administration of executive departments, and in every plan of the President for the coordination of national effort and for strengthening our financial structure, for expanding credit, for rebuilding the rural credit system and laying the foundations for better prices, the President has insisted upon the interest of the American farmer.

The fundamental problem of American agriculture is the control of production to such volume as will balance supply with demand. In the solution of this problem the cooperative organization of farmers to plan production, and the tariff, to hold the home market for American farmers, are vital elements. A third element equally as vital is the control of the acreage of land under cultivation, as an aid to the efforts of the farmer to balance production.

We favor a national policy of land utilization which looks to national needs, such as the Administration has already begun to formulate. Such a policy must foster reorganization of taxing units in areas beset by tax delinquency, and divert lands that are submarginal for crop production to other uses. The national welfare plainly can be served by the acquisition of submarginal lands for watershed protection, grazing, forestry, public parks, and game reserves. We favor such acquisitions.

Milk Producers

(Continued prom page 15)

no business organizing, that they would rather deal with them as individuals. Yet the dealers themselves have an organization to help them fix prices to consumer and producer alike.

Process Own Surplus

Rather than submit to such dictation, the members of the Quality Milk Association last Tuesday began to deliver their milk to their own plant. They still stand ready, however, to supply the distributors with their requirements for their fluid milk and cream trade at $1.85 per hundred lbs. which is only four cents a quart, but to process their own surplus milk rather than deliver it to the dealers at less than cost of production or less than a cent a quart.

Recognizing the fairness of the farmers' program for intelligent milk marketing on the quad cities market, one dealer, the Sturtevant Ice Cream Company, has agreed to cooperate in every way, and pay the producers the agreed price of $1.85 per cwt. for all fluid milk and allow the dairymen the privilege of checking their sales records.

More recently an effort was made by certain distributors through legal technicalities to break up the Quality Milk Association and scare its members into withdrawing. This action was based on the contention that the co-operative organization had not secured permission from the Secretary of State of Iowa to organize. As a result, a few members were influenced to sign applications for withdrawal. The legal counsel for the Illinois Agricultural Association who set up the Quality Milk Association organized under the co-operative laws of Illinois advised late last night that the member producers on the Iowa side had been misinformed; that because the Quality Milk Association is a co-operative organization of farmers formed not for pecuniary profit, it is exempt from the state blue sky law, and in Iowa as in Illinois, needs no special permission to organize.

The organized dairymen here are going ahead in a peaceful way to work out their problem and become established as a factor in the quad-cities milk market. They appeal to the consumers' sense of fairness and justice to co-operate with them by buying milk only from dealers who are fair and honest in their relations with producers.

Soybean Growers Annual Meeting

(Continued from page 7)

want to say that the Farm Board has been conducted efficiently and economically. The real reason for opposition to it is the inroads cooperative marketing has made into the trade and profits of the private dealers.

"Your organization, the Farmers National which is a true co-operative, farmer-owned and farmer-controlled, is the largest grain marketing firm in the United States. It is represented in all the producing centers of the United States and in all importing countries. It is the only firm doing business from coast to coast and from the Canadian line to the Gulf.

Over $2,000,000 Profit

"During the last two and one-half years it made a profit of over $2,000,000 and paid as much or more than any other buyer. I know for a fact that you would not have secured as good a price for grain in the past two years were the Farmers National not in the picture. I also know that the $2,000,000 profits your organization made would have gone to the grain trade. You producers don't make any extra contribution to pay my salary and that of the other employees of the Farmers National. That is paid out of the commissions which heretofore have gone to the grain trade. After paying all expenses and getting more for your grain that $2,000,000 is what was left and that belongs to you."

Milnor defended Mr. Huff, president of the Farmers National. "The only thing they could find against Mr. Huff is that some 20 years ago out in Oronoque, Kansas where he was farming they did not have a preacher at the local church. Mr. Huff was an educated man—self-educated—and he took the pulpit and conducted church. He has been active in co-operative marketing for more than 20 years and during that time has been an active producer.

"You hear people say that you can't help the farmer by legislation. I used to think the same before I began studying the problem farmers are up against. But I know that in a country following a policy of special privilege to different groups through the tariff and immigration laws and other laws that the only way you can solve the farm problem is through legislation."

Only one change was made in the board of directors. L. A. Reed was replaced by Everett Reynolds of Morgan county. Officers and directors elected were J. W. Armstrong, Champaign county, president; Dwight Hart, Christian county, vice-president; W. G. McCormick, Douglas county, secretary; R. A. Cowles, Bloomington, treasurer; John Albright, Moultrie county; W. G. Sandusky, Vermilion county; J. F. Probst, Macon county; Parks Kerbaugh, McLean county; A. M. Piatt, Piatt county; Edgar Boynton, Sangamon county; T. H. Lloyd, Macoupin county; Sam Sorrells, Montgomery county; Burton E. King, Hancock county; Dan A. Smith, Shelby county; M. D. Tomlin, Mason county; and Everett Reynolds, Morgan county.

A Year of Progress

(Continued from page 17)

methods of operation, coupled with a sound, aggressive sales program, will do much to bring this about, while unity of action in the purchasing of essential supplies will continue to bring to the associated companies the highest quality merchandise at a minimum cost and at the same time accrue substantial earnings for the State Company from which annual patronage refunds will be paid. This was the ultimate object of those who sponsored the movement six years ago.

Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde addressed a gathering of farmers from central Illinois at Mackinaw Dells in Woodford county on Sept. 23.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Number 11 | NOVEMBER, 1932 | Volume 10

Vote "Yes" On Bond Issue

All Organizations Unite In Drive To Pass Measure In Nov. 8 Election

WITH the slogan "Vote YES on the Bond Issue," the state-wide Emergency Relief Bond Issue Committee representing all important civic groups and trade organizations in Illinois swung into action last week in a united drive to insure victory for this important measure in the election on Nov. 8.

President Earl C. Smith, chairman of the state committee representing agriculture, labor, banking, business, women's clubs, real estate, manufacturing, newspapers, motorists, and others, following a series of conferences, announced that all groups are actively working in the campaign to get a majority vote.

The Illinois Agricultural Association and County Farm Bureaus are assuming responsibility for securing an overwhelming favorable vote throughout downstate rural districts. In addition many County Farm Bureaus have called or will call county-wide meetings representing all local interests to co-ordinate efforts in behalf of the measure.

While there is no organized opposition to the measure, indifference and misunderstanding loom as the chief obstacles threatening its passage.

If enough "YES" votes are secured it means that the $18,750,000 spent by the State Emergency Relief Committee for unemployment relief will be repaid out of each county's share of gas tax funds in proportion as state relief funds have been expended in such counties.

If enough "YES" votes are obtained it means that only counties which have used state relief funds will contribute from their share of state gas tax funds toward repayment of the loan.

No increase in the gas tax will follow.

But if the bond issue fails to carry it means that at least 35 to 40 cents per $100 assessed valuation will be added next year to the usual tax rate for state purposes on real and personal property throughout Illinois. This extra tax will approximately double the 1931 state tax rate of 39 cents.

Failure of this proposal to carry will result in an extra tax on the average quarter section farm in Illinois next year estimated at $25.

Failure of the measure will mean that Illinois farmers in 1933 will be required to pay approximately $5,000,000 additional state taxes. Failure means that an extra $25,000,000 will be levied against property in Illinois to insure the payment of the $18,750,000 spent by the Emergency Relief Committee, most of which went to Cook county.

To insure a favorable vote a uniform plan has been developed by the I. A. A. and the County Farm Bureaus to:

1. Provide speakers' bureau in each county with a group of men and women thoroughly informed on the measure who can explain it in a few minutes before all meetings held before Nov. 8.
2. Prepare a statement signed by the head of every organization in each county and give it publicity calling upon their members and the public at large to vote "YES" on this measure.
3. Man the polls in every rural precinct, with the Farm Bureau using its township and road district tax committees as workers at polling places.
4. Create a county publicity committee to contact all newspa-

(Continued on next page)

What a "Yes" Vote Means

The Illinois Agricultural Association and the County Farm Bureaus are charged with the responsibility for securing an overwhelming "YES" vote in downstate counties on the bond issue November 8. The passage of this proposal is of tremendous importance to farmers because they are all property owners and taxpayers.

A "YES" vote on this measure will be a vote to throw off $5,000,000 on the farmers' 1932 tax bill payable in 1933.

A "YES" vote is a vote to throw off at least $25 in taxes on the average quarter section Illinois farm.

A "YES" vote will be a vote to transfer the burden of unemployment relief from property to each county's share of the gas tax in proportion as relief funds have been expended therein—without any increase in the gas tax.

A "YES" vote means that Cook county must pay its own unemployment relief bill of more than $17,000,000, or 91.4 per cent of the whole.

A "YES" vote and passage of the bond issue insures that counties which received no part of the $18,750,000 spent for unemployment relief will pay no part of this loan.

Finally a "YES" vote is a vote for lower taxes—a vote for reducing the levy on all property next year $25,000,000.

A "NO" vote or a failure to vote is, in effect, a vote to force this levy on property.

A "YES" vote is urged by the following statewide organizations: Illinois Agricultural Association, Illinois Association of Real Estate Boards, Illinois Bankers Association, Illinois Chamber of Commerce, Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, Illinois Federation of Labor, Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, Illinois League of Women Voters, Illinois Manufacturers Association, Illinois Press Association, Chicago Motor Club, and many other groups both state and local.

pers, radio stations, and other publicity mediums to impress on readers and listeners the importance of approving the bond issue.

In Chicago and Cook county, civic leaders supported by all newspapers went into action the middle of October making addresses before luncheon clubs, trade associations, and neighborhood, civic and business organizations. Fred Sargent, president of the C. & N. W. R. R., is chairman of the committee pledged to secure a favorable vote in Cook county.

An effort is being made to schedule speakers on all the radio stations in Chicago and St. Louis to urge every Illinois citizen to vote "YES" on the bond issue November 8.

Reports from County Farm Bureaus reveal that much work has been done during the past month.

"The Farm Bureau has sponsored the cause at community meetings and if there is not a 100 per cent vote in favor of this proposition in St. Clair county it will be because there are more dumb folks here than we realize," wrote B. W. Tillman, county agricultural agent. "Every organization in St. Clair county has endorsed the bond issue and urge the citizens to vote in its favor at the election. We shall continue our efforts along every reasonable line to foster a favorable vote on this proposition."

In Whiteside county the Farm Bureau sponsored a county-wide meeting representing all civic, business, and trade organizations at Morrison on October 20. Plans were laid to have at least six workers at each polling place in all towns and cities as well as rural districts in the counties on November 8. It will be their sole duty to see that every man and woman votes "YES" on this measure.

Similar meetings have been or will be held and definite plans adopted throughout the downstate counties for the purpose of securing a favorable decision.

Vote To Re-elect Them

The greatest economic battle fought on the floors of the General Assembly in recent years was waged last spring over the passage of the State Income Tax and the use of all revenue derived therefrom to reduce taxes upon property.

On one side were the home and property owners of Illinois, commonly known as the property taxpayers. On the other side was a relatively small but influential group enjoying large incomes comparatively free from taxation as a result of constitutional restrictions and legislation in behalf of special privileged classes. The home and property owners won this battle in the Senate by *three* votes, and in the House by a margin of one.



EARL C. SMITH

The next General Assembly will have before it other far-reaching and effective legislation having for its purpose more equal distribution of the tax burden. To a large extent, the result of future efforts of this character will be determined by the voters in the election of members to the General Assembly on November 8th.

The voting record of members of the General Assembly on the Income Tax is presented on page 5. We urge all members and friends of the Association to carefully review this voting record and to *put forth every effort to secure the reelection to the General Assembly of all present members seeking reelection, who by their favorable votes on this important measure have been tried and found worthy of this support.*

By so doing, the property owners of Illinois will not only be repaying, in part, what they owe to their representatives, but will be laying an effective groundwork for future constructive legislation now in the making.

The time has arrived when the thinking voters of the State must lay aside party prejudices, or at least make them secondary to the economic interests of the people at large.

Earl C. Smith
President

Waterfowl Show At Kewanee Nov. 9

The third annual Illinois State Waterfowl Exposition will be held in connection with the 40th annual Illinois State Poultry Show at Kewanee November 9 to 13.

The waterfowl show is being held during the week of the National Corn Husking Contest. A special waterfowl judge will judge all entries. Many cash premiums, club specials and badges, and silver trophies are offered.

Competition is open to anyone. Past records include the largest Pekin and Rouen duck classes and the second largest Toulouse goose class ever exhibited in the world with entries from six states. Prospective exhibitors of ducks and geese should write the secretary, Ruth M. Adams, Alexander, Illinois, for catalog.

I. A. A. Statement On Gateway Amendment

In answer to numerous inquiries about the so-called Gateway amendment, proposing to modify the amending article of the State Constitution, and submitted for vote on November 8, 1932, the Illinois Agricultural Association offers the following information:

The only modification proposed is to change the word *one* to *three* in the amending article so as to permit the legislature in any biennial session to submit amendments to three articles of the Constitution instead of one, as at present.

The Association is taking no position on this proposed amendment, for the reason that such action, regardless of whether for or against it, would tend to divert attention from the far more important State relief bond issue. The submission of changes in two or three articles, instead of one, would probably not make it easier to secure the required majority of all votes cast in any election. It has usually been this requirement that has defeated every constitutional amendment submitted in the last 24 years.

The constitutional amendment is of little importance compared with the proposed State relief bond issue to pay State anticipation tax notes. Unless the bond issue is approved, another State tax, *in addition to* the usual State taxes, must be levied on all property. The constitutional amendment and the bond issue should not be confused. The constitutional amendment will be printed on the main ballot containing the names of candidates for the various national, state and county offices. The State bond issue will be printed on a small ballot by itself.

The Illinois Agricultural Association urges that its members and other down state people concentrate their effort to secure approval of the State bond issue on the small ballot.

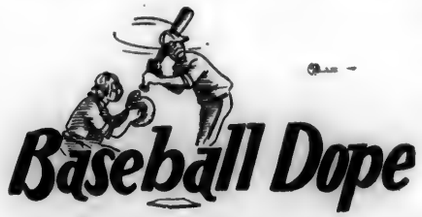
Uncle Ab says he does not know anything that is good just because it is old, even though some old things are good.

HOW SENATORS, REPRESENTATIVES VOTED ON INCOME TAX
In the Special Session of the Fifty-Seventh General Assembly

District & Counties	For	Against
7th District (rural and suburban Cook county and part of City of Chicago)		
Sen. Huebsch	X	
Rep. Foster		X
Rep. Ickes		X
Rep. McGrath		X
8th District (Boone, Lake and McHenry)		
Sen. Paddock	X	
Rep. Bolger	X	
Rep. Carroll	X	
Rep. Lyons	X	
10th District (Ogle and Winnebago)		
Sen. Baker	X	
Rep. Green		X
Rep. Hunter	X	
Rep. Nyman*		
12th District (Carroll, Jo Daviess and Stephenson)		
Sen. Meyers	X	
Rep. Acker	X	
Rep. Babb	X	
Rep. Franz	X	
14th District (Kane and Kendall)		
Sen. Kessinger	X	
Rep. McCarthy	X	
Rep. Peffers	X	
Rep. Petit		X
16th District (Livingston, Marshall, Putnam and Woodford)		
Sen. Lantz	X	
Rep. Bestold	X	
Rep. Fahy	X	
Rep. Turner	X	
18th District (Peoria)		
Sen. Michel		X
Rep. Crowley		X
Rep. Jobst		X
Rep. McClugage		X
20th District (Grundy, Iroquois and Kankakee)		
Sen. Meents	X	
Rep. Bratton	X	
Rep. Burns		X
Rep. Wilson	X	
22nd District (Edgar and Vermilion)		
Sen. Bailey		
Rep. Breen	X	
Rep. Edwards*		
Rep. Luckey	X	
24th District (Champaign, Moultrie and Piatt)		
Sen. Dunlap	X	
Rep. Black	X	
Rep. Gilmore		
Rep. Little	X	
26th District (Ford and McLean)		
Sen. Bohrer	X	
Rep. Childers	X	
Rep. Johnson	X	
Rep. Kane		
28th District (DeWitt, Logan and Macon)		
Sen. Lee	X	
Rep. Chynoweth	X	
Rep. Doyle	X	
Rep. Worth	X	
30th District (Brown, Cass, Mason, Menard, Schuyler and Tazewell)		
Sen. Mills	X	
Rep. Lohmann	X	
Rep. Teel	X	
Rep. Tice	X	
32nd District (Hancock, McDonough and Warren)		
Sen. Hanna	X	
Rep. Barnes	X	
Rep. Davidson	X	
Rep. Robbins	X	
33rd District (Henderson, Mercer and Rock Island)		
Sen. Carlson	X	
Rep. McCaskrin	X	
Rep. Searle	X	
Rep. Sinnett	X	
34th District (Clark, Coles and Douglas)		
Sen. Hamilton	X	
Rep. Brewster	X	
Rep. Handy	X	
Rep. Lewis, J. W.	X	
35th District (DeKalb, Lee and Whiteside)		
Sen. Wright	X	
Rep. Allen	X	
Rep. Collins	X	
Rep. Devine	X	
36th District (Adams, Calhoun, Pike and Scott)		
Sen. Adair	X	
Rep. Bush	X	
Rep. Scarborough	X	
Rep. Sullivan*		
37th District (Bureau, Henry and Stark)		
Sen. Gunning	X	
Rep. Jackson	X	
Rep. Rennick	X	
Rep. Wilson, R. J.	X	
38th District (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin and Montgomery)		
Sen. Cuthbertson	X	
Rep. Bray	X	
Rep. Snell	X	
Rep. Whiteley	X	
39th District (LaSalle)		
Sen. Mason	X	
Rep. Benson	X	
Rep. Conerton	X	
Rep. Soderstrom	X	
40th District (Christian, Cumberland, Fayette and Shelby)		
Sen. Smith	X	
Rep. Corzine	X	
Rep. Roe	X	
Rep. Sparks	X	
41st District (DuPage and Will)		
Sen. Barr	X	
Rep. Buck		X
Rep. Hennebry	X	
Rep. Walker		X
42nd District (Clay, Clinton, Effingham & Marion)		
Sen. Finn	X	
Rep. Branson	X	
Rep. Lager	X	
Rep. McMackin	X	
43rd District (Fulton and Knox)		
Sen. Ewing	X	
Rep. Hawkinson	X	
Rep. McClure	X	
Rep. Mureen	X	
44th District (Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph and Washington)		
Sen. Wilson	X	
Rep. Davis	X	
Rep. Kribs	X	
Rep. Waller	X	
45th District (Morgan and Sangamon)		
Sen. Searcy		X
Rep. Giffin	X	
Rep. Lawler		X
Rep. Sullivan	X	
46th District (Jasper, Jefferson, Richland, Wayne)		
Sen. McCauley	X	
Rep. Kuechler	X	
Rep. Parker	X	
Rep. Thompson, F. G.	X	
47th Dist. (Bond, Madison)		
Sen. Monroe	X	
Rep. Malloy	X	
Rep. O'Neill		
Rep. Vaughan		X
48th District (Crawford, Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Lawrence, Wabash and White)		
Sen. Miles	X	
Rep. Lewis, F. W.	X	
Rep. Ryan (deceased)		
Rep. Thompson, J. R.	X	
49th District (St. Clair)		
Sen. Kline		X
Rep. Borders	X	
Rep. Holten		X
Rep. Huschle		X
50th District (Alexander, Franklin, Pulaski, Union and Williamson)		
Sen. Felts (deceased)		
Rep. Browner	X	
Rep. Kimbro	X	
Rep. Wilson, A.	X	
51st District (Hamilton, Johnson, Massac, Pope and Saline)		
Sen. Thompson	X	
Rep. Porter	X	
Rep. Rew	X	
Rep. Rush	X	

**Absent on account of illness and so notified representatives of Association. Rep. Nyman made effort to be present but because of car trouble arrived too late to vote.*

In addition to the above, Sen. Roberts and Rep. Blackwell of Chicago voted for the Income Tax Bill, being the first two votes ever cast from Chicago for this legislation.



As we go to press, the crack Farm Bureau nines from Livingston and McDonough counties are scheduled to play the final game of the state championship series at Peoria (3-I League diamond) on Oct. 22.

McDonough won the state title two years ago, and Livingston took the flag last year. The two teams are evenly matched, and judging from the outcome of the first two games which were evenly divided, the team that is nearest "right" on the final day will win the championship.

After winning the first game played at Macomb by the one-sided score of 11 to 4—the game was much closer than the score indicates—the McDonough county boys drove over to Wing the following Saturday where the Livingston team gave them a severe drubbing, score 10 to 2.

In the opening game of the series at Macomb on Oct. 8 McDonough started out in high gear driving in four runs the first inning. Livingston came back in the fourth to tie the score at four all. But McDonough came up in the fifth and started a batting spree that netted five more counters. Then Arntzen, McDonough hurler, settled down and held the opposition scoreless the rest of the way.

In the game at Wing, fragmentary reports credit Livingston with 13 hits against McDonough's nine. Both teams made two errors. The 1932 state champions will be awarded a trophy presented annually by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

No Vote Recorded On Price-Raising Bills

Many members of the Association have been making inquiries as to the attitude of their representatives in Congress on agricultural measures having for their purpose a raise in the price levels of farm commodities.

The Association's policy confines all pronouncements of this character to the voting records of members of legislative bodies.

The Rainey-Norbeck price raising bill did not come to a vote in the House, therefore, there is no voting record. It is only fair to all downstate Illinois Congressmen to say that in each case they had given their definite assurance of active support, if and when this legislation could be brought to a vote.

Although the Norbeck bill passed the Senate, the record shows there was no roll call, it having passed by an Aye and Nay vote.

Domestic Allotment Plan Principles

Fits Specifications Presented By Gov. Roosevelt In Topeka Speech

The domestic allotment plan in which considerable interest has been expressed both by farm and business leaders was first suggested, according to reports, by the late Dr. Walter J. Spillman of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and developed by Professor John D. Black of Harvard University, and Prof. N. L. Wilson of the Montana State College.

In April this year a committee was set up to draft a bill embodying the plan to be presented to Congress, reports the Business Week. That committee was composed of Mr. Wilson, Henry I. Harriman, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, R. R. Rogers of the Prudential Life Insurance Co., Louis S. Clarke of Omaha, president of the Mortgage Bankers Association of Nebraska, Henry Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer, and W. R. Ronald, editor of the Evening Republican of Mitchell, South Dakota.

The Rainey-Norbeck bill introduced in both houses of Congress late during the last session embodied the principal features of this plan which briefly is as follows:—

Each farm producing wheat, cotton, hogs, tobacco, or rice is to be allotted each year, or at shorter intervals for hogs, a definite production allowance based upon the average production of that product on that farm over the past five years.

The total allotments for each product are to be determined for each state by the federal government on the basis of the Department of Agriculture figures showing average acreage during the preceding five years and average yield per acre for crops during the preceding 10 years. Each state would similarly determine the total allotment for counties through a state commission, and each county or township could set up a voluntary board of farmers to determine allotments to individual farms.

The plan would be put into effect only when at least 60 per cent of producers of the product by referendum agree to abide by it and sign contracts with the government. These contracts would stipulate that the farmer must not produce more than the allotted amount and must agree to reduce his production according to instructions issued by the Federal Farm Board or similar agency.

In return for this agreement, the producer would be paid by the government an amount equal to the tariff on the product for each unit domestically consumed. This would amount to 42 cents per bushel for wheat, five cents per pound for cotton, two cents per pound for hogs, five cents per pound for tobacco, and one-half cent per pound for rice, these being the crops with a surplus for export to which alone the plan would be applied, since other products already receive the benefit of increased price through tariff. The proportion of the crop required for domestic consumption would be determined by the Department of Agriculture each year. These payments would be made in addition to the regular market price received by the farmer.

The money to pay this subsidy to farmers agreeing to control production would be raised by a federal excise tax levied on processors or distributors of the product, and also on substitute products like silk and rayon. No tax would be levied on products exported, or on feed or products which are consumed on the farm.

The plan meets the specifications presented by Governor Roosevelt, reports Business Week, because it provides for the producer of surplus staple commodities a tariff benefit over world prices which would conceivably be equivalent to the benefit given by the tariff to industrial producers, and does not stimulate further production.

It finances itself and does not draw on the public treasury. It does not involve any mechanism for dumping products abroad so as to cause European retaliation. It makes use of existing agencies, and is so decentralized that the chief responsibility for its operation rests with the local interests rather than with any new created bureaucratic machinery. It operates on a co-operative basis and can be altered or withdrawn as conditions change. It is wholly voluntary.

Farm Wages Are Now Below Pre-War Period

Farm wages are the lowest in thirty years. Wages range from 60 cents a day without board in South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, to $2.50 a day in Massachusetts, the average for the country being $1.19 a day.

The farm wage index computed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was 84 per cent of pre-war, on October 1, a decline of 3 points since July 1.

The yield per acre of corn this year for Illinois will average around 40 bushels, according to October 1 returns from state crop correspondents. This is the highest since the 1925 record yield of 42 bushels. The yield per acre of soybeans is reported the best in years.

I. A. A. States Policy On Relief Legislation

Legislative representatives of the Illinois Agricultural Association, who have been on the job in Springfield since the opening of the present special session of the General Assembly now considering unemployment relief, are holding to the principle that each county should be responsible for raising and expending its own funds to relieve its destitute people.

"The one danger we must avoid in all unemployment relief legislation is waste and extravagance of the taxpayers' money," said President Earl C. Smith, in a recent statement. "If relief funds are raised and spent locally there will be less waste and less danger of perpetuating a dole system with all its attending evils.

"We must prevent the development of a situation in which counties are forced into competition to get their share of unemployment relief funds," he said. "Neither the federal nor state governments can afford any longer to be Santa Claus to any county or relief organization. The farther away from home the money is raised, the more likely it is to be misspent."

If further funds must be provided the I. A. A. favors legislation to permit Cook county, and if absolutely necessary, other counties, by a two-thirds vote of the county board, to levy a two per cent tax on all retail sales except foods for human consumption, in providing funds for the relief of their own destitute citizens.

The Illinois Agricultural Association regards as undesirable any further diversion of the county's share of gasoline tax funds for relief purposes. However, it did not oppose the measure recently passed by the legislature which allows counties by vote of their respective boards to divert their share of gas tax money to unemployment relief.

It is doubtful if any further legislation of a relief nature will be proposed until after the election. Legislative representatives of the I. A. A. will be at Springfield if and when the General Assembly convenes again.

Sen. Frazier Addresses Hoosier Farmers Nov. 16

Senator Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota will be the principal speaker at the annual convention of the Indiana Farm Bureau on November 16 at Indianapolis.

Senator Frazier's bill to refinance farm mortgages at a low rate of interest through federal aid is expected to be one of the important measures before the next Congress.

Credit Unions Now Operate In Indiana

Credit unions are now operating in 20 Indiana counties. Only producers of farm commodities are eligible to membership and only members are entitled to loaning privileges. Members subscribe for one or more shares at $5 each, constituting the deposits, and borrowings have ranged from $25 to $400.

"A growing interest is shown in the new movement among farmers because of the immediate accessibility to small loans with which to finance payments of taxes, crop and livestock production and other needs of the family at a time when the farm income is at low ebb and other local credit facilities not in position to serve the farmer," says C. H. LaSelle, director of the credit union division, Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Indianapolis.

Each credit union is strictly a cooperative organization operated solely for its members. The state banking department maintains supervision for the protection of members and depositors, but the primary purpose is to serve rather than make large profits. At the end of the fiscal year, the earnings, excepting some for a reserve fund, are returned to the members in the form of dividends or interest. A nominal interest charge is made to borrowers.

Farm credit unions are now operating at Greenfield, Wabash, Albion, Huntingburg, Goshen, Huntington, Columbia City, Greencastle, Evansville, Frankfort, Nobl'esville, Sullivan, LaGrange, Angola, Auburn, Plymouth, Rochester, Kokomo, Seymour and Crown Point.

R. F. C. Prepares To Export Farm Products

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, according to reports, is at last setting up an export division for the express purpose of moving farm surpluses into foreign countries which can buy only on a long-t'me credit basis. Provision for this action was made in the act amending the original R. F. C. measure, passed in the last session of Congress

One of the first projects will probably be the exportation of large quantities of wheat to China. This news is of special interest to wheat growers in the northwest, reports the Farmers National Grain Corporation. A good wheat crop in that area this year has resulted in a large exportable surplus and since growers on the Pacific coast depend to a considerable extent on Oriental markets they are hopeful that the credit arrangement can be made.

In this hope, however, grain growers do not seem to have the support of the private grain trade on the coast which complains that the former sale to China put local wheat prices so high that they were unable to sell wheat to the rest of the world and therefore are losing commissions. In other words the private handlers of grain preferred lower prices that they may make sales more readily. They are interested only in the commission.



Talks on the Emergency Relief Bond Issue which will be voted upon November 8 will be made on Chicago radio stations the week preceding the election. Stations WLS, WJJD, and WMAQ particularly are expecting to schedule speakers on this important measure.

The Illinois Agricultural Association is providing a speaker for Farmer Rusk's radio program each Thursday night at 8:15 P. M. from station WJJD, Chicago.

The crop allotment plan and the possibilities in acreage reduction as a way to higher farm prices were discussed by George Thiem, director of information, the night of October 13. G. W. Baxter of the Transportation Department discussed the mixed livestock rule and other utility problems October 20. J. H. Kelker was scheduled to speak on farm fire prevention the night of October 27.

Station WJJD is seeking to get the farm organizations and co-operatives with headquarters in Chicago to sponsor a 15-minute program each evening at 8:15. In addition time will be allotted on the noon-hour farm service program from 12:30 to 1:00.

Station KMOX, St. Louis is broadcasting agricultural talks regularly during its noon farm service hour. Talmage DeFrees, president of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange and director from the 22nd district on the I. A. A. board, spoke over station KMOX on October 25, 12:45 P. M., subject "The Farmer's Future." The Department of Information has offered to co-operate in scheduling a series of farm speakers from this station during the fall and winter months.

Country Life Insurance Company will broadcast a half-hour jubilee program over station WLS, Chicago, 8:30 to 9:00 P. M. the night of Saturday, December 10. This program will be broadcast in connection with the county Country Life queen contests to be held over the state that evening. Radio hook-ups will be made so that those who attend the various celebrations may hear the broadcast. The broadcast will wind up an "Achievement" drive among the Country Life agents.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*

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Study Candidates' Statements

IN THE October issue of the I. A. A. RECORD, there were printed the agricultural planks of the Democratic and Republican platforms, also a statement of the I. A. A.'s political policy as follows:

"History discloses that party pledges amount to little, except to the extent that leading candidates place their personal interpretation upon their party platforms, and in addition pledge their active support and participation in putting into effect their understanding of party pledges.

"The Illinois Agricultural Association urges all of its members and friends to carefully study these platform pledges of the respective parties and throughout the presidential campaign to follow closely the interpretation placed upon these platform pledges by the leading candidates of the respective parties. By so doing, farmers and all friends of farmers, and in addition all those who believe that the restoration of agriculture to a basis of prosperity is a first essential to the restoration of prosperity in America, will be enabled to vote intelligently and effectively on November 8th on what the Association believes to be the greatest issue confronting the American people at this time.

"The Association has never engaged in partisan politics and is not now offering any advice of a partisan character. It does, however, urge its members and friends to join forces in support of the candidate who most clearly, definitely and courageously deals in understanding terms and commitments on this all important issue and, by such joining of forces, to discharge not only their rights but their duties at the polls in the interest of genuine public welfare and the perpetuity of the principles of government as outlined by the founders of the Nation."

The soundness of this policy is best understood when considering that immediately after the party conventions, the Democratic National Committee announced that its candidate would deliver at least one address in the mid-west, largely confined to agriculture and its party agricultural policy; and the Republican National Committee announced that its candidate would deliver not to exceed three addresses in the campaign, one of which would be largely confined to its past and future agricultural policy.

When called into conferences by party leaders, the I. A. A. has confined its position to urging candidates of both parties to lay greater stress upon the solution of the farm problem, believing that upon a sound and permanent solution of this question largely depends the return of America to a normal basis.

As we go to press, in this, the last issue before election, the Democratic candidate has delivered one address, chiefly confined to agriculture. In other speeches he has referred directly to agriculture and its importance in the economic affairs of the Nation. The Republican candidate has delivered one address largely confined to agriculture and what may be expected by farmers if the present administration is continued.

According to announcements of party headquarters, the Democratic candidate is to again come into the mid-west and is scheduled to speak in Springfield, Illinois, to discuss matters of major economic interest to this section of the Nation, particularly agriculture. It is also understood the Republican candidate will, before election, again come into the mid-west, possibly Illinois, in a further address largely confined to agricultural policies and the party's attitude toward the farm problem.

Wide publicity has and will be given to all pronouncements of leading candidates of political parties up to the day of election. The I. A. A. continues to urge its members and friends of agriculture to carefully study and review all previous pronouncements, both in platforms and in the interpretation of platforms by leading candidates and to watch closely further pronouncements of a definite character by such candidates. Only by so doing can voters be enabled to vote intelligently and effectively on what the I. A. A. believes to be the greatest issue confronting the Nation at this time.

Vote For Your Friends

THE state income tax passed by the General Assembly on Feb. 2 and now awaiting a decision as to its constitutionality by the state supreme court, was the most important measure

(Continued on page 9)

Vote for Your Friends

(Continued from page 8)

affecting farm interests before the special session of the legislature last winter.

When in operation it is believed that this legislation will provide from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 per year in such years as 1931, and from $40,000,000 to $45,000,000 per year in years of greater prosperity—all of which will REPLACE a like amount of taxes now levied on property.

The Illinois Agricultural Association sponsored this measure and urged a favorable vote by members of both houses at Springfield. The vote on this bill was a test of each member's interest in removing a part of the heavy tax burden now borne by property owners. The vote was a test of each legislator's interest in bringing tax relief to the farmer and home owner.

The members of the Association and friends of agriculture must recognize that to secure the passage of this legislation, tremendous opposition had to be overcome. Many of those who have been enjoying privileges and benefits of government without contributing directly to its cost recognized immediately that this legislation would bring them into the tax-paying class.

Members of the General Assembly were importuned on every hand to oppose the legislation. To those members who stood up against all opposition and who overcame all obstacles obstructing its passage belongs the credit for these newly created statutes. Farmers and other property owners, regardless of party faith, should support these members in the coming election.

Put Export Bounty On Hog Products of Ireland

New governmental regulations relating to hog production and international trade in pork products have been adopted or proposed recently in several European countries.

Export bounties for hog products have been inaugurated in the Irish Free State and the Netherlands, and the establishment of quotas for imports of lard and pork products is being advocated strongly in Germany.

Recent declines in hog prices in the United States are attributed to relatively large supplies of dressed pork. Inspected slaughter in September was the largest on record for that month.

Consumption of pork, lard, and mutton in the U. S. are greater this year than last, while beef and veal consumption are lower. Exports of hog products for the first eight months of '32 were the smallest for any corresponding period in at least 30 years.



Acreage reduction as a way to higher farm prices is receiving more and more consideration as thinking people delve deeper into the farm problem.

Acreage reduction must be considered whether we will or not, if higher prices is to be our goal. The American farmer's market outlook is far different today than a few years ago. The entire civilized world is going through a depression. Countries burdened with debt, of necessity, are conducting their businesses very much the same as an individual or a family in a similar position. They are growing more of their own food supply, buying as little as possible, paying off their debts. Tariff barriers, import quotas, and embargoes are symptons of this condition.

As a result the export market for many American farm products has all but evaporated. Until that market is re-established and trading between nations resumed, it seems folly to continue producing more than the market wants at a price somewhere near cost of production. That is unless we desire to be altruistic and continue producing a cheap food supply at less than cost as a public benefaction.

Few people doubt the effectiveness of a drastic cut in corn and wheat acreage in raising prices. But there is some doubt about possibilities for accomplishing this feat following a voluntary plan. The fact is that such a plan has never been seriously attempted. There has never been any organization to put the job over. There has been advice and warning which, as might be expected, got nowhere.

That farmers and others dependent on agriculture are giving serious thought to acreage reduction is indicated by expressions from many sources. They do not all agree on the amount of reduction, nor on the means of obtaining the desired ends. "A 25 per cent reduction is not enough," writes Leon Lemaire, farmer and manufacturer of Des Moines county, Iowa, who states that he has lost large sums of money in farming during the past eight years. Mr. Lemaire also manufactures pearl buttons a goodly share of the income from which he presumably has lost in farming.

"The supply that is carried over would still make an oversupply and the price would not respond," he continues. "In order to make the prices respond enough to put the farmers in a good position and revalue the real estate, the crop must not be over two-thirds of a regular normal acreage. Anything above that would only continue very low prices. Then, after that is done, let them have a little backbone and sell their crops for cost of production plus a nice profit, same as a manufacturer might do.

"If it were not talking out of school, I could tell you that in our line of production we see to it that we do not produce merchandise that is not wanted. That is what the farmers are doing, and they are suffering from the result. Ten cents for corn is a joke. That is what it is worth here now for any corn. It is simply destitution. It is bankruptcy.

"At the same time, if we had 1,500,000,000 bushels of corn crop, and if we had had not over 550,000,000 bushels of wheat raised, the farmer would be well-to-do today. There would not be any foreclosures for non-payment of taxes and interest. Country banks and all banks interested in real estate would not have been forced into bankruptcy, and the farmers would be buying their supplies and paying for them. The whole country would be benefited, instead of Sovietized as we are today.

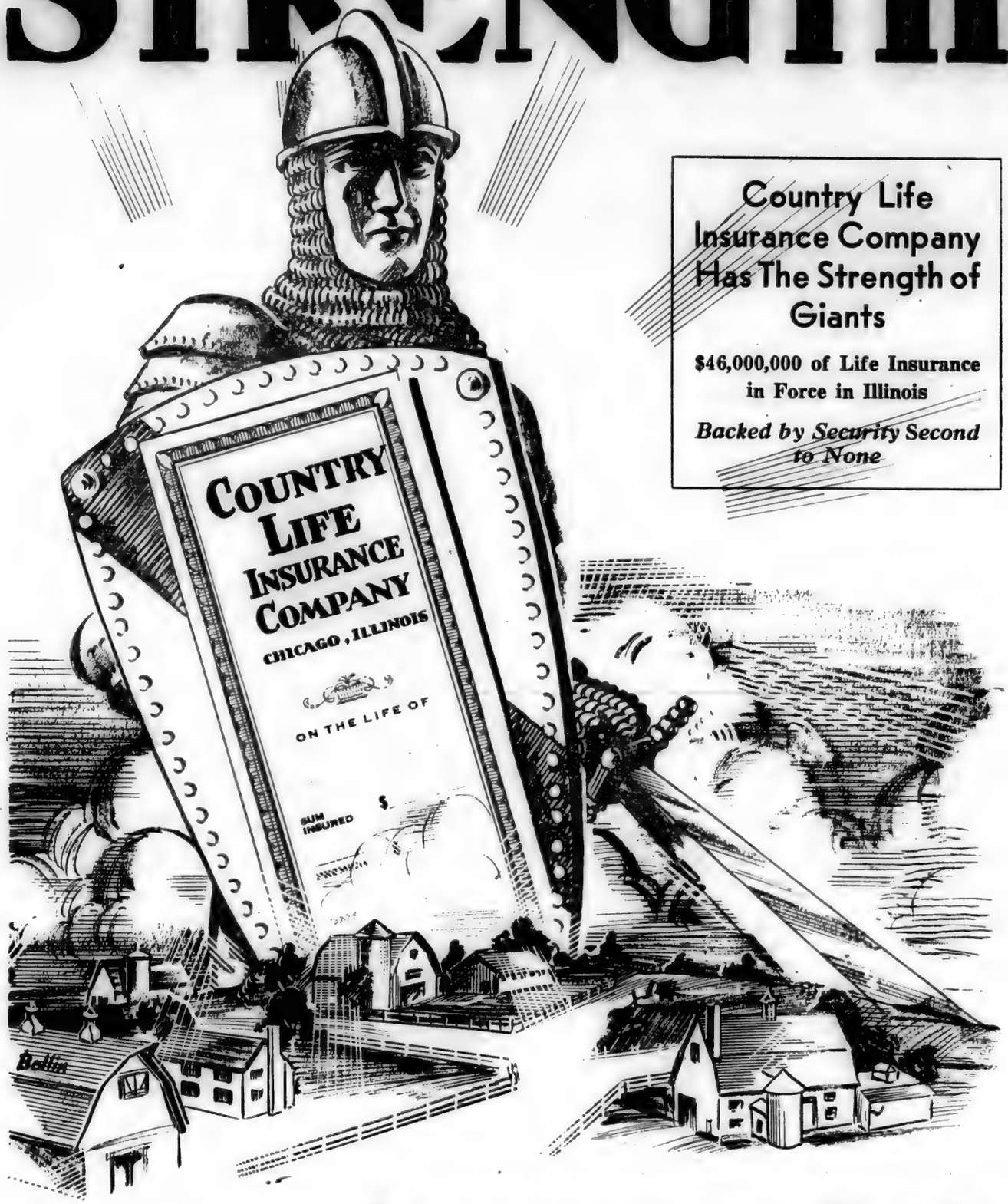
"But they must be well guarded against the commission men and railroads and speculators. They will make the greatest howl against a reduced acreage that you have ever heard, but at the same time, that is the saving of the farming situation."

The surplus bugaboo is the stumbling block which has wrecked nearly all previous efforts to maintain profitable prices for agriculture or other commodities. Once the crop is produced, whether it is kept on the farm, impounded in terminal elevators, or shipped abroad, it has a depressing influence on markets. But if an effective way can be found to curb production, to keep the surplus in the ground as in the case of crude oil in Oklahoma and Texas, the problem will be largely solved.

And with reduced acreage farmers will be conserving soil fertility, saving labor, cutting down the wear and tear on machinery and equipment, and getting more actual dollars for their lowered production than they heretofore have secured for a record-breaking crop.—E. G. T.

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No one need go without insurance. Our term to age 65 policy answers widespread demand for low cost insurance offering the same protection as the standard policies. This policy is non-medical up to $3,000. It is convertible to standard forms at any time as of the attained age. It guarantees your insurability. No further medical examination required when you convert to one of our standard policies.

Here are Sample Quarterly Rates per $1,000

Age	Premium	Age	Premium
25	$2.94	40	$4.00
30	3.20	45	4.66
35	3.55	50	5.59

Call at your County Farm Bureau office or write and let us tell you about our money-saving policies.



Cut out this coupon and mail to us for rates at your age for the term to age 65 policy.

Name .....

Address .....

Age ..... County .....

nsurance Co.

St., Chicago, Ill.

Farm Supply Meeting, Bloomington

More Than 500 Delegates, Managers, and Farm Bureau Leaders Attend Enthusiastic Session

A RECORD breaking year in the sale of petroleum products through the 52 county service companies associated with Illinois Farm Supply Co. was reported at the annual meeting of the state-wide organization at Bloomington, Oct. 12. More than 500 delegates and visitors, most of them leaders in the Farm Bureau movement in Illinois, attended the enthusiastic convention held in the Y. W. C. A. auditorium.



L. R. MARCHANT

In spite of the decline in most industries the State Supply Co. handled 35,500,000 gallons of petroleum products, a larger quantity than in any previous year, during the 12 month period ending August 31.

Manager L. R. Marchant reported that the Illinois Farm Supply Co. and its associated companies now ranks as the largest association of its kind handling petroleum products and farm supplies in the United States.

"Our distribution of petroleum products exceeds that of any other group of farmer-owned and operated companies," he said. "This fine record of achievement has not taken place of its own free will. Close observation of the membership contract, splendid co-operation, and co-ordination of member companies and their increasing tendency to bind themselves together for their mutual protection and advancement have been the keynote to success.

Pay As You Go

"The financial strength of the company is frequently expressed by the manner in which it meets obligations. It is up to every local company to keep its own house in order. It should institute into the minds of its patrons the 'pay as you go' plan, and conquer the credit problem from its best means of approach. Experience shows that the chief cause of business failures is the result of inability to do this and farmer-owned and controlled companies are no exception to the rule."

A statistical report of operations in the 12 month period ending August 31 was published in the October issue of the RECORD.

One of the principal addresses of the afternoon was made by J. Frank Grimes, president of the Independent



Grocers' Alliance. "From the looks of the financial statement of your company which shows increasing dividends for six consecutive years, your company should be an institute or example for all America to see," said Mr. Grimes.

A Sleeping Giant

"Have you the slightest conception of the enormous power that lies in the hands of agriculture that it does not even attempt to use? There is an enormous power lying sound asleep, and through sensible and powerful methods of merchandizing and advertising that great sleeping power can be awakened. Organization can accomplish almost anything it goes after, anything that is reasonable, that is proper, that is right. It is wonderful to see an organization built up of men who know what they are going after. There are sensible, practical, scientific ways of doing things if we will study them out and put them into practice."

"This thing called credit trouble can be diagnosed as the principal disease of the world today," declared J. N. Moylan, credit manager of the American Steel and Wire Company, Chicago. "A sale is never complete until the money for that sale is deposited by the seller. There is no glory in putting a volume of business on the books and waiting for the money to come back. There is no business wisdom having to do with credits, that can be swallowed in capsules. There is only one way you can control the credit problem and keep yourself out of trouble. Do business for cash as nearly as possible especially in handling consumption articles such as petroleum products.

Troubles Within Hurt

"In every co-operative organization of any form the troubles from within are the troubles that really hurt. Frequently those who sit in places of authority are inclined to ask for special privileges on the terms of sales, etc. Directors should have no reason to expect favoritism which may lead to further violation of the company's policies and break down sound business principles."

Referring to the fundamentals of a business organization Moylan compared it to the wheels of a wagon. The right front wheel he said might represent the stock of merchandise which should turn over quickly. Merchandise which is slow in selling will pull the wheel out of line.

"The left front wheel, accounts receivable. Too many accounts receivable will make the going lopsided. The right rear wheel, the cash or working capital, is a very important part of a business. The left rear wheel, the plant investment, the tanks, trucks, etc. These must all be kept up to keep the wagon running smoothly. All four wheels should be the proper size and stay well balanced to go along over all kinds of roads in good order. We are traveling the dirt roads today and if the wheels are out of line it is almost impossible to travel."

Great Accomplishment

"Business in no line can show the accomplishments of this cooperative endeavor," said Donald Kirkpatrick of the I. A. A. Referring to the unorganized territory of the state he said: "Fill up those white spaces, improve your merchandizing methods, tie the organization together in such a way as to present a united front."

Answering the question "Who should be entitled to the rights and privileges of the local companies?" Kirkpatrick said: "The County Farm Bureaus should furnish the county supply companies with a certified list of all members in good standing prior to the declaration of any patronage refund. Failure on the part of the service company to strike from its records all Farm Bureau members who are not in good standing at the time the patronage refund is declared, might lead to legal difficulties."

Adoption of a resolution pertaining to the definition of membership in good standing as approved by the Illinois Agricultural Association at its annual meeting last winter was recommended. This resolution in part is as follows:

Who Is a Member?

In all matters relating to affiliated or subsidiary organizations connected with the Illinois Agricultural Association and County Farm Bureaus wherein the term "membership in good standing" or a term similar is used involving the right to service or distribution of savings or earnings, membership in good standing be allowed, if such

(Continued on page 18)

Grain Marketing

A PARTY of farmer elevator managers and grain producers from Livingston county on a recent tour visited elevators at Graymont, Secor, Kruger and Washington winding up their trip at the million bushel terminal elevator and offices of the Farmers National Grain Corporation at Peoria.

Directors of the Farmers Grain Co. at Fairbury, and of farmers' elevators at Ocoya, Pontiac, and Rooks Creek made the trip.

Answering questions about the service of the Illinois Grain and Farmers National, A. B. Sheeler, manager of the 500,000 bushel house at Graymont, said: "Even though our agreement says that we are not compelled to market our grain through the Farmers National only when it can give us a net or on track price equal to or more than I can get from any other source, I find that between 60 and 70 per cent of our grain goes to the national cooperative. The service from the office at Pontiac has been excellent."

George L. Potter, member of the grain marketing committee of the Livingston County Farm Bureau, made a complete report of the trip to the Bloomington Pantagraph.

He quoted Mr. Greiner of the Secor elevator to the effect that about 80 per cent of their grain went to the Farmers National Grain Corp. Mr. Potter's report of the trip follows:

Manager Smith of Kruger said, "We came into this program as one of the first. We were required to buy capital stock to the extent of $100 for each 10,000 bushels handled. For the protection of the few of us who pioneered this field, we bound ourselves together with an agreement to market all our grain through our own sales agency. We never altered from the course and for two years 100 percent of our grain has gone through the Farmers National.

"Now that the success of the venture is assured, there being over 100 elevators as members in Illinois, who have originated some twenty-five million bushels of grain to the Farmers National, we are allowed to find a better market if we can. Even though brokers continue to call us daily, I believe they offer no better market than the Farmers National and 100 percent goes to it."

Service Excellent

Mr. Esch, manager of the Washington elevator, said, "I was cautious of this proposition at first, and our board was divided. But the service is excellent and I find that approximately 90 percent of all our grain finds itself in the Farmers National hands. Here is the one great opportunity that has been offered the grain farmer to organize and gain the advantages offered of co-operative sale of his product."

The visitors were especially interested in going through the million bushel terminal elevator owned by the Farmers National and the instructive description of methods of handling by Mr. Wilke, the manager.

All Sold or Hedged

He said, "We have 985,000 bushels of grain on hand. We move in and out about 500,000 bushels a month. We have 27 different grades of wheat here at the present time. It is all sold or hedged. It is our job here to receive the grain from the country elevator, clean it, dry it, and blend or process the various grades required by the miller or processor. The profits from this business now go to the Farmers National, from there to the Illinois Grain corporation and down to the member elevators in proportion to the amount of grain they sell to the Farmers National."

A question was asked Mr. Wilke, "We understand from the opposition to this program that the Farmers National hasn't employed good grain men, that it has employed inexperienced personnel, incapable of handling such tremendous volume, and, in the picture only for what they can exploit from the farmer. What has been your experience as manager of this big terminal?"

Everything Business-like

Mr. Wilke answered: "I have been employed here since I was 13 years old and have been manager for many years. I can truthfully say that I have learned more about the grain business since the Farmers National took it over two years ago than I had learned in all my past experience. Anybody that tells you that their co-op's men don't know their stuff is crazy. They handle everything on a business-like basis and their cards are on the table all the time."

It was reported at the Farmers National office at Peoria that with some 20 commission firms on the Peoria market, the Farmers National handles from 30 to 50 percent of the daily receipts.

Same Fight Repeated

Mr. McClintock, manager of the office, said in part to the visitors: "You men, as directors of farmers elevators out in the country, have seen today that you have not gone far with the marketing of your grain. You older men have been through the fight. You know of the storms of disapproval from the grain trade that came. You know of their first refusal to handle your grain. This avalanche of propaganda against the Farmers National and co-operative marketing is no different today. But you have seen that it was all worthwhile. You have been paid with what it was worth to firmly establish the Farmers elevator.

Profits To Grower

"Now the Farmers National is the next layer on the cake. It is the extension of the farmers marketing machinery into the terminal. All the profits from commissions, terminal storage, processing, blending, etc., belong to the farmer members. The

(Continued on page 15)

THE WRONG TACTICS





Heat-Resisting With A New and Far Lower Cold Test

NOW You Can Get



PENN BOND and BLUE SEAL motor oils with the same unequaled lubricating value—the same exceptional heat-resisting qualities—with a **new and far lower cold test.** These all-weather oils will pour and pump at sub-zero temperatures . . . give instant lubrication in the coldest weather . . . eliminate the danger spot where authorities say the most damage is done.

Now is the time to order your supply of Winter Oil. Penn Bond (100% pure Pennsylvania) and Blue Seal (pure paraffin base) Winter Oils make easy Winter starting—save the battery and protect the motor from dry bearings, friction, heat and wear.

Be prepared for the first cold snap. Telephone your order to the local Farm Bureau Service Company or ask your "SERVICE" man.



ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 South Dearborn St., Chicago

The Illinois Farm Supply Company's trade mark is your guarantee of quality.



Grain Marketing

(Continued from page 13)

program is sound, it is adequately financed. Your only worry is the efficiency and integrity of its management.

"That you have with your local elevator. The whole program is set up in such a way that this problem is always in the hands of the producer who elects directors for his elevator. The elevator directors control the regional, and the various regionals elect directors for the National." Mr. McClintock explained that the grain stabilization was no longer a factor in the market, that the last held by the Red Cross would be consumed by May, 1933.

Alibi Worn Out

One of the party remarked how funny it was that the trade had contended that grain would be 25 cents higher if it wasn't for the wheat held by the farm board, and that all grains had dropped continuously in price since it was known that the board's wheat was gone. Another said, "We don't hear so much about 'government in business' since everybody knows what the government has loaned to banks, insurance companies, railroads, etc."

O. D. Brissenden, field representative of the Illinois Grain corporation, accompanied the party on the tour. He explained how every legitimate objection to membership had been met. He said that no capital is required by the member elevator, that dividends were based on patronage, that no elevator was required to market its grain through its own organization, unless it could give a net price equal to or more than the other fellow and that all questions of management are left to the local board.

Now More Volume

Mr. Brissenden said: "On this trip today we have seen the system in successful operation. We are assured by the audits of the national association that it is making substantial profits. We know from its set-up that these profits will be returned to the producers But its ultimate success will depend on volume. There is a greater hope for this movement than to return a part of the handling charge to the producer. Its great purpose is to control sufficient volume to affect the price paid for grain.

"Should a lack of patronage cause the failure of this ultimate purpose it would be another generation before there could be built another organization with the promise that Farmers National offers. The support of this movement, or the lack of it, will set a policy for the next generation to follow. Shall they have faith and carry on the co-operative movement because their forefathers paid the sacrifice necessary and through it worth enough to go on with the next big job?"

The Illinois Grain Corporation handled 1,131 cars of grain in September making a total of 6,503 cars shipped during the first nine months of the year 1932. The state regional now has 100 member elevators and grain co-operatives. Four new elevators became members during September.

During the first nine months of the year the Illinois Grain Corporation handled well over 11,000,000 bushels of grain which is in excess of the volume handled during the entire calendar year of 1931.



DAIRY Marketing

The first payment on butterfat to members of the Quality Milk Association was a net price of 22 cents per pound after all operating expenses were paid. This price is higher than the Chicago market, and returned the producers more for 100 pounds of milk than they received previously for the surplus sold to distributors at Rock Island, Davenport, Moline, and E. Moline.

Market Cabbage For Whiteside Co. Growers

The Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange during the past season found a market for approximately 85 carloads of cabbage for Whiteside county growers around Morrison, Fenton, and Oliver Siding. Most of the cabbage was shipped to southern markets such as New Orleans, Mobile, Nashville, and Memphis. Although prices obtained were very low the growers were fortunate to get a market at all since home grown supplies this year were unusually heavy at most markets.

H. W. Day, director of fruit and vegetable marketing, states that a short apple crop has resulted in higher prices than obtained last year. Apples are retailing at from 75 cents to $1.50 a bushel.

Sell Apples To Truck Men From Central Point

The Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange is assembling apples on route 10 a mile east of Jacksonville where sales are made to truck buyers from all sections. The same practice was followed last year and results from the experiment justified its continuance this year.

The Illinois apple crop is much below normal this fall and actual yields are falling under estimates made early in the season. It will be approximately a 25 per cent crop when harvested.

Milk Prices

(For September, based on 3.5% milk unless otherwise specified.)

St. Louis—Sanitary Milk Producers announces Class I basic $1.35 f.o.b. country; Class II 71c f.o.b. country; Class III 58c f.o.b. country. 5c has been deducted for check-off. Averaged weighted price to producers all milk 93c. Retail 10c.

Indianapolis — Central Indiana Dairy Association announces Class I $1.60 f.o.b. city. Class II $1.00 f.o.b. city.

St. Paul — Twin City Milk Producers Association announces Class I basic $1.24 delivered Retail 8c.

Cincinnati—The Cooperative Pure Milk Association announces weighted price per 100 pounds $1.21.

Detroit—Michigan Milk Producers Association announces Class I basic $1.60 delivered; Classes II and III 85c. Averaged weighted price to producers all milk $1.51 f.o.b. city. Retail 9c.

Cedar Rapids—Cedar Rapids Cooperative Dairy Company announces Class I basic $2.00 delivered. Averaged weighted price to producers $1.10. Retail 10c.

New York—Dairymen's League Cooperative Association Inc. announces Class I basic $1.79 delivered; Class II $1.26 and Class III $1.15. Retail 12c.

Bloomington — McLean County Milk Producers announces Class I basic $1.70 f.o.b. city. Class II delivered $1.10. Class III 84c. Averaged weighted price to producers all milk $1.13. Retail 10c.

Champaign — Champaign County Milk Producers announces Class I basic $1.83½ f.o.b. city; Class II delivered $1.15½; Class III 78½c. Averaged weighted price to producers all milk $1.34½. Retail 11c.

Chicago — Pure Milk Association announces Class I basic $1.85 f.o.b. city. Class II delivered 73c. Retail 11c.

Galesburg — Galesburg Pure Milk Association announces Class I basic 4% milk $1.85 f.o.b. city. Retail 9-10c.

Peoria — Illinois Milk Producers' Association announces Class I basic $1.65 f.o.b. city. Class II delivered 97c. Class III 69c. Averaged weighted price to producers all milk $1.19. Retail 9-10c.

Springfield—Producers Dairy Company announces Class I basic $1.40 f.o.b. country. Retail 9 1/11c.

Many a turkey grower can develop a profitable local market and a reputation for his flock by advertising in his local newspaper.

A hen that does not lay is not even a fair risk any time; and now-a-days she is a greater liability than usual.

PRODUCE MARKETING

A NEW produce marketing association was recently organized in Pope-Hardin counties for handling poultry, eggs, and cream. White county recently organized another cream marketing unit at Carmi. Interest is being manifested in county produce associations at Mt. Vernon, and Marion.

Frank Gougler announces that southern Illinois egg producers are getting along nicely in shipping eggs co-operatively to the eastern markets in carload lots. Plans are being made to service these shipments through the produce marketing units with egg cases, fillers, etc.

Further co-operation between the organized milk producers and cream shippers was discussed at a meeting of 35 to 40 representative producers from all sections of Illinois in the I. A. A. offices, Chicago, October 13.

Consideration is being given to establishing processing plants for taking care of surplus milk which milk distributors do not wish to handle. It is contemplated that if such a plan is followed butter manufacturing plants will be established in a number of the larger downstate cities where surplus milk will be separated and the cream churned into butter. Cream from co-operative produce associations also will find a market through these plants.

The fluid milk producers during the past two years in many markets have received such low prices for surplus, in some cases below butterfat value, that ways and means of establishing outlets at more favorable prices have been considered for a number of years.

Steps already have been taken toward establishing processing plants at Peoria, Bloomington, and Rock Island.

The newly organized farmers' creamery company of Bloomington, owned and controlled by the McLean County Milk Producers, recently leased a building close to the present McLean County Farm Bureau offices, according to a recent announcement. The company expects to begin making butter on or before January 1.

Since the cream station was started here in 1927 Forrest Fairchild, manager of the Milk Producers Association, is quoted by the Pantagraph as saying: "The spread in price of cream has been changed from nine to two cents, to the benefit of the producer. And under the new plan possibly two to four cents more can go to the farmer. On the 1,500,000 pounds of butterfat produced in McLean county this would amount to about $45,000 increase in returns to the producers annually."

Life Insurance Co.'s. Take 71% Farm Loans

Farm mortgage loans were smaller in both total volume and average size in 1931 as compared with the preceding year, mortgage bankers in 17 western and southern states reported recently. The ratios of loans to value of farms were higher than in preceding years.

Of a total of 3,918 loans representing more than $19,500,000 in loan contracts made during the year in these states, 67 per cent consisted of renewals, the balance, new loans.

The average ratio of loans to value of farms was 39.4 per cent on new loans last year and 61.3 per cent on loans renewed. Loans requiring renewal for the most part included farms with heaviest indebtedness.

Most of the loans were made for a term of five years. Sixty-five per cent of all loans made last year require some payment on principal annually.

Life insurance companies took 71 per cent of the total loans or less than in previous years. There was an increase in the proportion of farm mortgages bought by private investors and other local agencies.

Get a Better Deal On Mixed Shipments

Better rates on mixed shipments of livestock will become effective November 1 as a result of a ruling adopted by carriers following negotiations initiated by the I. A. A. Transportation Department.

The modified mixed livestock rule applies on shipments between points in Illinois, according to G. W. Baxter.

This rule provides that when cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, lambs, goats, or kids are shipped in mixed carloads the charge shall be based on the carload rate and actual weight of each species in the car. However, the total charge on the carload shall not be less than the carload rate and minimum weight for that class of stock contained in the car which on a straight carload basis carries the highest charge.

The modified rates do not penalize shippers who have sheep in the car, as in the past. Heretofore shippers have paid the actual weight of all stock in the car at the highest rate class. In other words if the car contained 17,000 pounds of cattle, hogs, and sheep the entire 17,000 pounds of livestock paid the sheep rate which is higher than that on cattle and hogs. This new rule will permit the shipper to apply the weight and rate for each species in the car subject to a minimum for the stock in the car which on a straight carload basis will produce the highest charge.

Livestock Marketing

A total of 164 decks of livestock were handled by the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association and its member co-operatives during September. Of these, 50 decks were sold through the state sales office at Decatur. This is the largest volume handled in any month since its organization.

Shipments from Illinois counties to producer agencies indicate a total of 11,609 cars for the six months' period ending June 30, 1932. This compares with a total of 11,946 cars for the corresponding six months of 1931.

The ninth and final calf club sale held under the auspices of the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, October 11 established a new top for the season when the Hygrade Food Products Corporation bid $12.25 per cwt. for an outstanding 900 pound Hereford. The calf was fed by 13 year old Jean Turnbull of Marshall county, Illinois.

A total of 162 calves brought an average price of $8.45. They weighed 929 pounds average. The 1,927 calves auctioned off this season sold for an average price of $8.89, average weight 905 pounds.

The National Livestock Credit Corporation announces that 551 applications for loans had been passed upon favorably by October 6, the loans granted totaling $832,000. There are ample funds available and feeders in need of financial assistance in their cattle and sheep feeding operations should write for application blanks to the nearest producer agency. Loans are made in some cases up to 100 per cent and at six per cent interest.

The Indianapolis Producers sold 913 carloads of livestock during September, an increase of 138 cars compared with the same month last year. Illinois supplied 126 carloads of this total.

Illinois counties showing an increase in livestock shipments to Indianapolis Producers during the third quarter this year compared with last are Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Cumberland, Effingham, Richland, Sangamon, White, and Williamson.

Trucking of livestock from Illinois increased from nine carloads in September, 1930 to 107 carloads in September, 1932.

The Chicago Producers showed a substantial increase in receipts of all livestock during September compared with the same month a year ago. Producers' cattle receipts increased 8.7 per cent, whereas market receipts

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Livestock Marketing

(Continued from page 16)

of salable cattle fell off 11.5 per cent. The Chicago co-op handled 12.5 per cent of the salable receipts of hogs compared with 10.9 per cent in September a year ago.

The market for fed cattle is expected to hold fairly steady during the winter, according to H. M. Conway of the National Livestock Marketing Association. This situation, he believes, makes short feeding of the lower and intermediate grades reasonably favorable for the period February to April. Supplies of hogs are expected to be lower in the late winter.

Feeder lamb prices have weakened during the past eight weeks making a favorable situation for the feeder. The greatest scarcity of fed lambs and highest prices are expected during the winter.

Eastern Livestock Men Organize At Baltimore

The Eastern Livestock Cooperative Marketing Association, with headquarters at Baltimore, Maryland, was recently admitted to membership in the National Livestock Marketing Association. L. T. Skeffington, formerly with the Illinois Agricultural Association, has been employed as manager.

The Eastern Association was organized in September, 1931, by stockmen and farmers in the States of Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Maryland, North Carolina Pennsylvania, and New York, and serves livestock producers in this territory. Its first selling agency started operations at the Union Stock Yards, Baltimore, Maryland on August 1, 1932. During August, the Eastern handled 3.652 head of livestock valued at $40,645, while during September the Association handled 5,542 head valued at $85,200.

Indiana Votes On Income Tax Amendment

The Indiana Farm Bureau Federation will sponsor income tax legislation in the coming session of the General Assembly at Indianapolis.

The Farm Bureau has recommended and urged the passage of an income tax in Indiana during past years as a replacement tax that farmers and property owners may be relieved of a part of their heavy tax burden.

An income tax amendment to the state constitution will be submitted in the general election in Indiana on November 8. If the amendment passes it will settle for all time the constitutionality of a law to tax incomes says Lewis Taylor, director of the tax and legislative department.

Life Insurance

By L. A. Williams

WHATEVER the original motive back of Country Life Insurance Company may have been, and we who had to do with it believe it was service, the fact remains that it has performed an invaluable service to the farmers of Illinois.

$274,000 has been paid out in death claims to farmers' beneficiaries since we started three and a half years ago.

More than $125,000 in dividends have been paid to living policyholders.

More than one-half million dollars of premium outlay has been saved to farmers over the past three and a half years, because of the lower first cost of Country Life under the average participating life insurance premium.

Another savings which has accrued to the benefit of policyholders through careful management in the handling of funds is the holding and preserving securely, by careful investment, of $1,600,000 of Company funds, not one security of which is in default, and the accumulating of $300,000 of surplus, through earnings and savings, for policyholders.

Still another service for farmers has been the placing of more than $50,000,000 of life insurance with farmers, a great number of whom would never have carried any life insurance had it not been for the confidence they had in their own Company, and the service they received from their own leadership and their own people, Needless to say, many thousands of dollars have been paid out to beneficiaries who would have had no life insurance had it not been for the origin of Country Life.

We have paid out to Farm Bureau members who are agents of Country Life $570,000 in commissions, of which the Farm Bureaus have retained as their over-writing share nearly $60,000.

Country Life Insurance Company has made a gain every month since it has been in business. Its income today is more than a million dollars yearly. It is true that we have lapsed several million of business, but we have always gained more in new business than we have lapsed.

This Company has been built during the three and a half years of depression. Its record of accomplishments is unequaled anywhere in the annals of life insurance history. The fact that farmers have built this Company and operated it for their own benefit during the hardest financial years known to the country is proof of their ability to operate their own business in practically any line of marketing or group purchase, or through group action to build a defense against unjust legislation, and for fair taxation.

In fact, Country Life Insurance Company stands as a monument to the ability of farmers to act in groups for their own welfare.

Achievement Day Jubilee will be December 10, culminating in a radio broadcast that evening from 8:30 until 9:00, over WLS, at which time the accomplishments of the various counties, will be broadcast, also the names of the Country Life Queens. About seventy counties will hold beauty contests. Other counties will hold entertainments of other kinds.

$38,000,000 Loaned Livestock Growers

The National Feeder and Finance Corporation, co-operative credit agency affiliated with the National Live Stock Marketing Association with headquarters at Chicago, has loaned to livestock growers during the past two years more than $38,000,000.

The six regional credit corporations loaning money to livestock growers are located at Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Oklahoma City, and Fort Worth. These regional credit corporations now have a total loan capacity of approximately $40,000,000 On September 1 only about $10,000,000 of loans were outstanding. There is still $30,000,000 available for loans.

Illinois livestock growers can get full information about loans by writing the National Feeder and Finance Corporation, Builders Building, 228 No. LaSalle St., Chicago.

The average taxes in dollars per acre in 1913 and 1930, and the 1930 indexes based upon 1913 as 100 per cent, are reported as follows: Ohio, $0.53 in 1913, $1.36 in 1930, index 258 per cent; Indiana $0.59 in 1913, $1.41 in 1930, index 237 per cent; Illinois $0.49 in 1913, $1.16 in 1930, index 235 per cent; Michigan $0.54 in 1913, $1.34 in 1930, index 247 per cent; Wisconsin $0.47 in 1913, $1.07 in 1930, index 226 per cent; Minnesota $0.29 in 1913, $0.83 in 1930, index 291 per cent; Iowa $0.56 in 1913, $1.24 in 1930, index 222 per cent; Missouri $0.14 in 1913, $0.45 in 1930, index 311 per cent.

Editor,
I. A. A. RECORD

The September issue of the RECORD is one of the best of the year. I read it from cover to cover.—Geo. F. Tullock, Winnebago County, Ill.

Farm Supply Meeting, Bloomington

(Continued from page 12)

membership is free from default on any day during the 60 days next preceding the last day of the calendar month prior to such demand for service or declaration of distribution of savings or earnings.

Secretary George E. Metzger of the I. A. A. congratulated the company on its splendid showing and discussed briefly the $20,000,000 bond issue coming up for vote on November 8.

President Fred Herndon of the Illinois Farm Supply Co. gave an interesting address in which he recounted some of the problems of the local companies. He pleaded for uniform merchandizing methods and trade practices by the 52 companies over the state. He said that competition among the companies is unthinkable, yet it does exist.

Congratulating the managers and truck salesmen for their excellent work in supporting the Farm Bureau membership drive preceding the 4th of July celebration he said: "The records show you secured 700 new members. You hold an important position in our Farm Bureau program. Your truck salesmen contact Farm Bureau members and non-Farm Bureau members every day. It is your duty to acquire and disseminate proper information concerning the Farm Bureau and your local company."

Excellent Statement

The condensed financial statement distributed to delegates shows that total dividends to member companies had increased from $1,372.08 in 1927 to $86,511.76 in 1932. Of this latter amount patronage dividends to common stockholders amounted to $80,-090.43. Assets of the company at the close of the fiscal year were $248,-690.30 and liabilities including the $86,511.76 dividends payable were only $92,412.78.

Mr. Fred E. Ringham, manager of the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association read the financial report and discussed briefly accounting problems of the local companies.

Only one change was made in the board of directors. H. A. Keele of Macoupin county replaced Sam Sorrells of Montgomery county. Other directors are F. E. Herndon, Geo. F. Tullock, E. E. Stevenson, Grant Broster, J. M. Eyman, Frank J. Flynn, H. R. Neal, T. J. Penman.

The number of hogs in Germany, Denmark, and Holland was 10 per cent less for June this year than last year. Reduced supplies resulted in higher hog prices in July than in June in both the United States and Europe.



Chairman Stone On Farming The Farmer

In one of his numerous blasts against the Farm Board and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Arthur W. Cutten, Chicago grain speculator, is reported to have called on voters everywhere to defeat members of Congress who supported the Agricultural Marketing Act. In a recent public address Chairman Stone of the Federal Farm Board without mentioning any names referred to Cutten's articles published in Chicago newspapers, says the Farmers National Grain Corp.

"I think one of the most enlightening newspaper articles I have seen in many days appeared in Chicago several weeks ago," said Chairman Stone. "It was written by one of your largest and most influential grain traders in which he made the statement that he had never seen a better job of the farmer being farmed than was done by the Farm Board.

"Yet that man came here from Canada some 20 odd years ago with practically no money. I understand he has given to his brothers and his sisters an endowment fund of $1,000,-000 each and God knows how much he has left. I would like to have him tell the people of this country whether he made it growing or selling wheat. If there ever was a glaring example of how the farmer was farmed I think he gives a good demonstration."

Textile Trade Improves

Rochester, N. H., Aug. 20: Five hundred employees of the Gonic Manufacturing Company here were notified today of a 10 per cent increase effective immediately. Improved conditions in the textile trade made this increase possible.

A recent cartoon pictures an automobile wreck with the car and the driver all scrambled together at the side of the road. The engine reared an angry head from the mass of wreckage and said to what was left of the driver: "Why blame me! *You're* supposed to have brains." And there's the rub. The driver has the brains, but all too often he fails to use them.

Alfalfa needs at least six inches of growth before winter. Take the first cutting next season earlier than usual, then the last cutting will be early enough for a good growth before winter.

Farmers National Seed Market Service Explained

Three sales plans for seed marketing are now available through Farmers National Grain Corp. service, according to P. V. Kelly, manager of the Seed Division.

"At the option of the producers, seed may be offered to the Farmers National for immediate cash sale. It may be delivered for storage and later sold upon order of the owner, or it may be handled through pools by the usual pooling methods.

"Seed accepted for storage will be graded, cleaned, and stored. Against warehouse receipts for such stored seed, the co-operatives or the regional organizations may borrow for the purpose of making advance payments to the grower.

"Seed pooled by growers in accordance with usual pooling practice will be purchased by the corporation or sold for the account of the pool whenever the pool orders sale to be made. The entire marketing operations will be in the hands of Farmers National Grain Corporation, but sales policies will be determined by the separate pools."

Any producer group may avail itself of the cleaning, grading, warehousing and marketing facilities of the Farmers National if organized as a co-operative under the Capper-Volstead law and affiliated with the regional such as Illinois Grain Corp.

Extensive and permanent sales outlets will be provided by the contacts maintained with co-operative sales agencies, the Farmers National serving as a clearing house between the associations of seed producers and associations selling seed to other farmers. All the facilities of the Corporation will be available as seed distribution agencies.

Regional agricultural credit corporations with paid up capital stock of $3,-000,000 set up and financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation are authorized in the new relief bill recently signed by President Hoover. They may be set up in any Federal Land Bank district where needed. Management would rest with the R. F. C. and such credit corporations will be able to make loans for agricultural production, breeding stock, etc. to farmers.

Illinois farmers plan to reduce the fall sown wheat acreage about five per cent from that of last year. The marked slump in the Illinois wheat acreage during the past two years is chiefly due to the discouraging price situation, with the menace of fly and chinch bug damage a contributing factor.

Proper care and feed prevents a well-bred pullet from molting in the fall. Plenty of feed will not make the pullets too fat.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Annual Meeting Jan. 25-26-27

Peoria Connected With Early History of I. A. A., Many Will Recall Meetings of 1919 and 1920

WHEN the organized farmers of Illinois gather at Peoria January 25-26-27 for the eighteenth annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association and meetings of many associated companies, it will remind some of the pioneers in the movement of the historic meeting in this same city in January 1919.

It was in Peoria 14 years ago that the founders of the I. A. A. decided to make it a live membership organization with a broad program of service rather than a loose federation of County Farm Bureaus. At that memorable meeting 120 men made personal pledges of $100 each to underwrite the employment of a secretary, the establishment of an office, and the inauguration of a joint membership campaign throughout the state.

The first I. A. A. office was set up in a couple of small rooms at 1103 Edison Building, across from the Federal Building in Chicago.

At the end of the year, the organization committee reported that 40,551 members had been secured through membership campaigns in 33 counties. The following year, 1920, this figure had been more than doubled and since then the I. A. A. has been one of the largest and strongest state farm organizations in America.

The H. C. of L.

When the members met in Peoria a year later in January, 1920, to review the year's accomplishments, one of the interesting subjects discussed was the boycott of eggs, butter, and other farm products by city housewives, and the nation-wide publicity given the High Cost of Living.

"Because there is a lot of comment about the farmer being to blame for the high cost of living," the Publicity Department reported, "the I. A. A. fed two families in Chicago for a week, kept strict account of what that family ate, and what it cost them. The products were traced back to see how much the farmer got. Out of the four main necessities of life which come direct from Illinois farmers—meat, bread, milk, and potatoes—the farmer gets 42 per cent, and others get 58 per cent," said the report. "In the case of bread, the farmer gets 3.1 cents for the wheat in a 10 cent one-pound loaf which means that if he gave his wheat for nothing bread would still cost about seven cents a loaf. Carrying it out further it would mean a reduction of 75 cents per bushel for wheat to make a one-cent reduction in a loaf of bread."

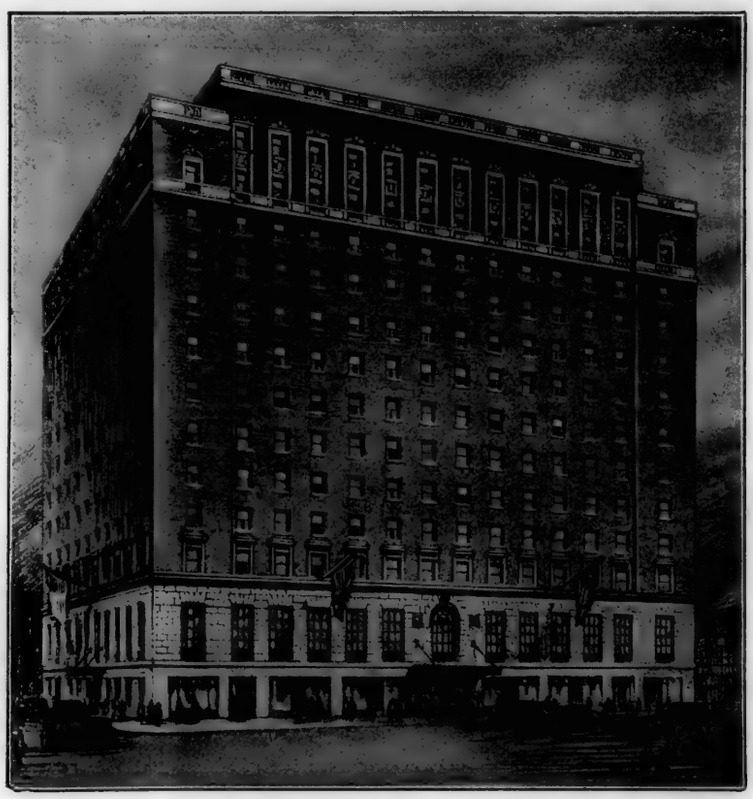
How different is the picture today? The low cost of living and the lowest price for farm products in the memory of living men will characterize the economic situation as delegates and members gather from the 102 counties of Illinois in January 1933.

In welcoming the delegates to Peoria, his home county, at the annual meeting on January 13, 1920, Zealy M. Holmes, then Association vice-president, struck one of the keynotes of the convention when he said:

"What we want and expect is that the price of farm products can be stabilized so after producing the crops we can in return receive the cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

"In the contracts our government made with other industries during the war, they allowed cost plus a certain

(Cont'd. p. 4, col. 3)



PERE MARQUETTE HOTEL, PEORIA

Headquarters I. A. A. Annual Meeting Jan. 25-26-27. The last I. A. A. Convention was held in this city in Jaunary 1927.

President Smith Serves On National Committee

U. S. Chamber of Commerce Calls Meeting To Devise Ways and Means of Rehabilitating Farm Buying Power

A committee composed of representatives of business and agricultural interests met in the office of General Robert E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, November 21 to consider ways and means of re-establishing an equitable price ratio between farm and industrial prices.

The meeting was called by H. I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, is a member of the committee representing organized farmers.

Others attending the meeting were: Burton F. Peek, vice-president, Deere & Company, Moline, Ill.; F. A. Theis, vice-president of Simonds-Shields-Lounsdale Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.; M. L. Wilson, agricultural economist, Montana State College; R. R. Rogers, Prudential Life Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.; H. A. Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines; Lyman E. Wakefield, president, First National Bank of Minneapolis; Harper Sibley, managing director, Sibley Farms, Rochester, N. Y.; A. C. Hardison, Hardison Ranch Company, Santa Paula, Cal.; N. P. Hull, president, Grange Life Insurance Company, Lansing, Mich.; Sydney Anderson, vice-president General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis; D. L. James, secretary to the new committee; E. L. Bacher, secretary, foreign commerce committee, United States Chamber of Commerce; Thomas Wickman, chairman legislative committee, Chicago Association of Commerce.

Resolution Adopted

The resolution adopted by the committee follows:

"With farm product prices at present levels, the burden of agricultural taxes, interest charges and freight rates is intolerable. Farm products today will buy only one-half their normal amount of consumer goods.

"Inasmuch as it will be a slow process to negotiate reciprocal tariff agreements and make governmental debt adjustments in such a way as immediately to increase exports to a material extent we advocate the immediate development of a plan which will establish a domestic price level for basic farm products which is far enough above the world level to re-establish an equitable price ratio between farm and industrial prices.

"We believe, therefore, that it is in the general public interest for all groups to cooperate with agriculture in formulating a plan which will restore the purchasing power of farmers."

A sub-committee was appointed to present a plan to re-establish farmers' buying power for the consideration of the committee as a whole at a further meeting to be held at an early date.

Business Leaders Aroused

The significance of this committee's activity is that business leaders are showing vital interest in the farm problem and will likely give support to an effective plan to raise farm prices for submission in the next Congress. It will be recalled that the Chamber of Commerce endorsed the Agricultural Marketing Act passed in 1929 which since has proven ineffective in maintaining farm prices on a par with the prices of industrial commodities.

If business and agriculture can get together on an effective plan there is little doubt that it can be put through the coming session of Congress. The fact that business in general is desperate and is ready to do almost anything that promises to put factory wheels in motion is one bright spot in the future outlook.



SOUTHPAW HUSKER FROM KNOX COUNTY WINS NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Carl Seiler (right) member of the Knox County Farm Bureau, not only won the state title in the contest held near Monticello in Piatt county, but husking against 16 picked men, all winners, from eight other states, won the national contest before 20,000 or more people who gathered on the Robert Peterson farm east of Galva in Henry county Nov. 10. Seiler gathered a net load of 36.91 bu. in 80 minutes.

Orville Welch, Piatt county Farm Bureau member (left) was the national champion last year and placed second in the state contest, sixth in the national contest, this year. The Henry County Farm Bureau, American Legion, and other local groups co-operated with Prairie Farmer in staging the big event.

Annual Meeting Jan. 25-26-27

(Continued from page 3)

percent of profit. The farmer stood by the government at all times. We have worked from early morn until late at night to help feed the world and so far have succeeded in doing it. Was any profit guaranteed the farmer? Would we not as farmers be better off if the government had not fixed the price of wheat? Most of the wheat at present is in the hands of speculators, and they are asking a 50 per cent raise. Do you think the price of pork should fluctuate from $1 to $2 in 24 hours? I see no real protection. Wool has gone down to the producer. Can you buy clothing any cheaper? You can answer if you will. What we need first is education as to our grave needs so that we may build the foundation of an organization that can perpetuate this great industry in which our lives and money are invested. Ever since the Pilgrim Fathers landed in America, organization of this great cause of agriculture has been needed."

Here's Real Vision

That the founders of the I. A. A. had prophetic vision and foresight in building the organization, is revealed in the report of the first Finance Committee made by Joe Fulkerson, chairman.

(Continued on page 5 col. 3)

British Farmers Get Price-Fixing Legislation

Parliament Passes Marketing Act Much More Far-Reaching Than Ours

THE British Agricultural Marketing Act passed in July last year permits the producers of any farm commodity by means of a two-thirds majority vote to place the entire marketing of all the commodity produced under the control of their own organization.

If the producers of a given commodity wish to set up an organization they must first submit their plan to the Minister of Agriculture. The plan must provide for a board to control marketing, must define its powers and provide for the election of its members by producers. If the Minister approves the plan and is satisfied that the persons submitting it are representative of the producers of the commodity, he has to submit it to Parliament where, upon its approval, it becomes law.

The Act provides wide powers. A commodity board under the terms of the Act could own and operate a meat packing plant. But before the plan can be made effective it must have a two-thirds majority vote of producers voting on it. At least half of the producers of the commodity must have taken part in the voting.

Three Types Boards

Three types of boards are contemplated under the Act, the trading board which would handle the commodity in question, a regulating board which merely issues instructions as to how the commodity is to be sold, and a third type which would have both regulatory and trading functions. A board cannot exercise any direct control over production, but it may control sales in such a manner as to impose a penalty on producers for production of excessive amounts.

The law provides for co-operative buying as well as cooperative selling. One difference between this Act and our own marketing act in the United States is that the British Act provides for compulsory co-operation of all producers when two-thirds of them approve the plan.

If there is substantial opposition to the plan objectors can obtain redress in the courts. This must be done before the Act passes Parliament. Once a plan is approved by Parliament no court action can repeal it. In England Parliament itself is the court of last appeal.

While the Act has been in force about a year only one plan has come into operation, that for controlling the marketing of hops.

The principal objections raised against the Act by certain farmers is the compulsory feature, also that without control of imports or a tariff, the Act would be ineffective in raising prices since it provides no method of dealing with foreign competition.

The plan for marketing hops applies to a commodity of which the price in England is largely dependent on the domestic supply. A tariff has proven ineffective and attempts on the part of producers to organize for limiting supplies have failed owing to the refusal of a minority to co-operate. Producers are to be paid for their hops in accordance with the principle of the seasonal pool. The hops plan was approved by Parliament early in July this year, and the producers gave it the required majority vote early in August.

The British Marketing Act received more widespread support among farmers in Scotland than in England chiefly because Scottish farmers have made more headway in co-operative marketing than have English farmers. In Scotland plans have been developed for marketing milk and raspberries.

The boards appointed under these plans may exercise both regulatory and trading functions. They may even process the commodity. Where the board does not itself market the product, it will fix the price and payment will be made by the producer to the board and not to the producer. The board after deducting its own expenses will distribute the proceeds among the producers, paying a uniform price for each grade of product.

A bounty plan subsidizing wheat farmers in the British Isles was enacted during the past summer by which wheat growers are guaranteed a price of approximately $1.30 a bushel.

This recent action by Great Britain to help its farmers is in line with similar action taken by such countries as France, Italy, Germany, etc.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION will be convened at the Pere Marquette Hotel, in Peoria, Illinois, on the 26th day of January, 1933, at 9:00 o'clock a. m., for the following purposes:

For the consideration and vote upon approval and ratification of the reports of the president, secretary and treasurer of the Association, and the acts of the board of directors and officers in furtherance of the matters therein set forth, since the last annual meeting of the members of the Association.

To approve, ratify and confirm the several purchases heretofore made by this Association of stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture or the interests of those engaged therein.

To secure consent and authorization to acquire on behalf of this Association, by purchase, certain stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture or the interests of those engaged therein.

To elect eight members to the board of directors for two-year terms.

To elect a president and vice-president.

To consider any proposed amendments of the articles of association or of the by-laws of Illinois Agricultural Association as may be properly submitted.

For the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

GEO. E. METZGER,
Secretary.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 26, 1932.

I. A. A. Annual Meeting Set For Jan. 25-26-27

(Continued from page 4, col. 3)

"Our Organization Department has done its work and done it well," said the Committee report, "but there will be times when our annual payments will come in slowly; times when money among farmers will be scarcer than it is today, then will come the test of the real strength of this Association. Is it wise to risk letting a great work fail just at the most important moment for lack of funds to carry it through? Is it just and right to ask the representatives from your district on the executive committee who are already donating their time and labor to loan their personal credit to tide this Association over a critical place?

"Many organizations own real estate and office buildings valued up in the millions. They have a permanently established credit and can borrow money at any time. I hope to see the day come in the near future when the I. A. A. may have $100,000 invested in United States government bonds which could be put up as collateral at a moment's notice.

(Continued on page 6 col. 3)



"New Plan of Cream Marketing in Illinois" will be the subject of a radio talk by Frank Gougler, director of produce marketing on station KMOX, St. Louis Monday noon, Dec. 5, 12:45 P. M.

The following Monday, Dec. 12, W. J. Niergarth, manager of the Farmers National Grain Corporation at St. Louis, will discuss co-operative grain marketing.

"What Farmers can Accomplish Through Organization" was the subject of an address prepared by Secretary Geo. E. Metzger and delivered over station KMOX, Monday, November 21, by A. D. Lynch, manager Sanitary Milk Producers, St. Louis.

The address emphasized the fact that farmers had been forced to organize in marketing their products and in buying needed supplies cooperatively, told what had been done in Illinois. "The chain principle of doing business," he said, "has forced farmers, likewise, to adopt chain business methods."

More than a dozen listeners to Station KMOX still use crystal sets. Most of them are within 25 miles of Saint Louis, but one is in use in Oklahoma.

Visit Fruit And Vegetable Market At Benton Harbor

H. W. Day, director of fruit and vegetable marketing, visited and inspected the growers truck market at Benton Harbor, Michigan recently. He was accompanied by representatives of the State Department of Agriculture.

The purpose of the trip was to secure information about this type of market and determine the possibilities of establishing something similar for fruit and vegetable producers in southern Illinois.

The Benton Harbor market is being operated by the city for growers within a radius of approximately 50 miles. The question of establishing such a market was discussed at a recent conference of farm advisers in Mt. Vernon.

Pete Clausen, one of the early organizers of the I. A. A. and Farm Bureau who now resides in Aurora, writes that he spent three months last summer in Norway, Sweden, Germany, and Denmark. "I hadn't been 'home' for 42 years," he said. "What a change!"

Pete is contributing regularly to the Aurora Beacon News, still fighting for agriculture.

An automobile insurance policy in the I. A. A. company remains in force until it is cancelled by the company or by the policyholder, states A. E. Richardson. The responsibility is placed upon the County Farm Bureau for notifying the company if a policyholder is not a Farm Bureau member in good standing. The company will then cancel the policy at the next assessment date after receiving notice of cancellation.

Income Tax Amendment Fails In Indiana Nov. 8

The referendum on the income tax amendment to the state constitution, November 8 failed, reports the Indiana Farm Bureau. It was favored by a majority of the citizens who considered the proposal but a majority of all the citizens voting in the state did not endorse it, which is a requirement of the state constitution. Seventy-one of the 92 counties in the state gave constitutional majorities to the proposal, all usually considered as strictly rural sections.

The state farm organization was very active on the referendun having advocated income tax measures in various sessions of the legislature during recent years as a means of securing government revenue to replace or reduce levies on farm and other property.

With only Steuben county not reported and the total vote of Floyd county not in, the count shows that 1,574,520 votes were cast in the election on November 8. To carry, it was necessary that the amendment receive a total favorable vote of 787,261. The "yes" vote on the amendment totaled 695,791 failing by 91,470. The "no" vote on the proposal totaled 205,276.

Industrial centers of large cities were responsible for its defeat. Not that it received a larger "no" vote than a "yes" vote in such centers but because it was entirely ignored evidently because no urban interests were active in its behalf. The lack of interest shown in the resultant vote in Marion county, seat of Indianapolis, was sufficient to kill it. In other words, eliminating Marion county, the proposal would have been adopted by a constitutional majority of 21,930. Only 35,143 of 213,463 persons voting in Marion county voted on the amendment, of which 27,193 were favorable. Therefore 178,320 did not vote either way on it. Other counties with large urban populations which had a similar situation were Allen, Delaware, Lake, La Porte, St. Joseph, Tippecanoe and Vanderburgh.

Announce Speakers For Annual A. F. B. F. Meeting

Among the speakers scheduled for the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Dec. 5-6-7 are Admiral Richard E. Byrd, chairman, National Economy League, who will be the featured speaker at the annual banquet Tuesday evening, Dec. 6; Congressman Henry B. Steagall, Alabama; M. L. Wilson, director, Department of Agricultural Economics, Montana State College; Miss Helen Johnston, State Home Demonstration Agent, Alabama; Dr. G. F. Warren, Department of Agricultural Economics, New York State College of Agriculture; Henry I. Harriman, president, United States Chamber of Commerce; Dean J. H. Skinner, Purdue University; Ray Fife, Ohio State Supervisor of vocational education, and others.

President Edward A. O'Neal will entertain the state Farm Bureau presidents and secretaries at a dinner on Sunday evening, Dec. 4.

The meeting will be held at the Sherman Hotel as in past years. The A. F. B. F. board of directors will hold its final meeting of the year on Friday, Dec. 2, and on Saturday there will be a special meeting of voting delegates, state Farm Bureau officials, and state directors of extension service.

I. A. A. Annual Meeting Set For Jan. 25-26-27

(Continued from page 5, col. 3)

"This idea of collecting dues and tying them up may not be very popular with the members down home, but it is good business. Think it over."

Basis of Representation

As in past years the I. A. A. meeting scheduled for January 26-27 will be preceded by the annual meetings of the associated companies and organizations on Wednesday, January 25.

This year the Illinois Produce Marketing Association also will hold its annual meeting at Peoria on January 25. There will be the usual conference for insurance agents, and a conference for managers of county service companies affiliated with Illinois Farm Supply Company.

The basis of delegate representation in the coming annual meeting will be the paid-up membership on any day during November and December, 1932. Therefore counties are advised to get as many members on the eligible list as possible before the end of the year.

The annual banquet will probably be held in the armory. The Pere Marquette Hotel, as at the 1927 meeting, will be headquarters of the convention.

National Grange Master Outlines Relief Program

Expresses Friendly Interest In Domestic Allotment Plan To Lift Farm Prices

THERE are four essential steps that should be demanded of the short session of Congress, L. J. Taber, member of the National Grange, declared in his annual address before the delegates and national assembly at Winston-Salem, North Carolina on November 16.

"There should be an amendment to the Marketing Act providing machinery to deal with the surplus problem and lift prices.

"Monetary stabilization must have consideration and an honest dollar must mean more than one hundred cents. It must mean a dollar honest to debtor and creditor alike.

"Credit machinery must be set in motion to prevent foreclosures, to reduce interest charges, and where the farmer has any equity left, give him a fighting chance to hold his farm and home.

Must Cut Taxes

"Governmental costs, local, state, and national, must be reduced and tax burdens lightened on real estate." He also recommended that the organization endorse a long-time policy for rural life founded on a sound program of land utilization.

He advocated retention of the Agricultural Marketing Act but that it be amended to overcome its weaknesses and shortcomings. "When the Act is amended," he said, "it must be amended by the friends and not by the enemies of agriculture.

"The stabilization features of this Act have not been wholly successful . . . yet it is apparent that a better substitute must be found if there is to be permanent good derived from machinery of this character," said Taber. "The surplus problem is still with us. Some solution must be found for this problem, or continued disaster is ahead."

Allotment Plan

After upholding the export debenture plan which the Grange has consistently advocated, Mr. Taber said: "The Domestic Allotment Plan is now receiving considerable support from industrial and commercial leadership as well as rural groups. This method provides for the payment of the equivalent of the tariff on that portion of certain commodities domestically consumed; funds for this purpose to be raised by a tax on the processor. Overproduction would be checked by the fact that the farmer receives less for his surplus than for that used in the home market.

"It is possible that this plan can be amended and simplified in a manner where the Grange can give it support. We never have advocated any measure because of name, origin, or the nature of support behind it, but have always sought to favor any program economically defensible, lifting farm prices without burdensome or bureaucratic machinery. . . . Our organization stands ready to co-operate with every force in the nation to the end that the intolerable inequality of the export branches of agriculture shall be minimized. . . .

Amend Marketing Act

"The Marketing Act should be amended: First, to provide for a Bi-Partisan Board; second, by restoring to the Board funds spent for wheat given to charity and to China; and third, by substituting for stabilization some additional method of lifting farm prices."

Mr. Taber recommended overhauling and reorganization of the functions of government, but declared that agriculture must guard against the crippling of services necessary and helpful to industry.

Tax reduction, lower cost transportation, extension of farm to market roads, opposition to extensive diversion of gas tax license fees for other than road building purposes, tariff protection, co-ordination and improvement of the farm credit system, reduced interest charges on long-time farm loans, and constructive amendments to the present credit system without drastic changes, were other recommendations.

Retention of the gold standard, avoidance of fiat money, but "correction of the currency structure so as to stabilize the value of the dollar and its buying power in terms of commodities," were also advocated by the National Grange Master. He voiced opposition to the proposed farm march on Washington, opposed repeal of the 18th Amendment, and advocated co-operation with other farm organizations and plans to improve the condition of agriculture.

Bond Issue Goes Over With Large Majority

How more than 20 Illinois counties gave the emergency relief bond issue a 100 per cent vote or better (counting vote for state legislators as 100) will be revealed in a survey now being completed by John C. Watson, director of taxation. As we go to press some 70 counties have reported in each of which the proposal carried by an overwhelming majority.

In a number of senatorial districts where there were no contests for state legislators many voters did not mark their ballots for members of the General Assembly, but voted "YES" on the small bond issue ballot. Such action in Mercer county, for example, resulted in a vote for the bond issue of approximately 32 per cent greater than the vote for state representative.

While some of the following figures may be subject to revision they are the leading counties in voting to approve this important measure, the passage of which saved property owners from an additional levy of $25,000,000 in taxes next year: Mercer 131.8, Rock Island 110.39, Henry 107.67, Boone 106.87, Effingham 105.55, Whiteside 105.46, Pike 105.12, Henderson 104.39, Putnam 103.39, JoDaviess 102.32, Menard 102.29, Moultrie 102.21, Tazewell 102 21, Knox 101.55, DeKalb 101.54, Stark 101.23, Piatt 100.99, McDonough 100.-97, Brown 100.720, Marshall 100.12. Other counties not yet heard from also may exceed the 100 per cent mark.

A large number of counties gave the bond issue overwhelming majorities of more than 90 per cent of the total vote for state legislators. Thorough organization by precincts with committees on hand during the day to talk to voters, coupled with widespread publicity, were responsible for the wonderful showing in the downstate counties.

Pass Relief Legislation At Springfield Nov. 21

The lower house of the state legislature at Springfield on Nov. 21 (1) approved a $17,000,000 Cook county relief bond issue, (2) approved the optional county sales tax of one per cent on the retail selling price of all tangible property which can be established by a two-thirds vote of the county board and kept in force until July 1, 1933 for unemployment relief purposes, and (3) approved the issuance of bonds by down-state counties without referendum for relief purposes.

Prompt passage of these measures by the senate was regarded as assured.

The bills are calculated to permit relief agencies in Chicago and other centers of unemployment to carry on until the new General Assembly meets in January when, according to the present outlook, an effort will be made by metropolitan interests to enact a state-wide sales tax.

The I. A. A. has been represented at Springfield each week while the legislature was in session. It has opposed the principle of taxing the people of one section of the state to provide relief for the people of another section. The association believes that each community should provide for its own unemployed.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*

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Publicity.....George Thiem
Insurance Service.....V. Vaniman
Legal Counsel.....Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing.....Ray E. Miller
Office.....C. E. Johnston
Organization.....G. E. Metzger
Produce Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics.....J. C. Watson
Transportation.....L. J. Quasey

ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Country Life Insurance Co.....L. A. Williams, Mgr.
Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co.....J. H. Kelker, Mgr.
Illinois Agricultural Auditing Assn.....F. E. Ringham, Mgr.
Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co.....A. E. Richardson, Mgr.
Illinois Farm Supply Co.....L. R. Marchant, Mgr.
Illinois Grain Corp.....Chas. P. Cummings, Vice-Pres. and Sales Mgr.
Illinois Livestock Market. Ass'n...Ray Miller, Mgr.; R. W. Grieser, Sales
Illinois Produce Marketing Ass'n.....F. A. Gougler, Mgr.
Soybean Marketing Ass'n.....W. H. Coultas, Mgr.

An Expression From The Taxpayers

THE overwhelming approval given the emergency relief bond issue to reduce property taxes was not only a tribute to the effectiveness of the campaign to carry it; it was a tribute as well to the intelligence of the voters, and proof that they are aroused and determined to cut down the tax burden on farms, homes, and other property.

The greatest progress in tax reduction during the past two years has been made in local taxing districts where government is nearer and most responsive to the will of the people. Tax cuts ranging from 20 to 40 per cent in downstate counties over the two year period have been numerous. Let the state and federal governments take their cue from these expressions of the taxpayers.

Breaking The Jam

AVERAGE prices received by farmers for their products on Oct. 15 stood at an index of 56 using the 1910-1914 five year average as 100.

This means that farmers now are exchanging their crops at prices nearly 50 per cent below the pre-war average whereas non-agricultural prices, wages, transportation costs, taxes, etc. vary from 100 up to more than 200 per cent of the 1910-14 average.

Thus it requires from two to four times as many bushels of grain, fruits, and vegetables, and pounds of livestock, milk, and butterfat to buy railroad transportation, fertilizers, farm implements, fuel, automobiles, pay taxes, interest, and debts, as it did before the war.

This unfair exchange value which places the farmer at a great disadvantage in any trade is the primary reason the country is in a jam. And the reason the jam has continued for three years is because of the resistance offered by creditors, industry, organized labor, the railroads, and government to the same percentage of deflation as that suffered by agriculture.

One or both of two things can happen to loosen the jam. Either farm prices will be raised so as to re-establish the exchange ratio of the pre-war period, or else the deflation in industrial prices, wages, taxes, interest, and other costs, now underway, will continue to the level of agriculture.

There is ample evidence to discount the possibility of relief through printing more money. That will probably do no good. There is plenty of money in the big banks, as much or more than ever, but for the moment it lies idle. The banks will not loan it out except when secured by gilt edged collateral, and then for only short periods. And most of our daring enterprisers of a few years ago who were venturing into all sorts of new fields are now twiddling their thumbs, holding on to the money they salvaged from the crash.

Deflation in agriculture apparently is at or near the end but non-agricultural prices, wages, taxes and other costs must yield additional ground unless farm prices are raised. That much is certain. When the equilibrium is reached and trading picks up, prices will rise and the debt situation will look less serious.

Why the Depression Continues

A Critical Analysis of Present Economic Ills With Suggestions For Their Cure

By GEORGE ROBERTS, National City Bank

Here is an analysis of the present economic situation by an orthodox economist, offered without comment to our readers because it represents the views of one large school of thought on the depression and its cure.

Inequalities in prices of services and commodities are responsible for our hard times and until these are adjusted so as to give everyone a fair trade, unemployment will continue indefinitely says Mr. Roberts. "The drop in prices of what farmers and raw material producers sell warns of the necessity of reducing the prices of what they buy if recent improvement is to be turned into lasting recovery."

High wages, high taxes, high transportation costs, high costs of finished commodities, the continued high cost of living are all key logs in the jam blocking recovery. Resistance to deflation by the better organized groups in our society together with the disturbing influences of foreign money values and international trade are having their influence in slowing up the return of a normal prosperity.—Editor.

THIS depression began three years ago, and by now there should be general recognition of the fact that serious derangements exist in the economic system.

By this time the natural economic forces would have accomplished a substantial recovery, if their influence had had free play. Something in the nature of a log jam exists in the business stream, and it is of great importance to locate the key logs in the jam. There is reason for believing that the railroad situation is one of them.

Furthermore, the high cost of living, notwithstanding the low prices upon food and raw materials, together with the state of unemployment and low aggregate earnings of the whole body of wage workers, notwithstanding high nominal wages, afford a key explanation to the blockade of trade.

Must Come Down

It is a fair question, whether in this crisis, the railroad orders have done all that they can afford to do to sustain the industry which gives them employment, or all that is fair and right for them to do to sustain the entire industrial organization.

Are they convinced that a reduction of 10 per cent, limited in time to a period that will expire in now three months, is the utmost concession they can make from a wage increase of approximately 157 per cent (accomplished in a few years under the influence of war and inflation), as their share in a general readjustment of wages and prices which had yielded to them more than a 10 per cent increase in the purchasing power of their wages before their concession was granted?

Are they certain that even from the standpoint of their own interests alone they could afford to see the railroads ruined, with resulting effects upon the country's financial structure and all business, rather than make any further concession? Or do they count upon action by the United States Government, in their behalf, to assume railroad losses and liabilities, along with all its other undertakings for the support of business and employment and the relief of distressed people?

If this expectation is the basis of their policy, it is not unreasonable to ask if they have considered how long the public credit would stand up under such demands, in view of the present state of the revenues and present ability of the country to pay taxes or subscribe for bonds? With 40 per cent of their members unemployed the railroad brotherhoods certainly have an interest of their own in the restoration of general prosperity. . . .

When the economic system is seen to be what it is, a mutually supporting organization for exchanging services and supplying each other's wants, it should be apparent that the relations within the system are of great importance. Upon the stability of these relations depends the stability of trade, production, employment and consumption. The highest state of prosperity and well being is attained when all parts of this voluntary organization are in such balanced relations that there is full employment for all workers and the varied products and services readily pay for each other.

In a sound economy the system is regulated automatically by price movements, which tend to distribute the working population into the occupations as needed to maintain the desired equilibrium in production and prices. *If anything occurs to seriously disturb the balanced relations trade necessarily slows down and unemployment results.* This is the situation in which this country has been struggling for now nearly three years. Undoubtedly the wants of the people for goods of all kinds are as great as they ever have been and productive capacity is greater than ever before, but price relations have been in such a state of confusion that the volume of trade has fallen off between one-third and one-half.

The excess of supplies over market demands has seemed to imply a general state of overproduction, but *the true explanation is a loss of purchasing power to millions of would-be consumers.* This loss is not by reason of a shortage of the money supply or any loss of physical wealth, but is due to the fact that the different commodities and services are not being valued to each other on the same terms as they were a few years ago. If the former price relations were restored the exchanges would soon be flowing as they were then. . . .

Many Costs Rigid

Certain factors in the economic system are more rigid than others. Prices of commodities of current production coming in volume to the markets are constantly changing under the influence of supply and demand. Compensation for personal services is controlled to a considerable degree by custom and bargaining power and changes less readily. Contracts of all kinds extending over years usually are rigid.

The costs of government have a high degree of rigidity, except that they tend to increase, particularly in good times, when people are free with expenditures and not paying much attention to taxes. Moreover the expenditures of governments are chiefly for personal services and interest on borrowed money, costs which are relatively unyielding.

The people have just now waked up to the fact that taxes have become increasingly burdensome. . . .

Transportation costs are another important claim upon all business and all incomes, like the costs of government having a high degree of rigidity because the expenditures are chiefly in the form of compensation for personal services. *Transportation costs stick out like a sore thumb in comparison with the reduced prices of products transported.*

Rents have a high degree of rigidity, but dependent in part upon the

(Continued on page 12)



ACHIEV

Country Life makes N

AGAIN your company approaches the close of a trying year with new records . . . new achievements . . . one of the few companies in the United States making a net gain for 1932 in volume of insurance in force. These accomplishments stand out in the growth of the company during the past year.

1. Will close year with approximately $47,000,000 of life insurance in force.
2. All obligations to policyholders paid promptly.
3. Nearly $10,000,000 new paid-for business since Jan. 1.
4. Mortality under 25 per cent of expected.
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*Not a single investment in default in interest or principal.





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SAFETY and security have been the watchword in the development of COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Organized shortly before the beginning of the drastic deflation in stock, bond and commodity prices four years ago . . . developed during the worst depression in the history of the country, Country Life has forged steadily onward building soundly with one purpose in mind . . . to provide Farm Bureau members and their friends with secure protection at the lowest possible cost consistent with safety.

Forty-seven million dollars in estates created . . . farm homes and families protected . . . millions of dollars in premium payments safely invested . . . payment of mortgages assured . . . education for children . . . old age income provided for . . . these are the contribution COUNTRY LIFE is making to the welfare of Illinois agriculture.

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Hear COUNTRY LIFE'S Achievement Day Celebration over WLS Saturday, Dec. 10 8:30 P. M.

nsurance Company

Chicago, Ill.

Why The Depression Continues

(Continued from page 9)

contract in them. Since the war, rents have reflected the high wages which have prevailed in the building trades and building material industries. *Construction costs are one of the "key logs" in the jam.*

Debts and interest rates on long term indebtedness are an inflexible element in the situation, and a very important one. Debts always have increased importance in a period of reaction, after a boom period has induced a general increase of them. Interest rates in themselves are not inflexible, for market rates are as changeable as any economic factor, but legal contracts to pay money are not easily changed. The subject, which always involves the money question, is too complex for a full discussion here, but reference is made elsewhere to the tendency of interest rates to decline in periods of depression, and so far as the debt burden is increased by a fall of commodity prices, the effect always has been temporary.

Debts Not So Crushing

A general and rapid fall of prices always is due to derangements in the economic system which interfere with the normal flow of products into consumption. *When order is restored, as it always has been and will be again, prices recover, and the debts are found not to be so crushing as they appeared in the time of panic.*

Finally, wages constitute the principal factor in economic relations, because they are the chief item of costs in nearly every industry and therefore the chief factor in the making of prices. The greater part of the aggregate income of all the people of this country is first received as wages and salaries, and subsequently expended for commodities and services. . . .

We have seen that personal compensation in the form of wages and salaries is the principal factor in the costs of government and in the rigidity which characterizes them. There is great popular sentiment against any proposal to reduce wages, and wage rates therefore have a high degree of rigidity. On the other hand, largely because wage rates are so rigid, employment and actual wage-earnings are subject to great fluctuations, and this is one of the chief reasons why depressions sink as deep and last as long as they do.

For in a period of depression large numbers of people find their incomes unavoidably reduced, and if the things they would like to buy do not decline in price there must be a drastic reduction in the physical volume of their purchases, and unemployment results.

The present state of disorder, the worst ever known, is due primarily to the war, which forced many violent changes in industry and trade. It created an unlimited demand for man-power and caused a vast shift of labor into war industries, which was induced by bidding up wages, and of course had an influence upon all wages. Moreover, the cost of living rose rapidly, on account of the extraordinary demands of Europe for foodstuffs and other necessities, and this properly was taken into account in fixing wages.

In all the past, on account of continuing improvement in methods of production, transportation and distribution, wages have normally moved on an upward course, and it has become a habit of mind to expect them to do so. Furthermore, it has become a fixed principle of organized labor never to permit a retrograde movement. With the usual rate of wage advancement this was possible, but the rise from 1915 to 1929 was wholly abnormal, and could not be made in real wages (commodities) out of current production.

The country was not creating wealth at that rate, and the attempt to convert these money-(credit-)wages into commodities drove up the cost of living, rendering the nominal wage advance largely fictitious, in the sense that it did not carry any such increase of purchasing power. These wage rates never should have been regarded as other than emergency rates, intended to compensate for the existing depreciation in the purchasing power of money or, in other words, the rising cost of living. They were not effective in increasing real compensation at the time, and the attempt to maintain them later, when they did represent a substantial increase of real compensation (after the fall of commodities), has upset the equilibrium of all industry and forced millions of wage-workers out of employment. *Industrial costs are relatively so high that products cannot be sold.*

The labor leaders treat the situation as a conflict between employers and wage-workers and denounce the former for seeking wage reductions. This is an inadequate and mistaken view. The responsible head of an industry very properly endeavors to conform to conditions as he meets them, in order to continue doing business and affording employment for his working force. The conflict which develops when the industrial system is thrown out of balance is not primarily between employers and employes, but between different sections of the economic system, over the terms upon which their products shall be exchanged. There is no fundamental conflict of interests, for all of these groups would be best served by finding a fair basis upon which their products and services could be readily exchanged and enter into use.

Index of Hourly Earnings	Base 1914	Year 1929	July 1932
Agricultural Implements	100	235	204
Automobiles	100	239	203
Boots and Shoes	100	235	190
Chemicals	100	251	218
Electrical Mfg.	100	229	222
Hardware	100	227	204
Leather	100	240	212
Machines and Tools	100	217	203
Machinery—Heavy Equipment	100	215	185
Meat Packing	100	247	194
Printing—Book and Job	100	241	230
Rubber	100	263	248
Simple Average of these Industries	100	236.58	209.42
CLASS I RAILROADS	100	251	*231

* June Source: National Industrial Conference Board.

The preceding table gives figures showing the rise of wages upon the railroads and in twelve leading industries from 1914 to 1920 and their comparative level in the month of July, 1932. The calculation is based upon average wage rates in 1914 as 100, the figures for 1929 and 1932 representing average wages in these years in percentages of 100. Thus, wages in the agricultural implement industry in 1929 were 235 per cent of wages in 1914, or 135 per cent higher, and in 1932, 104 per cent higher.

The following table gives in cents per hour a showing of union wage scales in the principal building trades in 1913 and 1932, with the percentage of increase, as given in the Monthly Labor Review:

Occupation	Cents Per Hour Year 1913	May 15, 1932	Per Cent Change
Bricklayers	67.1	130.0	93.7
Building Laborers	29.9	96.6	223.1
Carpenters	50.1	100.9	101.4
Cement Finishers	56.5	116.1	105.5
Inside Wiremen	51.3	121.7	137.2
Painters	47.1	116.8	148.0
Plasterers	64.9	129.9	100.2
Plumbers	59.7	120.5	101.8
Stonecutters	57.3	119.6	108.7
Structural-iron workers	60.6	125.3	106.8

It will be seen that notwithstanding the wage reductions made between 1929 and July, 1932, average rates in the above-named industries, including the railroads, this year are more than 100 per cent above the 1914 level.

The primary industries, producing foodstuffs and raw materials, were very much stimulated outside of Europe during the war, to make up for the loss of supplies that had previously come from Russia and Central Europe. Since the war this new production, largely in the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina, has been maintained and with the recovery and increase of production in Russia and Central Europe, an excess of supplies has resulted, which has broken down prices. It is needless to say that these scattered producers of primary products have no way of controlling the prices of their products as the workers in the highly organized industries are able to control wages. Adjustments in production must be made, but these require time.

Farmer Hit First

The American farmer has been selling his products this year at about one-half the average prices of 1913. In contrast with this the railroad employes have been insisting that they should not be asked to accept wages less than 157 per cent above their wages in 1913. In the principal American industries, as shown above, average wage rates are now 100 per cent above the 1913 level. An exchange of services on this basis would mean that the farmer must give nearly four times as much of his products for an hour's factory or railroad wage as in 1913. . . . *With this heavy handicap upon him the farmer has had no alternative but to cut his purchases to the lowest possible point, and employment in factories and on railroads was reduced accordingly.*

Purchasing Power Down

While the loss of purchasing power began with the farmers and other producers of primary products, of course it did not end there. For as these consumers, under the pressure of necessity, reduced their purchases of the products and services of the other industries, and the latter cut down their working forces, the purchasing power of these groups also declined. The entire industrial organization slowed down.

It is urged that the remedy for the situation is to cease reducing wages and promptly restore those which have been reduced. If everybody was a wage-worker, and there was any assurance that all employers were in position to follow this advice, there might seem to be some plausibility in the proposal,

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O'Neal States Policy On Foreign Debt Situation

Opposition to any scaling down of foreign debts unless compensatory trade agreements are made by which European countries agree to buy our products, was expressed by Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation in a recent letter to Alfred P. Sloan Jr., chairman of national debt commission.

"The moratorium on the payment of European debts to us, so generously granted by the President and the congress," O'Neal wrote, "has not during the past year succeeded in stimulating this trade (between America and her debtors), and I am wondering if a permanent reduction in these debts would have any different effect from that which we have observed during the past year. If we could make a condition incident to the scaling down of these debts a provision that the nation so benefited should agree to buy certain quantities of goods from this country, then it seems to me there might be some justification for a scaling down of these debts."

But O'Neal said he felt the problem is "not only a problem of intergovernmental debts, but of all debts, public and private." He asserted that the mortgage indebtedness of American farmers is no less than the inter-allied war debts which now concern the debt committee. It was his judgment that the same factors rendering payment of government debts difficult were also making impossible the payment of the debts of farmers and other producers of wealth in America.

Farm Dollar Drops

"Of much more importance than consideration of any settlement of the foreign debt," the farm leader wrote Sloan, "must be consideration of ways and means whereby commodity values can be raised to a point where we will be enabled to pay off our farm indebtedness without being obliged to suffer foreclosure and loss of property." Farm indebtedness incurred when products brought reasonable prices must now be paid off while those products bring less than half the price they formerly commanded, he said.

O'Neal made three suggestions: devaluation of the American gold dollar to offset commodity price decline; world conference on adequate international mediums of exchange, and tariff revision to promote "freest possible interchange of commodities."

Says Deflation Is The Ultimate Remedy

Charles Benedict, writing under the title "Deflation is the Ultimate Remedy" in The Magazine of Wall Street says: "The problem of deflation is world-wide. It has everywhere wrought two evils: (1) It has indisputably made the world's burden of debt beyond the world's capacity to pay; (2) It has resulted in a great inequality of current prices, which disastrously impedes the exchange of commodities.

"There are three ways of approaching the problem. One is stubbornly to resist all price declines, another is to let prices crash to new levels and scale down and write off debts with all possible speed; the third is monetary or credit inflation or a combination of the two.

"The United States, together with England and Germany, is at present inclined toward resistance to price reductions and toward inflation in one form or another. France advocates noninterference with prices and opposes inflation. She proposes to allow wages and production costs to come down to the price level rather than attempting to bring the price level up artificially to meet costs. Her reasoning and her policy are sound.

"There has been no greater calamity in the present series of calamities than that of the artificial pegging of prices in all lines where such control was possible. Beyond a doubt this perverse rear-guard action against the inevitable has accentuated and prolonged the depression and will still further prolong it. It is mainly responsible for the fact that as the depression has advanced the spread between urban and manufactured products and rural and raw materials has become greater and greater.

"While surpluses have increased farm products have fallen 47 per cent in the past three years while urban products have gone down but 25 per cent. Only recently have our export agricultural products surrendered to world price levels—and the surrender is not yet complete. . . . We might far better have reconciled ourselves at the outset to the fact that deflation is the natural corrective to inflation—the correction of abnormal prices and maladjustments of supply and demand. . . ."



There are indications and some support for the belief that this nation is preparing at last to grapple with the farm problem more effectively and perhaps more successfully than has been the case up to now.

Until recently, our federal government over a period of 50 years, or more, has placed emphasis on agricultural production. It has been effective through reclamation projects and free land grants in expanding and pushing the production area steadily westward. It has succeeded in encouraging more efficient production in the older agricultural sections of the East and Middle-West. It has stimulated competition in agriculture.

The world war gave powerful impetus to the produce-more-food movement. "Food will win the war," we were told. Farmers plowed up virgin acres in obedience to the sudden demand and the chance for profit. Production of wheat and other crops was stepped up in response to the highest farm prices in anyone's memory. With the end of the war came deflation for agriculture and the beginning of a long series of mortgage foreclosures and losses. That story is too well known to be reviewed at length here.

About 1922 if not before, we became conscious of the surplus problem, of inequalities in the exchange value of farm commodities and non-agricultural goods. This problem has been with us ever since, only more intensified in the past three years. There are those who believe there would be no surplus problem here if everyone in this country were well fed. The facts indicate that they are wrong. True the unemployment situation with consequent low buying power in consuming centers is partly responsible for the more recent drastic decline in the prices of farm products. But agriculture was in a state of depression from surpluses when industrial unemployment was comparatively negligible and consumer buying power in the cities was at high tide.

The fact is there is too much food produced in this country for domestic consumption at any price. We have been relying on foreign markets for part of our production, ever since the war. We have been allowing foreign markets to fix the price on our entire production of such crops as wheat, corn, cotton and hogs, while buying needed supplies in a protected market. There has been a steady transfer of national wealth from agriculture to industry.

Were foreign markets open to us and foreign people financially able to buy at a price yielding us a profit, crop acreage reduction would not have to be considered. But the foreign market outlook has completely changed. Where before the war, we were shipping our farm products to Europe to pay interest on our debts, now we are a great creditor rather than a debtor nation. And we are demanding payment of debts although refusing to take our pay in the form of manufactured goods and services from abroad.

Another disturbing influence is that Europe has gone back to farming. The World War made the belliggerent nations extremely conscious of the importance of a domestic food supply. Economic agricultural nationalism has grown at a terrific rate among European countries. Practically all of these nations have set up tariffs, import quotas, milling and mixing regulations, and licensing systems which have practically shut off the normal export flow of our farm products.

Yet we in this country have gone along producing for a market which has ceased to exist. We will cut our production, however, within the next few years either voluntarily or involuntarily. In fact the point has been reached now where the actual cash outlay for production on large areas of land is greater than the value of the crops. Production this year was largely maintained by subsidy, out of borrowed or accumulated capital. When that capital is used up, great tracts of land will be allowed to lie idle until consumption catches up. Then and not until then will there be a rise in prices unless we carry out a plan of orderly acreage reduction. We can take our choice of managing production or allowing the law of the survival of the fittest to do it for us. Incidentally the more money is loaned by the government and others to continue surplus agricultural production, the greater will be the sum lost and the longer the time required for the inevitable adjustment.

If, and when, the domestic allotment plan or some modification of it is enacted into law, it will drive into the open and expose the folly of investing accumulated capital into the production of surplus commodities for a market which will not or cannot pay their cost.—E. G. T.

Why Depression Continues

(Continued from page 13)

but the census figures showing the principal occupational divisions of the gainfully employed population, which were given in this publication last month, indicate what may be expected of this policy.

In 1930, of a population of 122,775,000 there were 98,723,000 persons ten years of age or older and of these 48,830,000 in the language of the Census were "gainfully employed." Of these, 10,472,000 were employed in agriculture, of whom 6,079,000 were owners, tenants or managers, 2,733,000 were hired employes and 1,600,000 were unpaid members of the resident families. There were 9,550,000 operatives and laborers employed for hire in all the manufacturing establishments and 1,072,000 on the steam railroads, these two groups together numbering about the same as the "gainfully" employed upon farms. Forty-four per cent of the entire population lived either outside of incorporated towns and cities or in towns of less than 2,500 people, where all incomes are largely dependent upon farm prosperity.

The total number of employes engaged in operating steam railroad trains, was 456,000 and the total membership of the American Federation of Labor is less than 3,000,000. Any one can make his own estimate of how many of the members of these groups, and how many of the remaining gainfully employed, would be likely to have their incomes increased as the result of even the most effective wage-lifting movement that could be organized under present conditions. It is then to be considered that whatever might be thus added to the purchasing power of the recipients must be subtracted from the purchasing power of the whole population, including the farmers and all others whose purchasing power is already below normal, after which he may draw his own conclusions. *For there is no way of increasing the income of any section of the population except either through an increased production of wealth within itself or by a transfer of income from other sections of the population.* . . .

The conclusion appears to be inevitable that the wage-paying industries are on an artificial and uneconomic basis, suffering an enormous waste in the idleness of both labor and capital, causing living costs to be 35 per cent above the 1913 level, while wage scales which are nominally very high in comparison with those of 1913 produce a smaller aggregate of actual wage payments. The explanation is to be found in the unbalanced state of industry, which prevents the normal flow of trade.



More than 600 fluid milk producers around Rockford, members of the Mid-West Dairymen's Company, met in Rockford the night of November 18 to protest against the action of dealers cutting the price on all fluid milk to flat butterfat basis.

News of the reduction in price to producers followed announcement by the dealers that they would drop the price to the consumer from nine to six cents per quart. The dealers' action in cutting the retail price one-third was precipitated by raw milk peddlers who have established milk depots on the outskirts of Rockford where they are dipping milk out of cans as it comes from the farm for five cents per quart. Raw milk peddlers have cut into their trade to such an extent say the distributors that they were forced to take this action.

Members of the Dairymen's Association have been receiving a net average of approximately $1.13 per cwt. for milk, according to the following schedule: base milk $1.50; class 2 or surplus $1.05; class 3 (condensing) 90 cents.

Sentiment at the meeting of dairymen was unanimous for withholding milk the next morning. J. B. Countiss, director of dairy marketing for the I. A. A. who attended the session, recommended that such action be deferred until an outlet could be found for members' milk and an opportunity was afforded to confer with the dealers.

Newspaper publicity questioning that sanitary requirements were being met by the raw milk depots resulted in a tremendous increase in demand for the lower priced product. The dealers apparently decided on the drastic cut from nine to six cents only after their established business had been demoralized by low priced competition.

Members attending the indignation meeting unanimously favored the Association withholding a $10,000 payment due from the distributors for milk and using the money to establish a plant of their own either for separating milk or carrying the product direct to the consumer.

Newspaper reports quoted W. E. Sawdey, president of the Association, to the effect that producers would be ahead to separate milk on the farm, sell the cream, and feed the skim to the pigs. By so doing they would save 25 cents per cwt. including the 15 cent hauling charge, and 10 cents per cwt. for the skim.

"This is the lowest price for milk offered recently to fluid producers in this state," said Countiss. "But before we do anything drastic let's first consult with the dealers, develop a plan, and find out where we're going. If we withhold our milk the dealers will get plenty anyway. There is plenty of condensery milk in this section."

W. H. Lee, the new manager of the Mid-West Dairymen's Company, stated that under the new price farmers would be getting only 29 per cent of each dollar paid by the consumer, whereas formerly the farmers received 42 per cent of the consumer's dollar.

Conferences with the mayor of Rockford and the City Health Department indicate that the producers have the friendly support of local officials.

As we go to press plans are being developed to protect the interests of the organized dairymen and get them the maximum price possible.

Livestock Exposition Is Bigger Than Ever

As we go to press B. H. Heide, manager of the International Live Stock Exposition, announced that the best specimens of 35 different breeds of live stock will fill to capacity 22 acres of exhibition barns that house the big show.

Walter Biggar, famous Scotch fat cattle judge from Dalbeattie, Scotland, is scheduled to place the steer classes. His grand champion steer selection in 1929 sold for the world record price of $8.25 a pound in the fat cattle auction.

The utility corn show at the International Hay and Grain Exposition will find many Illinois entries. Smooth type corn will compete with the rough corn in the grand championship contest. Farmers of nearly every state in the Union and in the Province of Canada are exhibiting wheat and other grains.

The 4-H Club show promises to be a feature of the exposition as in past years. More than 1,000 farm boys and girls from nearly every state in the Union will be in Chicago the week closing Dec. 3.

Choose Illinois Delegates A. F. B. F. Meeting Chicago

Earl C. Smith, A. R. Wright, and Geo. F. Tullock were chosen as voting delegates to represent the Illinois Agricultural Association and its members at the annual A. F. B. F. meeting, Chicago, Dec. 5-6-7. The entire board of directors will attend the convention.

The December meeting of the I. A. A. board will be held the same week on Friday, Dec. 9.



Mrs. Minnie Staffeldt owns a farm with fields situated on both sides of the railroad right-of-way just south of Eola in DuPage county. The railroad company maintains a farm crossing between the two fields. She stated that the approaches were too steep to haul grain across registering her complaint with the Farm Bureau on July 20. Since she expected to move grain within the next 10 days prompt action was requested in repairing the crossing, and in extending tile under a fourth track, newly built, so as to take care of the water being dammed up in the field by the right-of-way.

The I. A. A. wrote the company on July 22 and on July 31 the work of reconstructing the crossing was under way and drainage provided under the tracks.

H. S. Wright, farm adviser of DuPage county wrote: "Mrs. Staffeldt is very thankful for the service rendered on these claims. I wish also to thank you for the speed with which you had these matters taken care of."

Farm Supply Sales Meetings Well Attended

An excellent attendance of county service company managers, oil truck salesmen, and county directors was reported at the four district conferences sponsored by the Illinois Farm Supply Company at Mattoon, East St. Louis, Peoria, and Aurora, November 16-17-18 respectively.

Attendance at each meeting ranged from 90 up to 200 or more. Manager L. R. Marchant reported that this series of meetings was the most enthusiastic and best attended of any yet held.

Among the speakers were Mr. Marchant; C. W. Ward, supervisor of sales for the state company; Henry Sagemiller, of the W. H. Barber Company who discussed the new process of refining to secure lower cold test oils; L. A. Williams, Country Life Insurance Co. who discussed salesmanship; T. A. Faust who talked about the value of cod liver oil in the diet of young animals; P. C. Battenfeld who told the advantages of asphalt roof coating; and Mr. Mason from the Goodrich Rubber Company who spoke on the subject "Making Timely Adjustments."

President Fred E. Herndon of Macomb presided.

Sorrells Tells Advantages of New Livestock Co-ops.

Livestock Growers Must Shoulder Responsibility For Developing More Efficient Distribution System

"IN revamping our livestock machinery in Illinois," said Sam Sorrells in a recent radio address over Station KMOX, "we have found that larger marketing units such as those serving an entire county or parts of three or four counties, can meet competition because:

"1. They can make frequent shipments.

"2. They can ship regularly.

"3. They can grade livestock at home and ship graded loads of one species.

"4. They can use double-deck railway equipment, and in other ways economize in the handling of livestock.

"5. They can provide full-time management by a man whose entire time is devoted to a study of the chief markets of the country and their peculiar demands.

"6. Livestock can be moved in the most direct and economical way to the particular market or outlet where it will command the highest price."

Mr. Sorrells, president of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association and I. A. A. director, discussed recent changes made in the co-operative marketing setup in this state. He appeared as I. A. A. feature speaker on the regular Monday noon farm program over the St. Louis Station on Nov. 14.

New Units Established

"Within the last year or two in Illinois, county marketing units have been established in Champaign, Vermilion, Shelby, Iroquois, McDonough, Knox, Coles, Edgar, and Macon counties," he said. "Others are in process of organization and the demand is still coming from various sections of the state for similar work. In each case these larger marketing units are serving the territory previously served by from five to 15 small shipping associations."

Speaking of the organization of the State Marketing Association Mr. Sorrells pointed out that its purpose is to correlate marketing work of the district co-operatives, to assist in standardizing methods of handling, of grading, and accounting, to regulate the movement of livestock to market according to demand; to bring to each district or county unit the full benefit of the experiences of other units, and to assist each district co-operative in finding the markets or outlets for livestock which will return the highest net price to the grower.

In conclusion, said the speaker, the livestock farmer is recognizing as never before his responsibility in building an efficient distribution system to get the livestock to the processor and on to the consumer at the lowest reasonable cost consistent with the quality of the product and service rendered. Co-operative marketing success is a long-time program and to achieve its ends and aims members must continue working together during bad as well as good years.



Livestock Marketing

The cattle market, reports the National Livestock Marketing Association, as of Nov. 15, is still greatly depressed by large receipts of top yearlings and an excess of heavy short-fed steers. This has weakened the entire market and has resulted in an extremely wide spread in cattle prices for this time of year. The outlook is favorable for some improvement by the end of the year and for substantial recovery by the late winter, coming largely from a strong feeding demand and reduced supplies of fed steers and butcher stock.

Many yearling heifers and medium grade feeder steers now look favorable for the March market. Also many of the better grades will find their best market at that time. The fall market a year from now is expected to be best for choice steer calves, best lightweight yearling steers and good and choice fleshy steers taken out next spring and early summer. The late spring and early summer appears to be the period for the cattle feeder to avoid next year. Next summer it will be well to have light to medium weight steers and have them well finished.

The hog market continues in a seasonably weak position. The supply is centered in the early marketing areas, which means relatively large supplies during the balance of the year. Storage demand on the part of packers, however, is expected to be reflected in some price improvement by the end of the year as short supplies in the late winter are generally expected. The situation is now favorable for fully finishing hogs and the holding of the lighter weights for the February or March market.

Substantial reduction in supplies of lambs is in sight for the next few months as the movement of feeding lambs into the Corn Belt has been greatly curtailed. In general, the situation is favorable for the lamb feeder, but with the western feeder taking a slightly larger proportion of the crop, the situation indicates highest prices during December, January and February, slightly the reverse of last year.

The eighth unit of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association at Paris, Edgar county, handled 31 cattle, 30 calves, 1,577 hogs, and 53 sheep during its first month of operation in October.

The State Marketing Association handled during October 227 decks of livestock from its affiliated associations.

The Indianapolis Producers report that 1,180 different truckmen are now hauling livestock regularly to this co-operative commission firm. The ten in Illinois bringing the largest number of consignments to the Producers rank as follows: Wiley Ikemire, Jasper county; Fred Q. Payne, Cumberland county; Cecil Roberts, Douglas county; Chas. E. Burkett, Edgar county; William Ramsey, Shelby county; Chas. McClain, Effingham county; L. W. York, Douglas county; Everett Toppe, Champaign county; O. L. Bradford, Douglas county; and F. E. Knight, Coles county.

Old Time Parties Beat Depression In Effingham

"Farm prices may be at a low ebb and hard times with us, but the depression is not preventing us from having a good time in Effingham county," says Farm Adviser Geo. H. Iftner.

A feature article in the Decatur Herald of November 21 quoting Iftner reports that more than 350 farm folks in Effingham county are taking an active part in planning and executing entertainment for the 11 Farm Bureau community units in that county. Most of these are young people, many just above the 4-H club age.

Community meetings are held monthly in each district. Programs are arranged and most of the talent furnished by members of the community units. All sorts of games are played. There is plenty of music by local pianists, fiddlers, and banjoists. There are folk dances, relay races, and other features to provide wholesome fun at little or no expense.

The old songs and dances, the old-time parties are the best means of bringing our folks closer together, said Iftner. Our larger meetings bring out from 500 to 1,000 people

Declares Country Life In Excellent Condition

Actuary Points Out Favorable Position of Company For Future Growth

"Country Life Insurance Company is in probably the most liquid condition of any life insurance company in the United States," L. A. Glover, consulting actuary, said in a brief talk before the monthly meeting of the board of directors November 18.

"You were very fortunate in starting the company when you did," said Glover. "You have avoided the difficulties most other companies are experiencing. Country Life Insurance Company has been built on a sound foundation and you are in a very favorable position to go ahead.

"Your business has been sold on a sound basis judging from your experience in keeping policies in force. Most of your policies are small and the premium payments are generally within the ability of the policyholders to meet them. Companies which have sold large policies based on inflated income are having difficulty in keeping such policies in force."

A. R. Wright, chairman of the Finance Committee, who, with the Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, has largely directed the purchase of securities for Country Life and other associated companies, announced that none of the securities of the life or auto insurance companies are in default in either interest or principal.

The Country Life directors declared a dividend of 10 per cent on the capital stock of the company to take care of preferred dividend requirements of the holding company due on December 19.

The board also authorized that a discount of three per cent per annum be allowed on all life insurance premiums paid in advance by policyholders.

Country Life Insurance Company is now retaining risks without reinsurance up to $10,000 exclusive of the double indemnity. As a result of this action larger risks are being scrutinized more closely than ever by a risk committee composed of the medical director, the actuary, the active manager and counsel.

Manager L. A. Williams reported to the Board of Directors that acquisition for October was $1,122,000, and that the paid-for business for the year would approximate TEN MILLION by the end of December.

He reported business coming in from every County in the State with one exception, announced agents' sales meetings at Centralia, Decatur, and DeKalb, for November 28, 29 and 30, at which final preparations for the December 10th Achievement Day Jubilee were to be given out.

Mr. Williams anticipates that Country Life will be one of the few companies in the United States to make a gain for 1932 in life insurance in force. He reported creditable persistency of business for the year and that premium income for 1932 would be nearly a million dollars.

Black Elected V. P. Anti-Thief Association

Charles S. Black, I. A. A. director from Jacksonville, was elected national vice-president of the Anti-Horse Thief Association at their recent annual meeting in Perry, Oklahoma. Mr. Black is also a member of the executive committee of the Illinois division which he served two years as president. The Illinois division held its annual meeting recently at Litchfield where President Earl C. Smith of the I. A. A. made the chief address.



CHAS. S. BLACK

Charles McDaniels of Macon county is national secretary-treasurer of the organization, and Sydney Holben of Edinburg in Christian county is state secretary.

The Anti-Horse Thief Association, recently changed to Anti-Thief Association, was organized in Clark county Missouri in 1854 by Major David McKee and his associates. It now has about 40,000 members located in Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Arkansas, New Mexico, and Colorado.

It is both a detective and protective order. If property be stolen from any member, the organization seeks to recover the property and capture the thief. Its motto is "Protect the innocent; bring the guilty to justice."

The order works hand in hand with law enforcement officials, and in many communities is so well organized that thievery has been practically abolished.

Annual dues regulated by the local lodge range from $2 to $3 a year. Full information about the organization may be had by writing the state secretary at Edinburg.

It is estimated that there will be 5,000 fewer automobile deaths this year than in 1931. A smaller number of automobiles on the road coupled with more sober living and thinking are given as reasons for this decline.

Rich-Law Service Pays 20% Dividend

350 Attend Annual Meeting of Lawrence County Farm Bureau

THE Rich-Law Service Company operating in Richland, Lawrence, Crawford and Jasper counties voted to pay a twenty percent patronage dividend on major products and a fifteen percent dividend on other products at the annual meeting of the company held at Olney Oct. 27.

The total amount set aside by the company for patronage refunds was $9,933.44 according to Leslie L. Miles, manager. This was an average refund of $13.09 to each Farm Bureau member patron. The largest patronage refund check was for $468.40. Five patrons received checks of $100 or over and 22 received checks of from $50 to $100.

This dividend was declared after a 7% dividend on Class A Preferred stock had been paid, a considerable deduction for depreciation of equipment allowed, and a substantial reserve set up.

THREE hundred and fifty persons attended the annual meeting and dinner of the Lawrence County Farm Bureau held at Lawrenceville, Thursday November 3. L. A. Williams, manager of Country Life talked to the group immediately after the noon hour. Considerably over a million dollars of Country Life policies are held in this county. Williams emphasized the need for truth as a basis of modern business with his main theme the value of group effort.

The dinner and afternoon meeting were held in the Chamber of Commerce building. The morning meeting which consisted of reports of the activities of the Bureau was held at the Court House. Members of the board of directors elected to serve for two years were H. O. Tedford, Thomas Finley, H. R. Neal, Edwin F. Schrader, Charles Saums and Harry Warner. Three members of the board, R. C. Cunningham, Benton Haines and Ralph Zehner, hold over for another year.

University of Illinois On Air Daily Over Station WILL

Members of the agricultural and home economics staff of the Illinois College of Agriculture are broadcasting daily except Sunday over the University station WILL, reports Joe Wright, director of publicity.

All of the agricultural features are broadcast during the noon-day period from 12:00 to 12:15.

WILL operates on a wave length of 890 kilocycles.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL AUDITING ASSOCIATION

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association will be held on Wednesday, the 25th day of January, 1933, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and, if approved, confirm the report of the Board of Directors of the Association for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1932; and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the Association; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, November 26, 1932.

GEO. E. METZGER,
Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU SERUM ASSOCIATION

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association will be held on Wednesday, the 25th day of January, 1933, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock a. m., at the Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and, if approved, confirm the report of the Board of Directors of the Association for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1932; and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the Association; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, November 26, 1932.

RAY E. MILLER,
Secretary.

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company will be held at the Pere Marquette Hotel at 3:00 P. M. Wednesday, January 25, 1933.

The annual reports of officers will be made and directors elected for the coming year. Policyholders are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all county Farm Bureaus to be held during the month of January, 1932, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective county Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such county Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the by-laws of the Association.

During January annual meetings will be held in Carroll, Douglas, DeKalb, Winnebago, Fulton, Franklin, Greene, Mason, Knox, Lake, McHenry, McLean, Macon, Mercer, Peoria, Sangamon, Whiteside, and Woodford counties.

Signed,
G. E. Metzger, Secretary

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company will be held on Wednesday, the 25th day of January, 1933, at the hour of 1:00 o'clock p. m., at the Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and if approved, confirm the report of the board of directors of the company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1932, and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the company; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, November 26, 1932.

GEORGE F. TULLOCK, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL HOLDING COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Illinois Agricultural Holding Company will be held on Wednesday, the 25th day of January, 1933, at the hour of 11:00 o'clock a. m., at the Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and, if approved, confirm the report of the board of directors of the company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1932, and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the company; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, November 26, 1932.

GEORGE F. TULLOCK, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU BASEBALL LEAGUE

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League will be held on Wednesday, the 25th day of January, 1933, at the hour of 9:30 a. m., at the Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Illinois, to elect officers and directors, receive, and, if approved, confirm the reports of the officers and executive committee of the League for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1932, and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the League; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, November 26, 1932.

E. G. THIEM,
Secretary.

Indiana Grain Co-ops Vote To Consolidate

Merger of the Central States Grain Association and the Indiana Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company, the two Hoosier State stockholders of Farmers National Grain Corporation, was announced Nov. 18 by C. E. Huff, president of the corporation. Boards of directors of both organizations have approved the merger, which becomes effective at once.

The consolidation brings together in one statewide marketing organization co-operatives of the two major types, the Central States association representing the so-called pooling plan and the elevator company, as its name implies, the farmers' elevator groups.

The Central States Grain Association was organized early in 1924 under the name of the Indiana Wheat Growers Association and now embraces in its membership about 13,000 grain growers in Indiana, Southern Illinois and Western Ohio, together with a number of local farmers' elevator associations.

The Indiana Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company was organized in 1929 and is made up of about twenty farmers' elevators in Northern Indiana. It is estimated that the two groups handle co-operatively approximately one-third of all grain marketed commercially in the state. Membership campaigns involving both individuals and farmers' elevators are now under way and the volume handled is steadily increasing.

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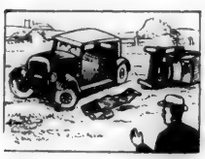
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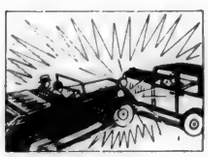
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Frank E Bellenger Adjuster

Your Company will protect you against Loss



Public Liability



Property damage



Theft



Fire

ABOVE is a duplicate of a draft drawn by our adjuster to settle a public liability claim against our insured. Suit for $10,000 was started but the case was settled out of court.

An average of 500 to 600 accidents involving Illinois Agricultural Mutual policyholders are reported each month. Approximately 1,000 checks are written every 30 days to pay losses, attorneys' fees, adjusters' fees, hospital bills, court costs, and the numerous expenses incurred in operating your company.

Safeguards Farm And Estate

Some checks are large, many are small. But every policyholder with **full coverage protection** knows that the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL keeps its word . . . . stands between him and loss . . . . protects his farm and estate against confiscation growing out of liability from automobile accidents.

How much is it worth to have such protection? Certainly far more than the cost. You can save money by insuring in your OWN COMPANY. Ask us to tell you how.

A post card to your County Farm Bureau or to the address below will bring you full information.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

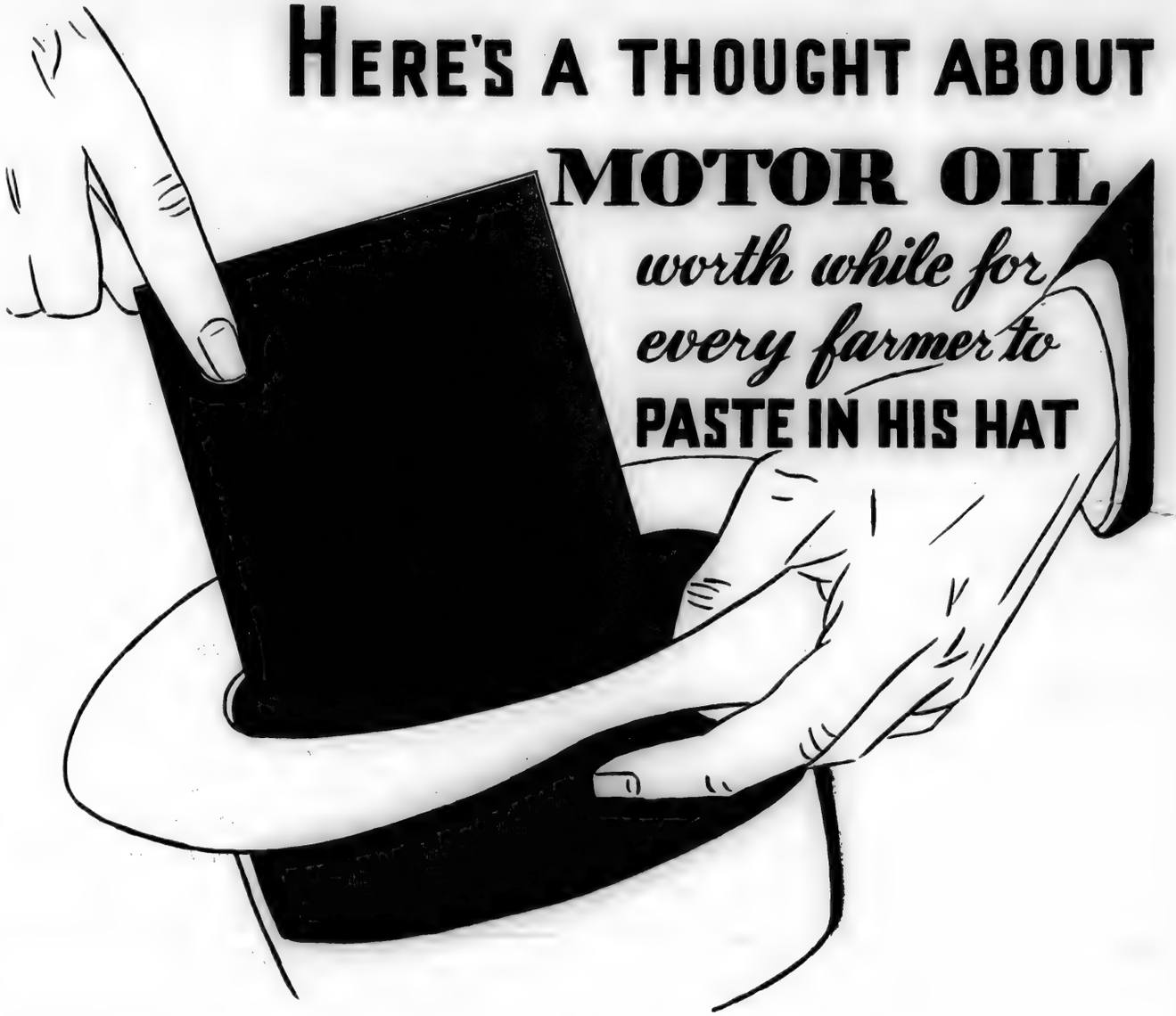
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CLAIMS PAID PROMPTLY — NEARLY A MILLION DOLLARS IN ASSETS

HERE'S A THOUGHT ABOUT MOTOR OIL

worth while for every farmer to

PASTE IN HIS HAT



EVERY farmer should be on his guard against cheap, inferior motor oils. Cheap oil has its appeal but it takes quality to satisfy.

Under the heat and friction of the modern high speed, heavy duty motor cheap oils quickly thin out and break down. They cause a host of motor troubles—scored cylinders, "frozen" pistons, smashed connecting rods, broken crank shafts, and other serious motor damage.

Illinois Farm Supply Company and its associated companies sell the best oil money can buy. You can buy Penn Bond (100% pure Pennsylvania) and Blue Seal (pure paraffin) oils with safety—the same high quality Summer and Winter, year in and year out, with a new and far lower cold test.

Save Money ORDER NOW

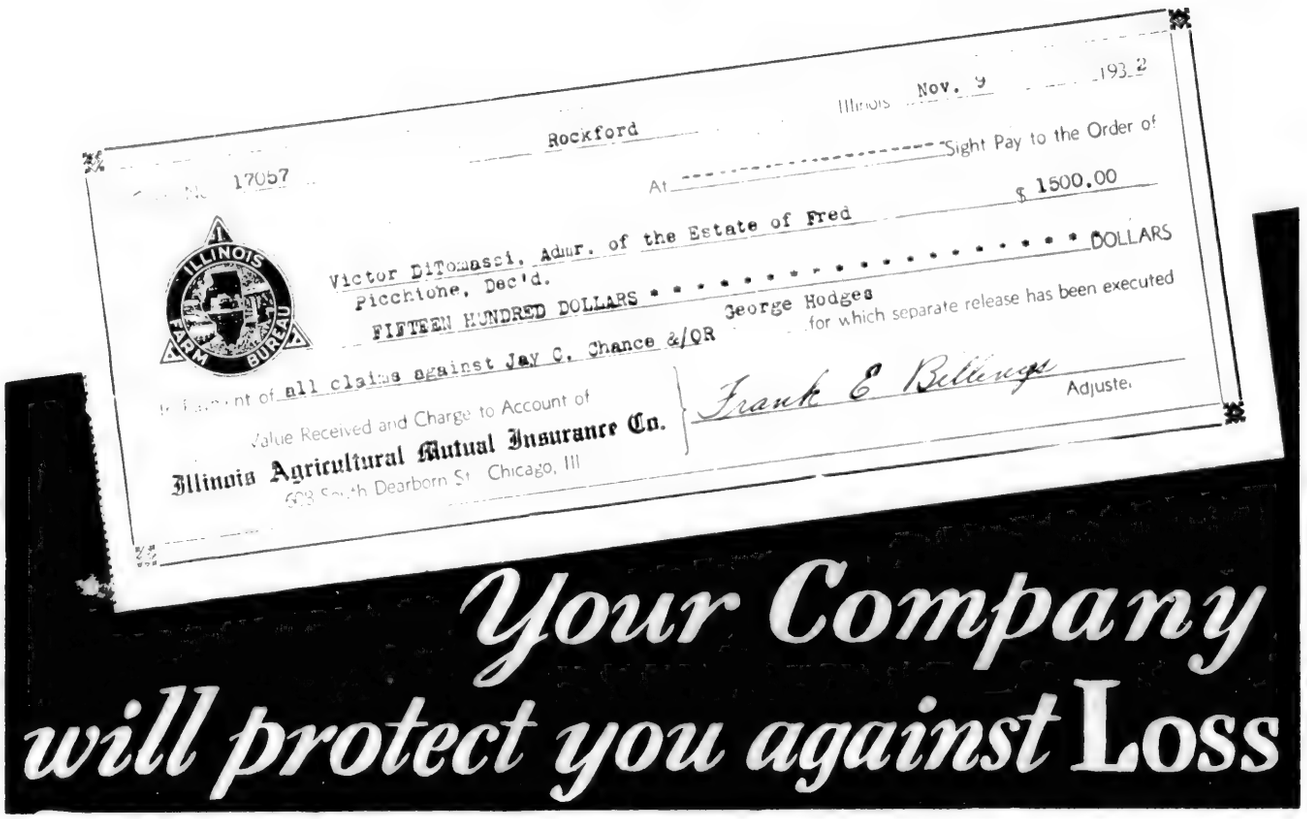
IF YOU want to save money place your order now for next season's requirements. Telephone your local Farm Bureau company or ask your SERVICE man for these special prices. Don't take chances with cheap, inferior oils; make the SERVICE sign your guide to safe lubrication.

Inquire about these oils and lubricants for every Winter use.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 South Dearborn St., Chicago

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY — PETROLEUM SERVICE PRODUCTS



Your Company will protect you against Loss



Public Liability



Property damage



Theft



Fire

BOVE is a duplicate of a draft drawn by our adjuster to settle a public liability claim against our insured. Suit for $10,000 was started but the case was settled out of court.

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

608 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago

CLAIMS PAID PROMPTLY — NEARLY A MILLION DOLLARS IN ASSETS

HERE'S A THOUGHT ABOUT MOTOR OIL

worth while for every farmer to **PASTE IN HIS HAT**



VERY farmer should be on his guard against cheap, inferior motor oils. Cheap oil has its appeal but it takes quality to satisfy.

Under the heat and friction of the modern high speed, heavy duty motor cheap oils quickly thin out and break down. They cause a host of motor troubles—scored cylinders, "frozen" pistons, smashed connecting rods, broken crank shafts, and other serious motor damage.

Illinois Farm Supply Company and its associated companies sell the best oil money can buy. You can buy Penn Bond (100% pure Pennsylvania) and Blue Seal (pure paraffin) oils with safety—the same high quality Summer and Winter, year in and year out, with a new and far lower cold test.

Save Money ORDER NOW

IF YOU want to save money place your order now for next season's requirements. Telephone your local Farm Bureau company or ask your SERVICE man for these special prices. Don't take chances with cheap, inferior oils; **make the SERVICE sign your guide to safe lubrication.**

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 South Dearborn St., Chicago

One of a series of messages to farmers who ought to belong to the Farm Bureau

FARM BUREAU

I. A. A.

SERVING MEMBERS ON MATTERS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE MAKING POSSIBLE GREAT SAVINGS.

TAXATION

LEGISLATION

TRANSPORTATION

CLAIMS-UTILITIES

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

INSURANCE AT COST

ORGANIZED BUYING

AUDITING SERVICE

ILLINOIS I.A.A. SERVICE FARM BUREAUS



"Every individual owes something to the industry from which he gets his living."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

"I DON'T need the Farm Bureau," says Mr. Brown. "I have worked hard, paid for my farm. I am independent. I know how to farm efficiently. I have all the comforts and conveniences in my home. I can get along without the county adviser's help and the services of the organization. Why should I join?"

Such argument is heard less today perhaps than in the past. Yet there still are many who have achieved relative financial independence. Have they no further obligation?

Every farmer owes something to his industry . . . . owes his best efforts to improve farm conditions . . . . to make farming a business as well as a way of living.

How better can he make this contribution than through his organization, the Farm Bureau, the Illinois Agricultural Association, which gives purpose, force, and direction to the combined constructive thought of the membership.

Not to get, but to give. Not for self, but for others, for future generations. Such is the opportunity for service to agriculture offered by this organization.

Ask your neighbor to join.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago

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Volume 11

1933

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The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Number 1 | JANUARY, 1933 | Volume 11

Get Ready For Annual Meeting

Harriman, O'Neal, Smith And Others Will Discuss Economic Problems During Three Day Session At Peoria Jan. 25-26-27

CO-OPERATION between business and agriculture to restore a fair exchange value for farm products as a means of leading the nation back to prosperity will be one of the leading questions considered at the 18th annual convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association in the Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, January 25-26-27.

Henry I. Harriman, prominent New England business man and president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, is scheduled to speak on this subject at the annual banquet of the Association Thursday evening, January 26. Mr. Harriman is a man of advanced ideas on economic questions and reflects the views of the progressive business men of the country.



Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1872 Mr. Harriman was educated at Wesleyan University and the New York Law School. His entire life has been devoted to manufacturing and public utility interests mostly in Massachusetts. In his recent addresses he has frankly stated that the greatest single factor responsible for the depression was the economic condition affecting between one-third and one-half of the nation's population directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture. Mr. Harriman also recognizes the need for constructive action in improving our money and credit system and stabilizing the value of the dollar.

Ed O'Neal Scheduled

Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will appear on the banquet program with Mr. Harriman. Mr. O'Neal is well known to Illinois farm people and will bring an interesting message direct from Washington where he, with other farm leaders, has had a prominent part in framing a legislative farm program in the current session of Congress.

Efforts are being made to secure a speaker of sound yet progressive views on the question of reorganizing the farm credit structure and refinancing farm mortgages at lower rates of interest. Prospects are considered good for securing a man high in the councils of the new national leadership. This subject will be given prominence on Friday morning, January 27.

The annual address of Earl C. Smith, president of the Association, on Thursday morning, January 26, will be of widespread interest because of the active part he has had during recent months in working out solutions of farm problems with national farm, business, and political leaders.

Mr. Smith will review not only the record of progress of the Association and its business enterprises during 1932, but also will devote considerable time to a discussion of up - to - the - minute developments at Washington in price-raising legislation, reflationary and farm credit measures.



Crank up the Flivver

Luncheon Discontinued

The usual luncheon on the last day of the convention with introduction of guests and speakers will be discontinued this year. Part of this program will be held in connection with the annual banquet.

Election of officers, and directors from the odd-numbered districts, as in past years, will probably be held on Thursday evening after the banquet and speaking program.

The sectional conferences on Thursday afternoon will not be varied since these sessions are particularly designed to give every member ample opportunity for expression on any part of the work or policies of the Association. Conferences will be held on Public Relations, Organization and Publicity, Business Service, Marketing, and the Women's Conference. District caucuses for delegates are usually held following these sessions where nominations are made for the board of directors.



Get In Resolutions Now

The Public Relations Committee of the Association met in Chicago on December 22 to consider legislative problems and measures which are expected to come before the next regular General Assembly which convenes this month. Revenue for unemployment relief, insurance laws, government economy, proposed amendments to the state constitution, and similar questions are among those which are likely to be discussed at the Public Relations Conference on Thursday afternoon January 26 at Peoria. Voting delegates will pass on the legislative policies of the Association submitted in the form of resolutions.

The Resolutions Committee composed of A. R. Wright, Varna; Harold C. Vial, Downers Grove; Charles Marshall, Belknap; Talmadge Defrees, Smithboro; W. A. Dennis, Paris;



There will be reduced rates on most railroads. Ask for them.

Charles Bates, Browning; and A. B. Schofield, Paxton, will hold its first meeting in Chicago, Saturday, January 14 when resolutions offered will be given consideration.

Members who have resolutions to offer for consideration of the board of delegates, the supreme governing body of the organization, should send them to Secretary Geo. E. Metzger at the Association offices at once.

Members of the Credentials Committee for the convention are as follows: M. G. Lambert, Ferris; C. J. Gross, Atwood; W. L. Cope, Salem; and Fred Dietz, DeSoto. The number of voting delegates eligible to representation in the annual meeting will be based on the paid-up membership in each county as stated in the by-laws.

A Busy Day

The annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League will start off the day on January 25 when the associated companies all organized by the I. A. A. will hold their annual meetings and conferences. This day promises to be busiest of all for the delegate or visitor whose interests are divided between auto insurance, fire, hail, and windstorm insurance, auditing the accounts of co-operatives and farm organizations, produce marketing, serum service, life insurance, and baseball. Meetings and sessions of companies and associations representing all these services and activities will be held that day, many of them simultaneously. In addition there will be a meeting for managers of the county service companies sponsored by Illinois Farm Supply Co.

Programs for these sessions are now being prepared but none has been definitely outlined so as to be ready for publication at this writing.

Speed Up Friday Session

Complaints of previous years that the Friday afternoon business session was allowed to drag on too late into the evening making it necessary for many delegates to stay an extra night, will be met this year by the abolition of the luncheon and the long drawn out introduction of guests. After the Friday morning session it is planned that delegates and visitors will get their lunch quickly and return to start the afternoon session promptly at one o'clock. This arrangement should make possible adjournment of the convention by four or five o'clock.

The fact that Peoria lies in the heart of one of the most populous Farm Bureau sections of Illinois indicates that attendance this year will be heavy. At least 5,000 delegates, members, and friends are expected to gather during the three-day session. Those who contemplate attending the convention are asked to make reservations at once with the Peoria County Farm Bureau, Peoria.

A Word From Our President

AS WE pause to look back over events of the past year and attempt to anticipate developments of the future, nothing stands out more impressively than the loyalty, the courage and the determination displayed by the membership of the Illinois Agricultural Association and County Farm Bureaus during the year 1932. The fact that Illinois now leads all states by a substantial margin in supporting Farm Bureau membership is a record of which we all should be proud; a record that should be a source of satisfaction and further encouragement to continue our united efforts toward correcting those evils which have all but impoverished the industry we love, and now engulf the Nation.

Agriculture has felt the full effects of deflation and depression which has crystallized in its most acute form during 1932. Failure of government for twelve years to face the farm problem fairly and squarely has resulted in forcing the farmers out of the market as buyers and this depleted buying power of nearly one-half of the population has finally resulted in the closing of a large per cent of our manufacturing industries and has paralyzed business in general. Almost single handed and alone, constructive farm organizations have for eight years anticipated such a condition, unless agriculture was recognized in such proper and just manner as would restore a balance between agricultural income and industrial prices entering into the cost of farm production. If nothing else, this general paralysis of business has resulted in focusing the attention of thinking business, industrial and political leaders on the farm problem and a rapidly growing conviction that a restoration of farm buying power is a first essential to the return of America to a normal basis.

Farmers have in the past been the backbone of America in meeting and overcoming serious dangers confronting the Nation. Their continued stamina, courage and determination, coupled with the fast increasing support of thinking business interests will again meet and overcome present difficulties. The time has arrived for directing our thoughts to facts and not fiction; for action and not debate.

To this end our efforts must be dedicated, for only through constructive thinking and united action can agriculture hope to gain its rightful position in the economic life of the Nation and can the Nation hope to recover.

Earl C. Smith

DIVIDEND NEWS

Many favorable reports have been received concerning the patronage dividends declared by local Farm Bureau service companies associated with Illinois Farm Supply Company, and other Farm Bureau organized co-operatives.

Among the companies that closed their books during the fall months, Adams Service Company, Rich-Law Service Company, Jersey County Farm Supply Company, and Marshall-Putnam Oil Company declared a refund of 20 per cent or more to Farm Bureau member patrons.

Some of the companies that have declared a patronage dividend of 15 per cent or more are: Champaign County Service Company, Ford County Service Company ($8,446.60), Fulton Service Company ($9,000), Greene County Service Company ($4,184.51), Henry-Stark Service Company ($10,966.50), Kane County Service Company, LaSalle County Farm Supply Company, Livingston Service Company, Logan-Mason Service Company ($8,500), Peoria County Service Company, St. Clair Service Company, Stephenson Service Company, Tazewell Service Company, Tri-County Oil Company ($17,550), Whiteside Service Company.

One thousand one hundred and sixty-three patronage dividend checks, totaling over $24,000, were distributed to Farm Bureau members in good standing in LaSalle County.

Champaign County Service Company has returned $24,561.71 to Farm Bureau members the past two years. Seven hundred and ten Farm Bureau members received dividend checks this year. One patron received over $250, two over $100, 41 over $50, and 102 over $25. The average refund for the past fiscal year was $16.47 per member.

Six hundred and eleven Farm Bu-

(Continued on page 16)

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Congress Works Over Farm Bill

All Major Farm Organizations Unite Behind Measure To Control Surplus And Raise Prices On Staple Farm Commodities

AGRICULTURE'S own solution for the Farm Problem was presented to the House Committee on Agriculture December 14, President Earl C. Smith reported following his return from Washington where he attended several meetings and conferences of farm organizations and co-operatives called by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The plan was outlined before the committee by Fred Lee, legislative counsel for the A. F. B. F. who also represented farm co-operatives and other general farm organizations.

The plan is the result of many months of intensive study and was unanimously approved by representatives of the major farm groups the day before. The plan is based on the following definite principles:

Here Are Principles

1. The pre-war purchasing power of farm commodities in terms of goods the farmer buys must be restored insofar as the domestic market is concerned in order to permit a fair exchange of goods between farm and factory and so make possible a general renewal of business activity.

2. Production of farm products must be reduced in line with effective demand.

3. Plans to attain these objectives must be applied to basic products which have a price determining effect on other products, and on which the tariff is not effective because of exportable surpluses.

4. Plans adopted must be self-financing and must not require the creation of any large new governmental agencies.

The farmers' plan as outlined by Mr. Lee would apply to wheat, cotton, tobacco, hogs and possibly to dairy products, and is to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

In the case of wheat, cotton and tobacco, it provides for the payment to producers of these commodities of special adjustment payments, on that portion of their production required for domestic consumption, sufficient to raise the total price to the pre-war purchasing parity. The adjustment payments will be made in two equal installments, the first thirty days after marketing, and the second six months later.

Favor Those Who Cut

Adjustment payments will be made only to those producers who shall submit satisfactory proof to the designated local agent of the Secretary of Agriculture that they have reduced their 1933 acreage by 20 per cent, and have not planted that acreage to other cash crops. Payments will be made by the treasury of the United States, the money to be recovered by an excise tax on the commodity at point of first processing.

The processing tax is to be the amount required, as estimated by the Secretary of Agriculture, to be paid in adjustment payments in order to restore the total price of that portion of the commodity used in domestic consumption to its pre-war purchasing parity. Revision of the excise tax and payments to producers in accordance with the principle is to be made by six-month periods. The excise tax will become effective at the beginning of the 1933 crop marketing season and will apply to flour stocks in the hands of processors at that time.

If, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, it is necessary, after the first year, to make individual allotments to producers and enter into individual contracts with them in order sufficiently to control production, he is empowered to do so, and to designate the percentage of acreage reduction required. Administrative expenses are limited to not more than 2½ per cent of the excise tax fund collected.

In the case of cotton, the parity period is to be 1921-29 instead of 1909-14, on account of the change in production costs caused by the boll-weevil.

Applied To Hogs

The plan is to be applied to hogs in the following manner:

Thirty days after passage of the act, the excise tax on pork products is to go into effect on a graduated basis, on the basis of 50 cents per 100 pounds of hog, live weight, for the first sixty days, $1.00 for the second sixty days, $1.50 for the third sixty days, and $2.00 thereafter, that rate to be advanced to the point necessary to restore pre-war purchasing power as rapidly as improved business and increased consumer income permits.

The production control program will go into effect thirty days after passage of the act, producers to be paid an adjustment payment from then until October 1 of $1.00 per cwt. on all hogs weighing 210 pounds or less, and in consideration of an agreement that each producer's total tonnage marketed during the year shall be 20 per cent less than during 1932.

Adjustment of hog production to effective demand is to be facilitated by the following temporary measures.

1. The Secretary of Agriculture is empowered, when and as necessary to prevent surplus pork and lard stocks from defeating the purpose of the plan, to purchase such stocks in the required amount and dispose of them in non-competitive channels, such as unemployment.

2. The close relationship between corn and hogs necessitates a reduction in corn production for 1933. This is to be accomplished by payment to corn growers who reduce their corn acreage by 15 per cent, of $4.00 per acre on the acres thus taken out of production.

Pre-War Parity Sought

This plan, in the opinion of farm leaders, will result in such adjustment of production to demand as is necessary to restore the pre-war parity between farm and industrial prices, and thus open the way to the resumption of business activity on a normal scale. Farm leaders are positive in their statements that there can be no approach to normal business conditions and employment until farm buying power is restored to normal. They point out that farm prices are now 31.6 per cent below pre-war, while goods purchased by farmers are 6 per cent above pre-war. Whenever restored employment and improved world trade raises the open market price of farm products to their pre-war parity, the plan will automatically become inoperative.

The plan is endorsed by the following farm organizations:

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION
Edward A. O'Neal, President
Charles E. Hearst, Vice-President
Earl C. Smith, Director and Chairman of Legislative Committee
George M. Putnam, Director and Member of Legislative Committee
M. S. Winder, Secretary-Treasurer.
Chester H. Gray, Legislative Representative

NATIONAL GRANGE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY
L. J. Taber, National Master
F. A. Freestone, Executive Committee.
Fred Brenckman, Legislative Representative.

FARMERS' EDUCATIONAL AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA
John Simpson, President

(Continued on page 7)

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*

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Vice-President, A. R. Wright.....Varna
Secretary, Geo. S. Metzger.....Chicago
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles.....Bloomington

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Unemployment Relief

THROUGHOUT the third special session of the General Assembly ending last April and the more recent 4th special session, the Illinois Agricultural Association opposed the enactment of any bills creating a system of additional state-wide taxes for unemployment relief.

The Association will continue to oppose the enactment of a state-wide sales tax for this purpose or of any tax which would relieve counties, townships, or other municipalities from the necessity, at least to the extent of their ability, of caring for their own.

The I. A. A. is convinced that sufficient provision has been made in statutes now in existence to take care of destitute people in most counties. In addition to general property taxes for relief, which are subject to limitations and restrictions in counties, but not in townships, counties may, until July 1, 1933, divert to unemployment relief their gasoline tax allotments not otherwise obligated.

Until January 1, 1934, any county may issue bonds without referendum by a two-thirds vote of its county board, the total of such bonds not to exceed six times such county's share of gasoline tax receipts in the preceding calendar year. Such bonds and interest thereon must be guaranteed by general property taxes, but can be and no doubt will be paid out of future gasoline tax allotments to such county.

In addition counties may enforce a retail sales tax of not more than one per cent which may be levied by a two-thirds vote of the county board to be effective to July 1, 1933.

The theory of providing relief through a state-wide tax and from a state-wide fund is wrong in principle because it places counties in competition with each other in securing their share of such funds. Such a plan is wrong because it takes away responsibility from local units of government in caring for their unemployed; it definitely leads to waste and extravagance in the administration of such funds.

This whole question, affecting as it does, the farm tax burden, will be discussed in detail at the public relations conference to be held during the coming annual meeting in Peoria. This problem and many others involving the levying and collecting of taxes reveals the need for vigilant and effective organization to protect farmers' interests at Springfield.

Growing Liberalism

THE NEW liberalism displayed by business and political leadership throughout America toward solutions of farm problems may be set down as one of the gains produced by the current hard times.

The cocksureness of their own position, and the intolerance toward organized farm effort once prevalent in financial and industrial circles has been largely supplanted by a new and commendable attitude of co-operation.

No writer is doing more to promote liberal and constructive thought on national economic and political problems than Walter Lippman of the New York Herald Tribune whose articles are syndicated and published in daily newspapers throughout the country.

Commenting on the domestic allotment plan for raising farm prices now being considered at Washington, Mr. Lippman recently wrote:—"Because of its potential abuses and actual difficulties many persons, especially in the larger cities, will be disposed to reject the scheme out of hand. This would, I think, be a serious mistake. The plight of the American farmer is so serious that an experiment, provided it is based on a reasonable principle, is justified. The basic principle of the allotment plan is reasonable; if the farmers wish to try it, I do not see how the rest of us can refuse to let them.

"For American agriculture is now producing under conditions of unrestricted individualism in a world where virtually all other production, including agriculture in almost all countries, is either protected or controlled. The American farmer should not be denied the right to set up his own collective defenses against the efforts of free competition until the time arrives when other producers accept free trade.

"The allotment plan has all he faults of protection and all the complexities of state socialism. There is no use pretending that this is not the most daring economic experiment ever seriously proposed in the United States. But what other remedy is proposed for the plight of agriculture that might be substituted for this one? Until such a remedy is brought forward, and some assurance given that it can be put into operation, an attitude of open-minded co-operation with the men who are trying to work out this plan, an attitude at once sympathetic and critical, would seem to be in order."



The year 1933 promises to be an interesting and crucial one in the life of this nation. With it we begin the fourth consecutive year of a period of deflation unprecedented in American history. Whether or not we shall continue on the downward path beset as it is with low prices, business stagnation, unemployment, bankruptcies, wage and rate cutting, scaling down of debts, and headaches will be largely determined by the incoming administration and its policies.

While controlled inflation or reflation which can be brought about by revaluing gold may not cure all our troubles overnight so easily as the cartoonist has pictured it in the accompanying illustration, that course offers more hope than the one we have been following.

It is clear now that the policy of bolstering up our financial institutions with huge government loans is only a stop gap to put off the evil day of reckoning. These loans presuppose a return to higher price levels. So did wheat and cotton stabilization. For ten years the farmer particularly has been given all kinds and varieties of credit legislation and loans to make it easier for him to go in debt. But little has been done to aid him in paying back his borrowings. Lower interest rates and higher farm prices alone will do this. So reflation to the average 1920-29 price level seems to be the solution of a difficult problem.

Such a course will result in some injustices for no law or action can be applied to fit perfectly every case. The greatest good to the greatest number should govern. Certainly the interests of the large number who have been caught in the whirlpool of toppling prices through no fault of their own outweigh those of the smaller group of creditors who have loaned money at present low levels.

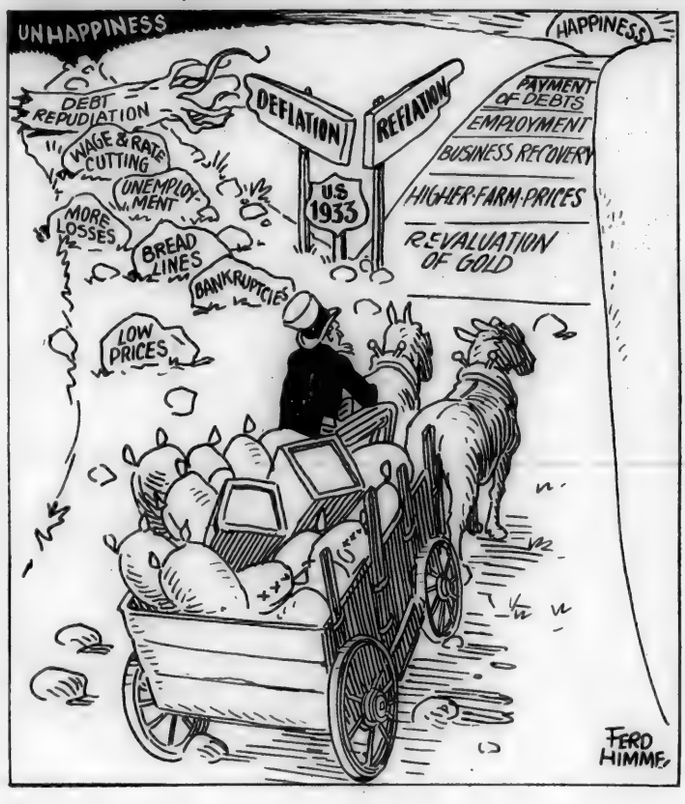
There are powerful individuals and groups whose influence will be trained on the new law-making body and administration at Washington to defeat any efforts at establishing higher price levels. These people belong largely to the creditor class. They are always at work. It is possible, not probable, that they may thwart not only reasonable inflationary measures but also present efforts at raising farm prices. What then?

Agriculture will be no worse off than it is now and the farmers' position likely will be improved. Deflation apparently has run its course in agriculture but not in freight and utility rates, taxes, farm machinery and supplies, lumber, fencing, etc., which must yield considerably more ground before they are on a fair exchange basis with farm products. American ingenuity will solve the problem eventually of producing services, machinery, and commodities at prices we can afford to pay.

This readjustment in exchange values will not solve the debt problem, however. That situation can and will be corrected by scaling down interest rates, or through moratoriums on interest and principal payments until we work back to higher price levels. The gradual climb will begin just as soon as everything is thoroughly deflated and we all are buying and selling again on a fair exchange basis. Not before. But this is the long hard road. Why should we take it when the government has the power to provide a smoother and shorter road?

—*E. G. T.*

WHICH WAY UNCLE SAM?



Congress Works Over Farm Bill

(Continued from page 5)

W. P. Lambertson, Director

FARMERS' EQUITY UNION
Leroy Melton, President

AMERICAN COTTON CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION
J. B. Blalock, President
C. O. Moser, Vice-President
N. C. Williamson, Director
C. G. Henry, Director

FARMERS' NATIONAL GRAIN CORPORATION
C. E. Huff, President
H. W. Thatcher, Washington Representative.

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION. Charles Ewing, President. Dr. O. O. Wolf, E. A. Beamer.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS' FEDERATION. John D. Miller, Fred Sexauer, Geo. Slocum, Charles W. Holman.

NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING ASS'N. Dr. O. O. Wolf.

NATIONAL FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKETING ASS'N. A. B. Leeper, C. V. Cochran.

DAIRY AND POULTRY CO-OPERATIVES, INC. Leroy Melton.

NORTHERN WISCONSIN TOBACCO POOL Emerson Ela, General Manager.

FARM PRESS. C. V. Gregory, Prairie Farmer.
E. R. Eastman, American Agriculturist. Dan Wallace, The Farmer. Dr. B. F. Kilgore, Progressive Farmer.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS
Ralph Snyder, Frederic P. Lee, Counsel.

Opposition to the application of the domestic allotment plan to hogs was expressed by leading packer representatives before the House Committee Dec. 19 and 20.

The packers asserted the proposed excise tax of two cents per pound would result in a lower quoted price to producer on live hogs "because low buying power of the public could not absorb additional cost."

The packers have issued a pamphlet attacking the plan among rural banks and corn belt farmers.



At The Livingston County Farm Bureau Jubilee In Pontiac, Dec. 10

Beauty Contests Attract Large Numbers To County Jubilees

NEARLY 50,000 people turned out for the Farm Bureau-Country Life Jubilee meetings in at least 55 counties on Saturday night, Dec. 10 when winners of local beauty contests were chosen. It is estimated that approximately 850 girls, all daughters of Farm Bureau members or Country Life policyholders, took part in the contest.

The Jubilee meetings climaxed a 10-day drive for new business by Country Life agents. More than a million and three-fourths dollars of insurance for the month was reported over the radio that night by Manager L. A. Williams in the half-hour broadcast from WLS. By Dec. 19 this total had climbed to $2,100,000.

The beauty contest winners will compete in the state contest to be held either at the Illinois State Fair next summer or at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago.

Radio Program

During the half-hour radio program talks were made by President Earl C. Smith, Manager L. A. Williams, and V. Vaniman, director of insurance service. Mr. Williams who acted as announcer, discussed the value of life insurance, told about recent progress of the company, and read telegrams and announcements.

President Smith reviewed the record of the company in which he paid tribute to the farmers of Illinois who by their wholehearted support made possible its progress and achievements.

The object of the beauty contest as explained by Mr. Vaniman is to arouse interest in the development of personality, health, culture, gracefulness, naturalness, charm, modesty, poise, etc., in the young women of rural Illinois. To be eligible girls must be between the ages of 16 and 30 and unmarried.

"Although recognizing the many opportunities for improving and increasing the social features of the I. A. A.'s program," said Mr. Smith, "the very force of conditions adversely affecting the welfare of farm people and rural interests generally, have caused the program to become somewhat overbalanced in efforts to meet and solve our economic problems.

"We have continued throughout the years, however, to actively sponsor and support 4-H club activities for both boys and girls, vocational training for older boys and young men, and in recent years have encouraged the setting apart of at least one evening each year to recognize and pay tribute to the fine young womanhood of rural Illinois.

"The first essential to grace and attractiveness is good health. Health is necessary to long life. If for no other reason, this fact would justify giving special emphasis and support to this evening program in the many counties."

County Winners

County winners of the beauty contest are as follows: Bond, Clarice Brewer; Bureau, Althea Minkler; Carroll, Alma Williamson; Cass, Alta Jokisch; Christian, Irene Emmerson; Coles, Martha June White; Cook, Alice Ettema; DeKalb, Hazel Jandt; DeWitt, Margaret Hoge; Edgar, Pauline Beatty; Edwards, Mary Ann Shepherd; Ford, Mildred Noland; Gallatin, Thelma Rodgers; Greene, Mary Strang; Henderson, Wilda McKeown; Henry, Maxine Radue; Iroquois, Edythe Baylor; Jackson, Bonnie Mae Allen; Jefferson, Catherine Simmons; Jo-Daviess, Doris Rife; Knox, Mary Catherine Davis; LaSalle, Ruth Anderson; Lake, Eleanor Van Zandt; Livingston, Lucille Hollaway; Lawrence, Martha Cunningham; McDonough, Bernice Arnold; McLean, Lucille Burnett; Madison, Marie Schafer; Marion, Gladys Jarren; Massac, Ruth Moller; Menard, Mildred Grosboll; Mercer, Elizabeth Rathbun; Montgomery, Ruby Mindrup; Morgan, Marjorie Saunders; Peoria, Dorothy Heinz; Pike, Genevieve Lewis; Richland, Erma Roby; Rock Island, Grace Bollman; St. Clair, Elsie Schaller; Stark, Mable Irene Oertley; Stephenson, Edith Bear; Tazewell, Mary Louise Wertsch; Washington, Erna Heggemeier; Wayne, Juliana Crippin; White, Lena Burger; Whiteside, Beth Clark; Williamson, Marie Wagley; Woodford, Ruth Haas.

Country Life Insurance Co. is expected to finish the year with more than $10,000,000 of new business written with total life insurance in force of more than $47,000,000 and with a net gain of at least $3,000,000 of insurance in force since last January.

On November 30 the company had a total of 28,943 policyholders who carried a little more than $46,000,000 of insurance. The average policy in the company is less than $2,000. Premium income for 1932 was close to $1,000,000, mortality under 25 per cent of expected, interest earnings on investments approximately four per cent without a single investment in default in interest or principal, and a lapse ratio of under 15 per cent.

Assets of the company as of November 1, 1932 were $1,731,458.54 or approximately 50 per cent greater than a year ago with an increase in surplus of $139,315.99 or about 75 per cent greater than that of January 1, 1932.

Missouri Supreme Court Upholds Income Tax

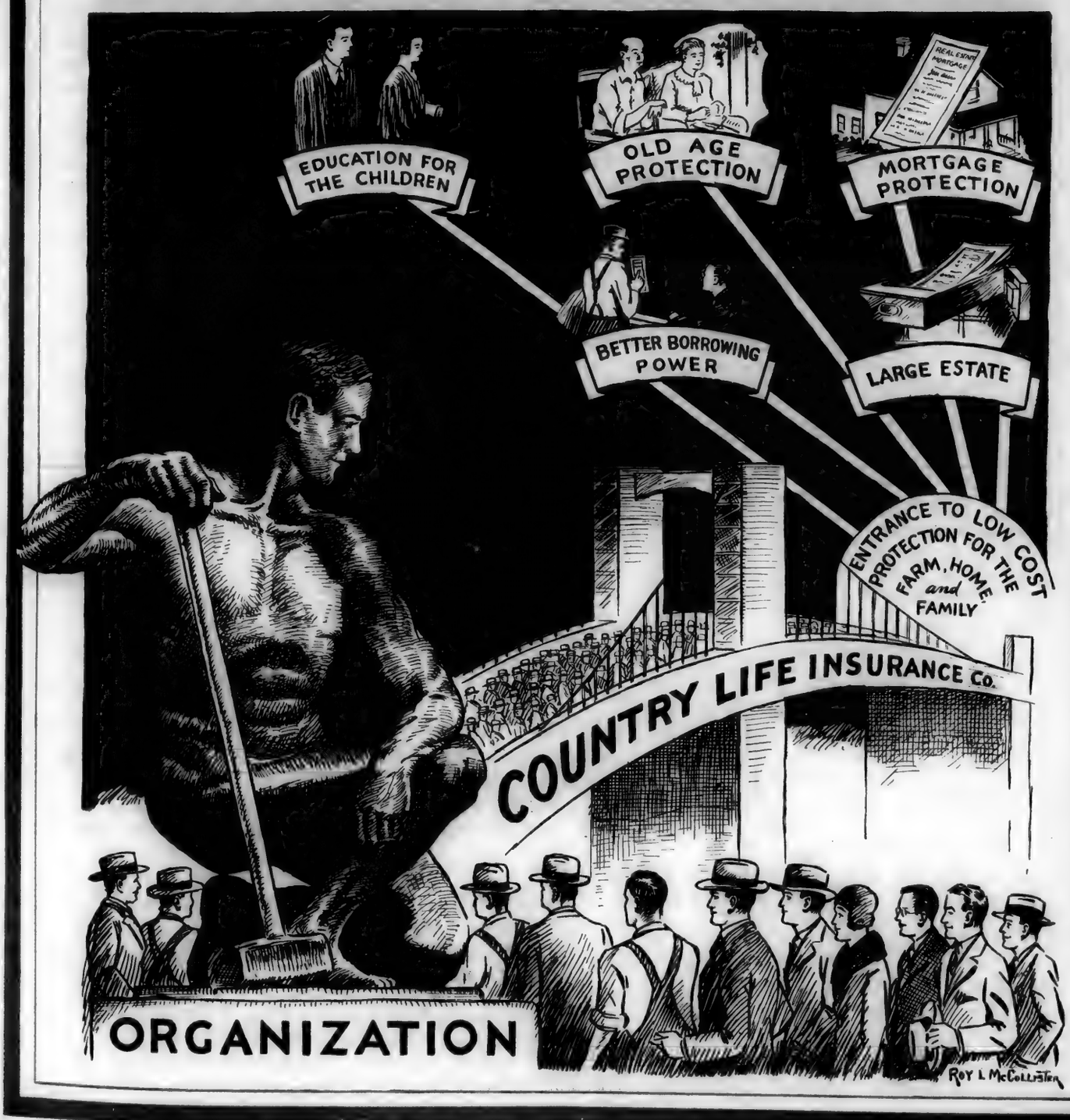
The Missouri Supreme Court recently upheld the constitutionality of a state income tax law including a 1931 amendment which substituted an increased, graduated schedule of individual tax rates varying from one to four per cent of net income, for the former flat tax rate of one per cent.

This ruling was the first by the Supreme Court on the new Missouri income tax law which became effective September 14, 1931. Missouri has a revenue clause in its state constitution very similar to that in Illinois.

Judge Ragland stated that the legislature was empowered to classify the subjects of income taxation and that a tax which was uniform upon all subjects in the same class, even though not uniform as between the different classes, did not violate the uniformity provisions of the constitution, if the classifications were reasonable.

The basic principle underlying all such classifications is the ability of the taxpayer to pay. He held the classifications provided by the amendment were not discriminatory.

Organization has built the Bridge that leads to real Protection



A Gain Every Month Sinc

47 million of insurance in force—1932 increase i
75 percent—No investments of any kind
management all go to

The record of Country Life Insurance Company is a creditable one. It demonstrates the value of united action. Low costs are possible because insurance like any other commodity can be purchased co-operatively. Sponsored by ninety-four county Farm Bureaus of the Illinois Agricultural Association and their more than sixty thousand members, Country Life Insurance Company is living proof that farm people can provide through their own efforts family security of the same high type enjoyed by those who pay stiffer rates.

You Can Help Reduce Costs

Realize what Country Life really holds out to you. Here is a company functioning as a legal reserve institution. It is on a self-supporting dividend paying basis. The initial expenses of getting under way are all behind it. Overhead—cost of running an office with forty-seven million of insurance policies in force — is already far below the usual cost per policy. The same people, same offices, same management can handle additional business at little or no increase in cost. That is why every additional new policy taken out in Country Life means the reduction of cost to present policy holders.

Larger Volume—Lower Rates

Thus not only an original low overhead in management and operating expense works in favor of policy holders in Country Life, but also the most powerful of all expense reducers — large volume. Every time you get an applicant for Country Life

Again we make new records! A better than 50% increase in percentage of lapse to amount in force, lower mortality, lower to make a gain last year. Ten million new paid business in 193 magnificent showing. Will you help us establish a still bigger

Ordinary Life Policy

Typical Rates
Per $1,000 of Insurance

Age	Quarterly Rate
20	$3.66
30	4.70
35	5.47
45	7.90

This policy has loan values, extended insurance and pays dividends at end of second year contingent upon payment of third premium. Example: Age 35 annual rate per $1,000 $20.63. Dividends at end of second year, contingent dividend amount is $2.63, leaving the net cost of a policy issued 1929 $18.00. At end of third year, contingent dividend amount is $2.83 leaving the net cost of the policy issued in 1929 $17.80 annually.

20-Pay Life Policy

Typical Rates
Per $1,000 of Insurance

Age	Quarterly Rate
20	$5.79
30	6.92
35	7.69
45	10.06

A Paid Up Policy at the end of twenty years, or policy may be surrendered at that time for its cash value, plus any and all dividend accumulations.

This policy earns a dividend payable at the end of the second year the insurance is in force, contingent upon payment of third premium.

Since Starting in Business

rease in assets 50 percent—Increase in surplus y kind in default—Benefits of economic go to policy holders.

Insurance you are helping yourself, you are making it possible for your family and yourself to enjoy standard protection in an old line legal reserve company at **still lower rates.**

Safe Insurance for Every Member of the Family

Country Life Insurance Company was organized to provide for every member of the farm family a safe insurance, low in cost. In Country Life you can insure every member of the family, babes in arms or men and women, up to the age of sixty-five. Rates for men and women are the same for the same ages. All policies start with low participating rate. At the end of the second year each policy is eligible to dividends that still further reduce cost.

Assets and Surplus Increased

The healthy growth of Country Life is evident from the record. It is a remarkable record . . . An increase every month since it started doing business. In the short time of only four years more than forty-seven million dollars of insurance has been written and is in good standing today. During 1932, an exceptionally bad year for most businesses, including insurance companies, Country Life showed a gain in assets of over 50% and a gain in surplus in excess of 75%. That is definite evidence of careful management and low administration costs. Policy holders are effecting much of this savings for themselves by continually adding to the volume of insurance in force.

% increase in assets, a 75% increase in surplus—low cost, low rtality, lower expense per thousand, one of the few companies siness in 1932. I congratulate the policyholders on such a still bigger record for 1933?

(Signed) L. A. Williams,
General Manager.

Endowment at Age 65

Typical Rates Per $1,000 of Insurance

Age	Quarterly Rate
20	$ 4.36
30	5.99
35	7.30
45	12.05

This Endowment at Age 65 Policy will provide an old age income for you if you survive and it gives protection to your dependents if you do not survive.

In other words, this policy pays the full amount of $1,000 (or multiples thereof) at age 65 or at death. Dividends are payable at the end of the second year the insurance is in force, contingent upon payment of third premium.

Term To Age 65 Policy

Typical Rates Per $1,000 of Insurance

Age	Quarterly Rate
20	$2.73
30	3.20
35	3.55
45	4.66

This policy furnishes protection for a small annual outlay of money and still gives maximum security. It is convertible to any other standard form at any time and carries full face protection to age 65 if not converted. This policy pays dividends at end of second year, contingent upon payment of third premium, provides for cash and loan values and paid up insurance.

It's Not the Size of the Dog in a Fight

There is an old saying, "It's not the size of the dog in the fight but the size of the fight in the dog," which applies here. Country Life has the fight because it has its finances in shape. When business institutions are being tested in such times of stress as those of the past three years, it is the giant strength of Country Life with its showing of no defaults and its surplus to liabilities that makes it superior to even the oldest institutions when it comes to fighting ability. In this crisis Country Life has kept in the top rank of companies with high liquid financial strength. A conservative management assures every Country Life policy holder that he need not fear for his cash nor that his beneficiary need worry about his death claim being paid. Country Life Insurance Company is organized and operated as a legal reserve life insurance company for your benefit for the protection of your family, for the security of your estate.



Country Life Offers Unexcelled Security

Country Life Insurance Company though only 4 years old holds an unequalled position of strength owing to its liquid financial condition, its large surplus as compared with liabilities and the wonderful portfolio of investments.

This Company was built to save policyholders from error in matters of insurance. We invite all Illinois farmers to Participate in our great Security, our Low Cost and our Guaranteed Rates.

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- ☐ Ordinary Life
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My Name is _____

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I. A. A. Gives Dinner To Illinois 4-H Champs

Some of Best Lessons to Be Learned on Farm, Dean Tells Club Members

Some of the best lessons are to be learned on the farm and in the farm home, Dean H. W. Mumford of the Illinois College of Agriculture told his audience of more than 200 Illinois 4-H Club members, leaders, farm advisers, I. A. A. officials, staff members and their guests who attended the annual banquet tendered the Illinois champions by the Illinois Agricultural Association and associated companies in the Great Northern Hotel December 1.

"One of the lessons every boy and girl should learn is to be prompt," said the Dean. "As a boy I worked on the stack with my father. He stacked with a fork and he always wanted the bundles where they belonged, and he wanted them on time.

"The older you get the more you will realize how much there is to learn and how little you know. You will learn that you must work for what you get. Nothing is handed to you on a silver platter. You perhaps have had more of that sort of thing this week than you will have for some time."

Dean Mumford called attention to the fact that while attendance in the University of Illinois has dropped off from 10 to 12 per cent registration in the Ag College this fall was only two less than a year ago. Jobs in other lines are scarce now, he said, and many boys are learning that there is no better place than on the farm.

Interesting talks were made by Lloyd Atwell and Alda Von Ohlen for the Club members.

President Earl C. Smith presided and introduced I. A. A. directors, members of the staff, and managers of the associated companies who cooperated in sponsoring the dinner. Each responded with a short talk.

E. I. Pilchard and Miss Mary McKee, state club leaders, and Homer J. Tice, veteran member of the Illinois Legislature and superintendent of the Illinois State Fair, assisted in awarding the medals.

C. B. Denman, livestock member of the Federal Farm Board, and managers of several Producers' Commission Associations in Illinois were guests.

The dinner, entertainment, and the program as in past years were arranged by Ray E. Miller, director of livestock marketing.

The following organizations cooperated in sponsoring the dinner: Illinois Farm Supply Company, Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, Country Life Insurance Company, Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, Illinois Grain Corporation, Soybean Marketing Association, Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association, Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association, Illinois Produce Marketing Association, and Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange.



I. A. A. WINS SILVER TROPHIES

For "Outstanding Publicity on a State Project," and for the "Best Single Issue of A State Farm Bureau Publication," these cups were awarded to the Illinois Agricultural Association during the recent A. F. B. F. convention in Chicago. The I. A. A entered two of the three publicity contests winning both in competition with eight other State Farm Bureau Federations. An exhibit and description of the publicity campaign used in putting over the state-wide Dedication Day Celebration July 4, and the September issue of the I. A. A. RECORD were submitted.

Judges were Dean H. F. Harrington of the Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University; Ralph D. McManus, publicity director, Armour & Co., and Ross Bartley, director of publicity, Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago. Nevada won the third contest for best publicity on a national project.

"Personality" Can Be Developed Says Prof.

Personality may be partly an inborn quality but much of one's personality is acquired through living, says Prof. Paul J. Kruse of New York State College of Agriculture in advising farm boys to develop "personality."

Growth of anything, he says, plant, animal, or human depends upon the condition surrounding it. Good seed may fail to make a good plant through improper cultivation; bad handling of a colt may result in a mean disposition horse; likewise a young man of promise may fail to become successful in his work and as a citizen through failure to cultivate his mind and personality. Man is in some degree master of his own destiny.

David C. Shepler of Logan county who for many years was active in soliciting memberships for the Illinois Agricultural Association recently passed away following a heart attack at his home in Lincoln. He was 64 years old.

Mr. Shepler was an active member of the Logan County Farm Bureau which he assisted in organizing many years ago.

Whiteside County Folks Help Injured Neighbor

Fifty men and 19 women with 17 wagons gathered at the home of Frank Allen near Lyndon in Whiteside county recently to help him finish picking corn when Mr. Allen lost an arm in a mechanical corn picker.

The party picked 800 bushels of corn and hauled it to the cribs.

Frank is a son of Rep. Henry C. Allen who has represented the 35th senatorial district in the state legislature for many years. Both have been active in the past in Farm Bureau work in that county.

Mr. Allen recently returned home from the Sterling hospital where for a time his condition was very grave.

I. A. A. Float Wins

Float No. 1, "The Farmer's Dinner Bell is the Liberty Bell of 1932" designed for the Illinois Agricultural Association during the statewide 4th of July demonstration was used by the Washoe County Farm Bureau at Reno, Nevada on Sept. 1 and was awarded first prize in the parade.

An organization of corn growers is being formed in Nebraska, declares a press dispatch of Dec. 18, to get farmers in the corn belt to sign up for a 20 to 25 per cent reduction in corn acreage in 1933.

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DAIRY Marketing

The Producers' Milk Company, a subsidiary of the Mid-West Dairymen's Company, Rockford, was incorporated recently with authorized capital stock of $40,000. This move was made following action of leading dealers in reducing the price from $1.50 per cwt. for base milk to a flat butterfat price. J. B. Countiss, dairy marketing director, is assisting the producers at Rockford.

The organized producers who number more than 400, immediately raised $5,000 in notes and cash at their initial meeting. Approximately 400 new membership contracts were signed providing for a check-off of five cents per cwt. and a differential to Farm Bureau members.

The plan provides for a plant and equipment to handle all members' milk. Producers volunteered to deliver their own milk from door to door with their own horse-drawn conveyances until more satisfactory equipment can be obtained.

As we go to press negotiations are underway leading to a reconsideration by the dealers of the price offered producers.

Co-op Creamery Soon To Open At Bloomington

The Farmers' Co-operative Creamery is expected to open early in January at 413 N. Center street, Bloomington.

Equipment is now being installed to handle an annual output of approximately 1,710,000 pounds of butter. The maximum capacity of the plant is reported at 5,700 pounds of butter daily.

The plant will have a maximum storage capacity of 1,800 gallons of cream and will require 800 regular patrons to keep it running. Six employees will be necessary to operate the machinery and office.

The building is located directly north of the Farm Bureau office. Butterfat from co-operative cream marketing associations in DeWitt, McLean, Woodford, and Livingston counties will be processed as well as surplus milk not otherwise sold by the McLean County Milk Producers' Ass'n. The Farm Bureaus of these counties are co-operating in getting this project under way.

Congressman Joins Rock Island Farm Bureau

Congressman-elect Chester Thompson of the 14th congressional district signed up in the Rock Island County Farm Bureau recently, reports Farm Adviser John H. Spencer.



DIRECTORS OF MID-WEST DAIRYMAN'S CO., ROCKFORD

Left to right, Front Row: Grant Westphal, Hugh Mainland, vice-pres., Wilbur Sawdey, president, Clayton Hoisington, secretary, Harry Fenton. Back Row: Maurits Nystrom, Harry Stevens, Wilkie Lee, Abel Larsen, Geo. Johns, Jr. Directors Wm. Nicholson and Harold Crandall were not present.



Livestock Marketing

New minimum weights of 10,000 pounds on straight or mixed loads of livestock from country points to Chicago on the Rock Island, Illinois Central, and C. B. & Q. railroads were recently secured by the I. A. A. Transportation Department. Previous minimum weights were 17,000 pounds.

Following this reduction the Chicago Producers announced a cut in commission charges to conform to the new freight minimums. The new schedule of charges placed on file with the Packers and Stock Yards Administration reduces the minimum charge on cattle from $17 to $10 per car. The schedule states when the car contains less than 20 head the commission charge will be nine cents per cwt. with a maximum of $17 and a minimum of $10. When a car contains less than 50 head of calves the charge shall be 35 cents a head with a minimum of $10 compared with the old charge of $17.

If the car contains less than 50 hogs the commission charge is nine cents cwt. with a minimum of $10 compared with the old rate of $15. In case of mixed livestock of single ownership the minimum was cut from $16 to $10 per car and in the case of more than one owner of unmixed stock the minimum has been reduced from $14 and $18 to $10. And on mixed cars from $17 to $10.

Orderly marketing during the next six weeks and the holding of many steers that can be profitably fed into the late winter was recommended by the Research Department of the National Live Stock Marketing Association on Dec. 14.

A general recovery of prices is expected in the late winter as a gap in supplies is expected at that time coupled with support from feeding demand and a relative scarcity of butcher stock. Recovery is expected in the hog market by late winter, although little improvement is indicated in the next four to five weeks. The trade generally expects reduced supplies for February and March. It seems advisable to continue to feed all lightweights and market only hogs that are well finished. Weight is not yet penalized. Early fall pigs will feed well for the late winter or early spring, and many late spring pigs can be steered for later marketing. The situation does not warrant any increased breeding for next spring's pig crop.

The lamb market continues to hold most of its advance and is in a rather strong position as supplies are expected to show further reduction as the fed-lamb season advances. Shortest marketings are expected in January. Supplies are not expected to be particularly excessive any time, but it will be well to go slow in taking out feeding lambs during the next 60 days. Lightweights might do well for late April or early May.

Illinois Corn To Europe

Farmers National Grain Corp. loaded 60,000 bushels of Illinois No. 2 yellow corn at New Orleans recently. The corn was bound for Liverpool and Manchester, England.

This was one of the first export shipments via barge from this state. Additional consignments are booked by Farmers National for export during the first half of January.

Bond Issue Vote, Victory for Organization

Downstate Leads Cook County In Giving Overwhelming Approval To Tax Reduction Measure

A GREAT victory for organization aided by a well-directed and effective campaign of publicity characterizes the favorable vote on the Emergency Relief Bond Issue in the election on Nov. 8. The effect of this decision by the voters will be to remove $25,000,000 of taxes from property in 1933.

Results of the smashing drive for passage of the measure led in most of the downstate communities by the County Farm Bureaus, finally have been tabulated by John C. Watson. They show that the measure received better than a 90 per cent favorable vote over the state as a whole; in the downstate counties 93.64% and in Cook county 86.70%.

The table beginning on this page contains the best information obtainable although there is still some doubt about the accuracy of the vote reported from several counties, said Mr. Watson. "It is believed that the table is substantially correct and that the counties are listed in the correct order."

What Table Discloses

The table discloses the following facts which are believed to be unmatched in the vote on any other bond issue or public policy question in the history of the State:

1. The bond issue received a constitutional majority of the highest legislative vote in every county of the State.

2. In twenty counties more votes were cast for the bond issue than for candidates for the legislature.

3. In the State as a whole, the bond issue received 90.35 per cent of the highest legislative vote. In Cook county the percentage was 86.70, and in the remainder of the State was 93.64.

Mercer County First

Mercer county gains first place with the highest percentage of its legislative vote given by any county of the State. The thirty-third senatorial district, consisting of Mercer, Henderson and Rock Island counties, secured first, second and thirteenth places respectively in the order of the counties, and first place in the order of the senatorial districts.

In districts which either voted for State senator or had more than three candidates for State representative, and hence had a real legislative contest, Henry county gained first place, Effingham county second place, and Pike county third place.

Menard Ahead Here

The highest percentage of all votes on the bond issue cast in its favor was secured by Menard county, with 98.27 per cent, followed closely by Mercer county, with 98.14 per cent, and Effingham county, with 97.78 per cent.

The campaign for approval of the bond issue removed $25,000,000 from this year's tax bill on property, more than $5,000,000 of which would have been on farm property. It was a worth while project for this purpose. However, it was much more worth while as a demonstration of what organization can do. It showed clearly that whenever properly drawn public policy questions which the Illinois Agricultural Association and other organizations can support, are submitted to the people, their approval by a constitutional majority, even against selfish opposition, can be assured by a well-planned campaign of education and organization for that purpose.

Tax Amendment Next

With the experience gained in the bond issue campaign, the Illinois Agricultural Association believes that the time is ripe for urging the long overdue modification of the State constitution in the revenue and one or two other articles.

President Earl C. Smith served as chairman of a representative State-wide committee to pass the bond issue. Much credit for the favorable vote in Chicago should go to Douglas Sutherland of the Civic Federation of Chicago who acted as secretary of the committee and to Fred Sargent, president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, who served as chairman of the bond issue committee in Cook county.

HOW COUNTIES VOTED ON THE EMERGENCY RELIEF BOND ISSUE

County	Senatorial District	Votes on Bond Issue For	Votes on Bond Issue Against	Highest Legislative Vote	Percentage of Highest Legislative Vote Cast for Bond Issue
Mercer*	33	8,673	164	6,580	131.81
Henderson*	33	3,981	160	3,556	111.95
Henry	37	21,098	641	19,594	107.68
Effingham*	42	9,241	210	8,755	105.55
Whiteside*	35	17,769	483	16,846	105.48
Pike*	36	11,887	380	11,308	105.12
Fulton*	43	18,472	1,006	17,743	104.11
JoDaviess*	12	9,472	310	9,257	102.32
Menard*	30	5,627	99	5,501	102.29
Moultrie*	24	6,178	247	6,044	102.22
Tazewell*	30	20,106	751	19,670	102.22
Kendall*	14	4,858	248	4,760	102.06
Rock Island*	33	43,728	1,578	42,945	101.82
Knox*	43	23,565	633	23,206	101.55
DeKalb*	35	15,483	494	15,247	101.55
Stark	27	4,248	132	4,196	101.24
Putnam*	16	2,405	134	2,376	101.22
Piatt*	24	6,991	220	6,922	101.00
Brown*	30	3,775	105	3,748	100.72
Marshall*	16	7,028	327	7,019	100.13
Washington	44	7,494	330	7,498	99.95
Bureau	37	18,149	589	18,162	99.93
Livingston*	16	17,341	863	17,383	99.76
Bond	47	6,377	378	6,421	99.31
Cass*	30	7,987	351	8,044	99.29
Mason*	30	7,737	296	7,835	98.75
McDonough	32	13,608	394	13,823	98.44
Montgomery	38	15,797	737	16,095	98.15
Adams*	36	28,758	1,197	29,301	98.15
Cumberland	40	5,007	311	5,108	98.02
Schuyler*	30	5,442	263	5,566	97.77
Carroll*	12	7,724	246	7,900	97.77
Logan	28	13,235	390	13,539	97.75
Stephenson	12	18,859	564	19,312	97.65
DeWitt*	28	8,999	381	9,232	97.48
Ogle	10	12,837	573	13,174	97.44
Alexander	50	9,065	548	9,306	97.41
Ford*	26	6,977	373	7,176	97.23
Iroquois*	20	14,507	714	14,926	97.19
Greene	38	8,000	581	8,246	97.02

(Continued next page)

Christian*	40	16,315	945	16,825	96.97
Woodford*	16	8,375	350	8,654	96.78
Jersey	38	5,774	141	5,967	96.77
Scott*	36	4,319	164	4,466	96.71
Randolph	44	12,435	728	12,874	96.59
Kankakee*	20	21,627	1,666	22,444	96.36
Peoria*	18	58,833	2,346	61,125	96.25
Morgan	45	16,760	733	17,533	95.59
Sangamon	45	55,390	2,485	57,965	95.56
McLean*	26	32,158	1,762	33,667	95.52
Hancock	32	12,661	414	13,256	95.51
Warren	32	10,257	541	10,755	95.37
Boone*	8	6,344	572	6,660	95.26
Lee*	35	13,418	709	14,090	95.23
Macoupin	38	20,792	1,289	21,947	94.74
Lake*	8	39,834	3,417	42,084	94.65
White	48	8,380	416	8,882	94.35
Marion*	42	15,572	808	16,506	94.34
Coles	34	16,461	922	17,524	93.93
DuPage	41	38,662	3,773	41,179	93.89
Crawford	48	10,067	472	10,746	93.68
Will	41	46,701	2,628	49,912	93.57
Fayette	40	10,829	755	11,585	93.47
LaSalle	39	43,424	2,246	46,462	93.46
Perry	44	10,045	736	10,752	93.42
Union	50	8,140	464	8,716	93.39
Kane	14	50,711	2,894	54,302	93.39
Johnson	51	4,087	218	4,390	93.10
McHenry	8	16,144	1,023	17,386	92.86
Edgar	22	12,727	919	13,742	92.61
Champaign*	24	26,886	1,840	29,063	92.51
Macon*	28	34,249	1,837	37,049	92.44
Clinton*	42	9,054	455	9,809	92.30
Monroe	44	5,479	405	5,944	92.18
Edwards	48	3,903	128	4,238	92.10
Shelby	40	11,610	675	12,622	91.98
Jackson	44	15,708	811	17,185	91.41
Hardin	48	2,883	126	3,167	91.03
Pope	51	3,326	140	3,655	91.00
Winnebago	10	39,615	2,411	43,538	90.99
Wayne	46	8,444	323	9,427	89.57
Massac	51	4,792	363	5,352	89.54
Wabash	48	5,687	230	6,393	88.96
Clark	34	8,617	627	9,755	88.33
Douglas	34	7,044	567	8,016	87.87
Richland	46	6,104	473	7,018	86.98
Madison	47	47,843	4,087	55,055	86.90
Cook		1,279,392	144,470	1,475,672	86.70
Hamilton	51	5,542	467	6,427	86.23
Jasper	46	5,801	391	6,737	86.11
Saline	51	13,956	1,163	16,245	85.91
Grundy*	20	7,516	996	8,778	85.62
Lawrence	48	8,654	615	10,141	85.34
Clay*	42	7,052	382	8,405	83.90
Gallatin	48	3,813	293	4,687	81.35
Calhoun	36	2,541	314	3,158	80.46
Williamson	50	16,084	2,001	20,807	77.30
Franklin	50	16,453	2,801	21,606	76.15
Jefferson	46	10,673	1,449	14,455	73.84
Pulaski	50	4,381	424	6,456	67.86
Vermilion	22	25,485	6,913	37,629	67.73
St. Clair	49	40,975	4,808	66,609	61.52
State		2,809,902	237,864	3,110,189	90.35
State except Cook County		1,530,510	93,394	1,634,517	93.64

Note: Senators were elected in all even numbered districts, and only in such districts. Districts in which counties are starred (*) had only three candidates for representatives, all of whom were certain of election. If starred counties are in odd-numbered districts, there was no real legislative contest therein. In such districts many voters ignored the legislative ticket.

Dividend News

(Continued from page 4)

reau members in Whiteside county participated in the distribution of $9,316.17 on a patronage basis and $1,648.54 for preferred stock dividends. Four hundred and twenty-eight non-members patronized the company the past year.

Seven hundred and sixty-two Farm Bureau members in St. Clair and Washington counties received patronage dividend checks totaling $8,185.51. One member received $88.

Madison Service Company, organized last April, has declared a 15 per cent patronage refund on lubricating oil, grease, Soyoil paint, stock dips, and mange oil, 12 per cent on gasoline, 10 per cent on kerosene, automobile tires, and other miscellaneous merchandise at the end of the first six months' operation. Twenty-five per cent of the net income for the period was set aside to surplus. Eighty-six per cent of the Farm Bureau members in Madison county received patronage dividend checks.

JoDaviess Service Company declared a 10 per cent cash dividend totaling $1,984.81 to Farm Bureau members.

Twin County Service Company (Jackson & Williamson) declared a five per cent (station) and 10 per cent (truck) dividend totaling $422.75.

Richland County Produce Association recently refunded $2,107.54; Rich-Law Service Company declared a 20 per cent dividend of $2,972.79; Richland County Shipping Association refunded $257.59 on commissions and $142.95 on sales of twine.

The Menard County Farm Bureau announces total cash dividends of $4,375.76 paid by the Menard County Farm Supply Company, the Springfield Producers' Commission Company, and the County Farm Bureau Shipping Association.

Coles-Douglas Supply Company declared a 15 per cent cash dividend totaling $1,828.25. Tuscola Co-operative Grain Company distributed six per cent on common stock.

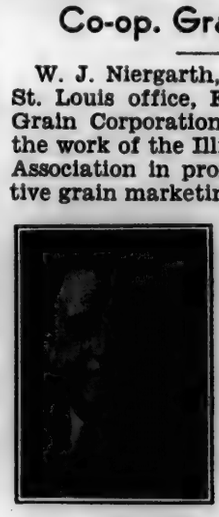
Schuyler Service Company announces a five per cent cash dividend totaling $980 to Farm Bureau members.

Pulaski County Farm Bureau announces that Ullin Livestock Shipping Association paid a 20 per cent cash refund and Villa Ridge Fruit

(Continued on page 17)

Lauds I. A. A.'s Work In Co-op. Grain Marketing

W. J. Niergarth, manager of the St. Louis office, Farmers National Grain Corporation, paid tribute to the work of the Illinois Agricultural Association in promoting co-operative grain marketing, in a radio talk over KMOX, St. Louis, Dec. 12.



W. J. NIERGARTH

Commenting on the Illinois Grain Corp. and its development he said: "The Illinois Agricultural Association has played a leading part in establishing this service in Illinois, in carrying the co-operative marketing principle beyond the local point and into the terminal markets. Certainly without the backing of this strong and effective farm organization real co-operative grain marketing in Illinois by farmer-owned and farmer-controlled co-operatives would not have developed as rapidly nor as soundly as is the case."

Mr. Niergarth stated Illinois producers had not reaped the benefits of the privately-owned marketing system, "whose chief weakness, from the grower's standpoint, is found, not in its structure, but in its ownership, for while industry controls its own distributive machinery and takes the profits therefrom, the producer previously has found it necessary to turn his product over to the private handler for distribution."

Chicago Milk Price Cut Consumption Increases

The retail price of a quart of milk in Chicago dropped from 11 to nine cents on December 1 following a conference between officials of the Pure Milk Association and the organized milk distributors. The cut applies also to the suburbs of Chicago and to such cities as Waukegan and others.

The new prices are nine cents per quarter for milk instead of 11, a return to the 1917 level; six cents per pint instead of seven; half pints of cream 15 cents, a drop of one cent; and nine cents for buttermilk.

The milk wagon drivers' union the previous week had accepted the $5 wage cut to $40 a week, and the producers were asked to take a cut of 40 cents per cwt. for base milk.

Thus farmers assumed a reduction of about one cent per quart, drivers about five-eighths of one cent, and the dealers the balance.

"Members of the Pure Milk Association," declared W. C. McQueen, president and Don Geyer, manager, "have accepted a cut in their milk price which, in our opinion, is all out of proportion to our direct responsibility to the consumers of milk in Chicago. This reduction of 40 cents per cwt. added to the reductions already accepted by the association, equals 50 per cent of the 1929 price as against 20 per cent reduction for labor and a total reduction of approximately 35 per cent in the price to the consumer.

"Dairy farmers are accepting this reduction only under extreme protest. At the new price farmers will receive about three cents per quart of the nine cents paid by the consumer. They have a right to expect a more equitable distribution."

During the series of conferences between dealers and producers it was reported that in 1912 farmers were getting $1.90 per cwt. for 3.5 per cent milk, the price to the consumer was eight cents a quart, and milk wagon drivers were paid $19 a week. At that time there were approximately 1,600 milk dealers in Chicago, today there are 131.

Following the reduction in price, consumption of bottled milk increased noticeably, according to Chicago newspaper reports. The new price to producers in the Chicago area will be $1.45 per cwt. for base milk and flat 92 score butter price for surplus.

Several of the larger distributors since the cut have advertised a city-wide campaign calling attention to the food value of milk and the new reduced price. Since the other dealers reduced to nine cents the Meadowmoor Dairies, Inc., which refuse to buy milk from the Pure Milk Association, announced an eight-cent price.



Continuation of the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission involving extension of transit privileges in change of ownership of livestock at various western markets was set for January 5 at Excelsior Springs, Missouri. From there the hearing will be transferred and continued at Chicago, January 16.

L. J. Quasey, director of transportation for the I. A. A. has been attending the hearing in an effort to secure a long-haul rate from the western cattle ranges to corn-belt feed lots via the terminal markets even though there is a change of ownership at such markets. Such a transit privilege is now accorded livestock shipped to country points for resale to corn-belt feeders.

The co-operatives as well as individuals make considerable use of the latter privilege. But those who buy their feeder cattle and lambs at the terminal markets have had to pay two rates, one from the range country to the market, and another short-haul rate from the market to the feed lot.

The Illinois farmer at the present time is unable to buy Texas cattle at the Kansas City market for example and obtain the full billing from original point of origin because that constitutes a change of ownership.

Shippers now have such a privilege at Denver and interests at Chicago, East St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Worth and all Missouri River markets are asking for a like privilege.

As an example, on a carload of cattle moving from Alpine, Texas to Kansas City for re-sale and later shipment to a feeder in Illinois intermediate to Chicago, a local rate of 60 cents applies to Kansas City plus the local rate from Kansas City to Chicago, or 40 cents, making a through rate of $1, while the through rate from Alpine, Texas to Chicago is 77 cents, or a difference of 23 cents which the shippers are now penalized if they stop at Kansas City on a change of ownership basis. In this particular instance, it would cost a shipper $50.60 to buy on the Kansas City market. The figures as given are based on final movement to Chicago on a feed in transit privilege on which the through rate to Chicago has been figured and the local rate to individual feeding point.

The contention is that these markets are deprived of the privilege of trading in feeder stock; that it has a tendency of keeping feeder cattle out of the markets.

Dividend News

(Continued from page 16)

Shippers' Association a cash dividend totaling $300.

Kendall Farmers' Oil Company announces a 10 per cent cash dividend on fuel oils, 20 per cent on lubricating oil.

Robinson and Oblong units of Crawford County Produce Association recently distributed cash dividends of 1.5 to two cents per pound on butterfat totaling $1,047.73 announces the Farm Bureau. Crawford-Jasper county members received $2,516.87 in dividends from Rich-Law Service Company; livestock growers received 25 per cent of commissions on sales to Indianapolis Producers.

McLean County Service Company announces cash dividends of 18 per cent on sales of gasoline and kerosene, 23 per cent on oil and grease, 30 per cent on paint, and 5 to 17 per cent on other items, a total distribution of $43,958.93 to Farm Bureau members in good standing.

Jersey County Farm Supply Company declared a 22.5 per cent dividend on fuel oils and 10 cents a gallon on lubricants, total refund $12,880. The County Produce Association returned $890.91 in cash to members.

Ford County Dairy Marketing Association refunded 1.25 cents per lb. on butterfat, total $588.05; Gibson City Farmers' Cream Station refunded one cent per pound on butterfat, total $203.85.

Lake County Farm Supply Company announces a 10 per cent dividend on petroleum products, total $9,000; four per cent on feed, seed, fertilizer, etc., estimated at $2,500, or a total of $11,500 to Farm Bureau members.

Wabash Valley Service Company announces a seven per cent cash dividend to consumer stockholders totaling $12,066.55; the Albion-Browns and West Salem units of Edwards County Produce Association refunded $987.12 to patrons.

Montgomery County Farmers Oil Co. declared a 10 per cent cash refund totaling $2,688.17; Shelby-Effingham Service Company a 10 per cent refund, total $4,372.63; Shelby County Livestock Marketing Association refunded 4½ cents per cwt., total $565.27.

Scott Co. Division Morgan Farmers' Oil Co. cash refund 10 per cent, total $1,079.

Higher Prices Only Hope For Debtor And Creditor

A. R. Wright Declares Worthy Debtor Must Be Helped To Preserve His Equity

"IF THE debtor is to be permitted to pay his debt and the creditor receive his pay, some means of inflation must be brought about and that before many months," A. R. Wright, vice-president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and president of the Marshall County State Bank, said in an address at the Farm Debt conference held recently at Urbana. The conference was called by Dean H. W. Mumford of the State College of Agriculture and included college economists, bankers, farmers and others. Robt. A. Cowles and John C. Watson represented the I. A. A. at the conference.



A. R. WRIGHT

"What the farmer needs is an increase in the sale price of his products," continued Mr. Wright. "Supplying the exhausted patient with oxygen in the form of more credit, without providing him with some opportunity of paying his loan, will only drive him more deeply in the mire. Temporary credit and refinancing of farm mortgages at low interest rates are sorely needed, but a means of providing him with an income somewhat equal in purchasing power to that level at which he contracted his debt is far more important.

"The country banker is vitally interested in this problem but now the farm debt question has ceased to be a problem only of the local banker. Big industrial and business leadership is now concerned about its own welfare because of its dependence on the farm.

Organization Needed

"The farmer unorganized as he is has endeavored to maintain himself in a highly organized field. In this respect he has failed. Bankers stress organization, and are organized, mortgage bankers are organized, the insurance companies have organized to advantage, yet all have loaned their resources to, and staked their bet on an industry that was unable to protect its rights through organized efforts. Worst of all, many members of these groups have not encouraged farmers to align themselves with the leading farm organizations, in fact some bankers are discouraging such a step. I am convinced that this short-sighted policy is responsible to a greater degree than we appreciate, for the dire predicament in which the lender finds himself today.

"Having gotten ourselves into this morass, leniency and co-operative effort to the fullest extent possible must be resorted to by the creditors. Lapsed interest must be compromised or amortized over a term of years. Mortgages must be refinanced at the lowest rate of interest commensurate with the debtor's ability to pay, and for a length of time that will insure the worthy farmer a chance to make good.

Must Work Together

"The worthy debtor must be helped to preserve his equity and above all things, he must be encouraged to maintain his morale. It is one thing for the creditor to take over a farm but an entirely different thing to manage it. Some of us are having our experiences with land trusts, receiverships, etc. The hooray and glamour of corporation farming has passed and farming has established its dual capacity once more—not only a business but a mode of living.

"In instances where more than one creditor is involved they can best protect their interests by working together with the worthy debtor in a compromising spirit. There is nothing to be gained these days by a dog-eat-dog policy. There never has been a time when the need for practicing the Divine exhortation of Brotherly Love was as great as it is now. When the farm problem is solved the bankers' problem will have largely faded away."

Pres. Smith On Farm And Home Week Program

"The Aims and Objectives of Organized Agriculture" will be the subject of a talk by Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, on the general conference program of Farm and Home Week at Urbana Friday morning, Jan. 20. Illinois farm advisers will hold their annual meeting during the five day short course which begins Jan. 16 at the State College of Agriculture.

Twenty-nine different short courses designed to help rebuild the incomes of farmers and restore their buying power will be offered, announces the State College. These courses will stress more effective marketing, cheaper unit costs of production, higher quality products, reduction of losses and wastes on the farm and in the home and higher living standards, as well as a wider variety of community interests and a happier rural life.

Home makers will open their sessions Tuesday, Jan. 17 with a meeting of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation.

Corn and grain honors of the season will be settled in the annual Illinois Seed Grain and Utility Corn Show. In addition to the grain show exhibit, there will be one on foods and nutrition and another on seed cleaning machinery.

The 15 crops in order of their value in the 1930 census are corn, hay, cotton, wheat, oats, potatoes, tobacco, oranges, barley, apples, sugar beets, tomatoes, dry beans, grapefruit, and sweet potatoes.

The Bureau of Chemistry and Soils has concentrated its farm crop research to find new uses for these crops not only as food but also industrially.

8 Livestock Meetings Scheduled In January

Eight district conferences for county livestock marketing committees will be held during January as follows: January 4, Masonic Hall, Polo; January 5, Armory, Galesburg; January 6, Farm Bureau Office, Ottawa; January 9, Y. W. C. A., Danville; January 10, Dunlap Hotel, Jacksonville; January 11, Jefferson Hotel, Peoria; January 12, Broadview Hotel, E. St. Louis; January 13, City Hall, Effingham.

Meetings at Peoria and E. St. Louis will be held in conjunction with annual meetings of the Peoria and St. Louis Producers. Charles A. Ewing, president of the National Livestock Marketing Association, will address both of these meetings.

At each of the district meetings a director will be nominated for the board of directors of Illinois Livestock Marketing Association.

The annual meeting of the State Livestock Marketing Association will be held at the Farm Bureau office in Bloomington, Tuesday, February 14 where directors will be elected, reports made, and new business transacted.

"From 67 to 90 per cent of Illinois farmers' income in most sections of the state is derived from livestock," states Ray E. Miller, director of livestock marketing. "It is high time livestock producers themselves take vigorous steps to extend the operation and effectiveness of their co-operative marketing organizations. They should receive and enjoy greater net returns from the sale of their livestock. No plan will succeed unless and until it is understood, approved, and given aggressive support of farmers themselves."

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About the Convention at Peoria

Strength, Determination, and Enthusiasm To Go Forward Seen at 18th Annual Meeting

AS A demonstration of strength and determination to carry on in building constructive services and maintaining proper representation for the benefit of Illinois agriculture, the 18th annual convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association at Peoria Jan. 26-27 was never surpassed.

While the crowd estimated conservatively at more than 3,000 might have been exceeded in former years, enthusiasm and determination were there abundantly as if in reply to the concerted drive being made by organized middlemen and their allies to disorganize farmers and shake their faith in farm leadership and institutions.

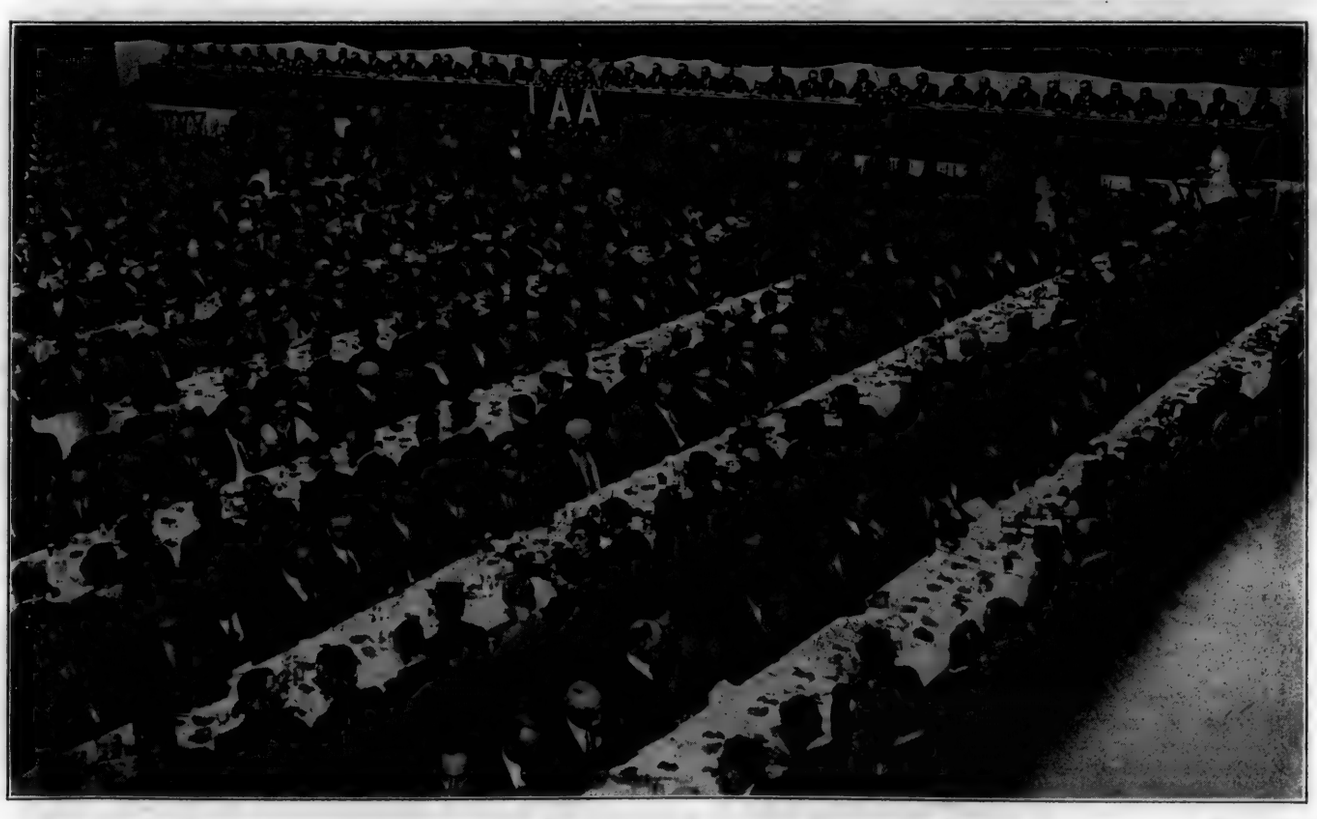
"What an organization! See the determined look in their faces," commented Henry Harriman, the national chamber of commerce president, as he gazed from the platform at the vast audience—nearly 2,000 strong—during the annual banquet in Peoria's great armory. That expression was spontaneous. Any newcomer could have said as much.

In a year of great depression and consequent unrest brought on by unprecedented losses and radical changes in economic and social conditions, you might expect such influences to be reflected in the annual meeting of a great organized body like the I. A. A. There were evidences of low farm spending power but not a ripple of the disunity and internal dissension which enemies of agricultural cooperation delight in, and which have hindered farm progress.

Thus in fourteen years, since the I. A. A. was set up on its present membership basis in the city of Peoria, Illinois farmers have welded into their organization a measure of strength and stability unequalled in any similar or contemporary association in America.

Shall we reduce dues and cut service? That was the question more than 300 County Farm Bureau presidents, directors, and leaders

(Continued on page 5)



More than 1,600 were served, approximately 2,000 attended the Annual Banquet in Peoria's Big Armory on Thursday night, Jan. 26. The I. A. A. was launched in this city as a membership organization in 1919.

Smith and Wright Re-elected

Five New Directors Chosen, Bamborough, Sorrells And Cope Re-elected In 13th, 21st, And 23rd Districts

EARL C. SMITH of Detroit was re-elected to serve his eighth term as president of the Association and A. R. Wright, Varna, was re-elected for the fourth time as vice-president following the speaking program at the banquet on Thursday night.

Mr. Smith's name was placed in nomination by Albert Hayes, president of the Peoria County Farm Bureau who paid a glowing tribute to his leadership during the Association's period of greatest development beginning in 1926. The nomination was seconded by M. A. Goodmiller of JoDaviess county and Chas. H. Snyder of Brown county. A. R. Wright was nominated by A. L. Goodenough, president of the Whiteside County Farm Bureau. Mr. Goodenough wittily made a play on the name "Wright" in his nominating speech.

"When you have the right man in the right place, let's keep him there," he said. "It's well to have someone who is 'Wright' all the time." The nomination was seconded by R. B. Endicott of Pulaski county.

In the absence of other nominations the secretary was instructed in each case to cast a unanimous ballot for the nominee.



EARL C. SMITH A. R. WRIGHT

Five New Directors

Five changes were made in the board of directors. Ebb Harris, Grayslake, was elected to succeed H. C. Vial in the 11th district, M. Ray Ihrig of Golden succeeds Charles Bates in the 15th district, E. D. Lawrence, Bloomington, replaces A. B. Schofield in the 17th district, Eugene Curtis, Champaign, succeeds C. J. Gross in the 19th district, and Robert B. Endicott, Villa Ridge, succeeds Fred Dietz in the 25th district.

C. E. Bamborough of Ogle county was re-elected in the 13th district, Sam Sorrells of Montgomery county in the 21st district, and W. L. Cope of Marion county in the 23rd district. Directors are elected for two year terms, thus the terms of half the board members expire annually.

Mr. Harris, age 58, is a charter member of the Lake County Farm Bureau, one of the oldest county organizations in the state. He served as president of the Farm Bureau for three years and at present is serving as vice-president. Harris operates a 245 acre dairy farm, is an officer in the Lake-Cook County Supply Company, and a member of the Pure Milk Association.

Ihrig Youngest Member

Mr. Ihrig, age 30, is the youngest member of the board. He is secretary of the Adams County Farm Bureau, is married and has two children. He and his father are partners in the operation of a 320 acre farm.

Ed Lawrence has been active in the McLean County Farm Bureau for many years. A University of Illinois man, Mr. Lawrence manages a large estate where he has put into practice the best known methods of soil and crop improvement and livestock production. Lawrence served ably as president of the Illinois Farm Supply Company several years ago. He has been closely associated with the development of Farm Bureau work in McLean county.

Gene Curtis, age 37, has been an aggressive leader in the Champaign County Farm Bureau for a number of years. He served two years as president of the county organization and is still a member of the board. He is now serving as president of the Champaign County Livestock Marketing Association. Curtis operates a 240 acre livestock and grain farm, is married and has three daughters.

Endicott From "Dixie"

R. B. Endicott, age 51, is known throughout southern Illinois where he has been active among organized fruit growers. He had a prominent part in organizing the Farm Bureau in Pulaski county in 1920 which he served as president for the first five years of its existence. He has been on the board continuously since that time. He served for many years as president of the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange.

Bob Endicott attended the University of Illinois in 1898 and 1899 shortly after the Agricultural College was established. His son graduated from the College of Agriculture at Urbana last June. He operates a 273 acre farm devoted to fruit and general farming. In addition to tree fruits including apples, peaches, and pears, he grows raspberries, strawberries, and other small fruits, nuts, asparagus, and general grain crops.

Mr. Endicott will travel the most miles to I. A. A. meetings. Villa Ridge is close to Dixie, only 12 miles from Cairo, and nearly 400 miles south of Illinois' northern boundary.

All of the five conferences on Thursday afternoon were well attended, the crowds ranging up to 800 or more in each.

The Rialto Theater seating nearly 1,800 was filled for the opening session of the I. A. A. meeting Thursday morning. Attendance at the Friday session was somewhat smaller but still heavy.

The Master Farmer Club of Illinois held a luncheon sponsored by Prairie Farmer Thursday noon. Approximately 30 members, most of them delegates to the convention, were there. C. V. Gregory, editor, and Floyd Keepers of the Prairie Farmer staff attended.

About the Convention at Peoria

(Continued from page 3)

debated in the closed session on Wednesday night, a time when internal, confidential problems vital to the organization are annually discussed.

There was no set program that night. The question of dues was introduced from the floor by a Farm Bureau president asking for experiences and information from other counties. Then spontaneously came one after another, men who pioneered in the Farm Bureau movement, others who came later in response to the call to assume responsibility and leadership in the county organizations. And here is the way they analyzed it:

Cutting dues hasn't resulted in increased membership wherever tried; in fact it has weakened membership by reducing service and so paving the way for a decline. Every member who uses his organization is getting more than his dues back in actual cash savings and refunds, directly, to say nothing of the indirect benefits through having a representative organization fighting for his interests before legislative, tax, and rate-making bodies. We need organization now more than ever. We will do nothing to weaken our cause.

The annual meetings and conferences of associated companies on Jan. 25 disclosed that the service institutions set up by the parent organization are in a thriving condition, all having paid dividends on capital stock and with one exception have added to capital reserves. Announcement of the declaration of an extra $48,000 of dividends to Country Life policy holders by the Holding Company was welcome news in view of recent action by many life companies in reducing their dividends.

The opening session of the I. A. A. convention on Thursday morning in the Rialto Theatre found nearly every one of the 1,750 seats on the main floor and balcony filled. The Pawnee Four were back with new songs and poetry in tune with the times. The old time favorite, "Down On the Farm at Half Past Four", sung at the banquet, was as good as ever to old convention goers, and more than delightful to the newcomers.

Plans to round up the 120 founders of the I. A. A. who signed $100 notes to underwrite the launching of the Association at the initial meeting in Peoria 14 years ago failed to materialize because a list of the signers was not readily available. However, many of these old timers were around the convention halls taking honest and justified pride in the growth of the baby they produced early in 1919.

Without vision of the founders, and the continued support of those who saw beyond the bricks and windows and visualized the building and its possibilities, Illinois farmers today could not point with genuine satisfaction to a long list of achievements made possible by organization.—*Editor.*



Nearly every seat was filled as the opening session of the big convention got underway in the Rialto Theatre Thursday morning.

Fred Lee Outlines Farm Debt Refinancing Plan

Higher Farm Prices The Way Out He Says, But Tells What Can Be Done In Meantime

THIS question of farm mortgages is tied up closely to reflation and higher prices. The price scale is the important thing for with present prices no farmer can pay off on his mortgage no matter how much refunding and refinancing is done, Fred P. Lee, of Washington, D. C., legislative counsel of farm organizations, said in his address before the I. A. A. convention on January 27.

Pending the return of higher prices, said Lee, we need a plan to stave off foreclosures and ease the debt situation. There are many ways to refinance such as scaling down principal payments, extending time of payment, and reducing interest rates.

The Congress can't flatly prevent foreclosures, nor can it reduce the first mortgage on a property, but the creation of conciliation committees can do much toward adjusting debts, and composing secured and unsecured debts to give the debtor a chance to pay out on a long time basis at reduced rates of interest.

Details Plan

Mr. Lee outlined in detail the plan embodied in the resolution on this question reproduced elsewhere in this issue. He suggested the formation of a billion dollar corporation to take up present farm mortgages and debts that are in distress, extend their maturity, and stop indiscriminate foreclosures. He would have the joint stock land banks liquidated gradually without causing them to foreclose on their mortgages.

Mr. Lee illustrated how he would compose farm debts by assuming that Farmer A has debts totaling $10,000. Of this amount suppose $6,000 represents a first mortgage on the farm, $2,000 a second mortgage, and $2,000 of unsecured debts. He would scale down the second mortgage and unsecured debt totaling $4,000 to $1,500, for example, leaving a total debt of $7,500 which the refinancing corporation would take over to be amortized over a long period of time at a reduced rate of interest. Lee thinks it doubtful if anything can be done to arbitrarily reduce a first mortgage on property.

He closed by emphasizing the importance of organized farmers presenting a united front at Washington and elsewhere in their efforts to gain needed legislation. It pleased Congress when on January 12 the farm groups all got together on a program to raise farm prices, he said. Division in the farm ranks only plays into the hands of those who are against doing anything for agriculture.

The resolution on farm mortgage indebtedness follows the plan outlined by Fred Lee in his address on this subject at the Friday morning session.

Nearly 2000 Assemble In Armory For Banquet

Harriman and O'Neal Speak, Many Guests Attend

THE largest single gathering of the convention was the banquet on Thursday night when nearly 2,000 crowded into Peoria's new armory. A large number sat in the balcony to hear the speeches but did not take part in the dinner. It was necessary to cook the food elsewhere and bring it in since the armory has no kitchen facilities.

"We served more than 1,600 people and never missed a fork," commented the caterer the next day.

The acoustics in the armory were very poor but with the aid of the I. A. A. public address system, speakers' voices were carried clearly to nearly all sections of the big room. When speakers moved away from the microphone it was next to impossible to hear them beyond a few rows from the speakers' table.

H. I. Harriman, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the first speaker, received a warm welcome from the audience. He stuck closely to his manuscript. President Edward O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau discarded his written speech and much to the delight of the audience gave an informal and intimate word picture of lobbying and legislative developments at Washington interspersed with plenty of Ed's famous picturesque language.

Presidents and managers of co-operative marketing organizations operating in Illinois, and the I. A. A. staff who were introduced en masse, occupied a long table immediately in front of the speakers' platform.

Among the guests introduced by President Smith were C. A. Atwood, Chicago, president Allied Mills; C. V. Gregory, editor, Prairie Farmer; Dean H. W. Mumford; Harvey O'Hair, ex-Chairman House agricultural committee; Senator Simon E. Lantz, chairman Senate agricultural committee; J. C. Spitler, state extension leader; George C. Jewett, of Chicago; Allan Gordon, of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association; C. G. Ferris, secretary, Illinois Chamber of Commerce; Fred Stowe, editor Peoria Journal-Transcript; Homer Ahrends, mayor of Peoria; P. I. Rogers, president of Peoria Chamber of Commerce; Irma Hill Vogel, secretary Illinois Home Bureau Federation; Eugene Eckert, master State Grange; Senator Harry Wilson, president, and H. O. Allison, secretary, Illinois Farmers' Institute; Harvey J. Sconce of the Century of Progress; Howard Leonard; George Milnor, Chicago, manager Farmers' National Grain Corp.; Samuel R. Guard, editor, Breeder's Gazette, and Fred Lee, legislative counsel, Washington.



Produce Markets and Community Recreation were discussed at the Women's Conference sponsored by the Illinois Home Bureau Federation.

Women Hear About Farm Produce Markets

Co-operative marketing, home bureau markets, and community recreation featured discussion at the women's conference sponsored by the Illinois Home Bureau Federation during the I. A. A. convention, Peoria, Thursday, Jan. 26. Mrs. Irma Hill Vogel, secretary, presided in the absence of Mrs. Meis, president, who is recovering from serious injuries suffered in an automobile accident.

In her address on Home Bureau markets, Miss Grace Armstrong of the University of Illinois stated that when money is more plentiful it is a man's world, but when cash is scarce it then belongs to the woman. "Women try to reduce expenditures and try to increase the net income," she said. "Many women have gone back to the work they did before they were married, some are teaching school, and others have begun private trading."

Miss Armstrong stated that between 600 and 700 Illinois women have formed co-operative organizations to sell farm produce. There are 26 of these co-operative markets operating in 14 counties, she said. Of the 26 eighteen have been launched since 1930. These 26 organizations are in towns ranging from 4,000 to 45,000 in population. A survey showed gross sales of 13 of the 14 counties having such organizations to be $107,577.

Guy French of Putnam county told of the progress farmers are making in co-operative marketing. The farm woman, he stated, has borne more than she should because co-operative marketing has not yet reached its goal—that of giving the farmer bargaining power through control of a large volume in the sale of his products.

Mrs. Spencer Ewing led an interesting discussion on the subject of "Co-operation in Community Recreation."

Many An Old-Timer At The Peoria Meeting

Memories of the early days of the I. A. A., particularly the historical meeting held in Peoria early in 1919 when the Association was launched on its present membership basis, brought many an old-timer back for the 18th annual meeting.

Zealy M. Holmes of Peoria county, gray-haired veteran Farm Bureau leader who served as vice-president of the I. A. A. in 1920-21, was an interested spectator at all the main sessions.

Among other pioneers in the movement who attended were J. C. Sailor, Iroquois county, Charles Borgelt, Mason county, Howard Leonard, Woodford county, Harvey J. Sconce, Vermilion county, Eugene Funk and G. C. Johnstone of McLean county, H. E. Goembel, Henry county, Geo. A. Fox and Henry H. Parke of DeKalb county, Edgar L. Bill, former I. A. A. publicity director and now owner of Station WMBD, Peoria, C. V. Gregory, member of the first I. A. A. legislative and publicity committees, and W. H. Moody, Rock Island county.

President Earl Smith, Bob Cowles, I. A. A. treasurer since 1922 and a pioneer in the organization of McLean County Farm Bureau, Vice President A. R. Wright, George F. Tullock, W. L. Cope, Sam Sorrells, Frank Barton, A. B. Culp, and others still closely identified with the Association, also were active in the early history of the organization.

Pres. Smith Reviews Year's Work

Discusses State And National Problems And Solutions, Charts Course For Future In Annual Address At Peoria

WE ASSEMBLE for the 18th Annual Meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association for the purpose of reviewing the developments of the past year and to better define the program of the organization for 1933. Certainly everyone in this audience recognizes that we have passed through the most trying year of the present century and possibly in the history of this country.

"People engaged in all walks of life and institutions representing every phase of business and industry have been seriously affected. Associations and membership groups throughout the country have been undermined and in many cases forced to give up some, if not all, of their former activities. The depression has continued its heaviest toll in agriculture. We have witnessed on every hand most heartrending scenes and all this largely brought upon us as a result of the neglect of America in recognizing and meeting the farm problem which has increased in magnitude and complexities for more than a decade.

"Under such conditions, it is with just pride that we meet this morning with the knowledge that our Association has withstood the economic storm of the past year proving again the soundness of the foundation laid for it in this city 14 years ago. . . .

"As we meet today and look back over the record we can justly feel some measure of satisfaction in our achievements. We know more today about the possibilities and limitations of organization. We have learned that farmers by working together can do many things to help themselves.

"We have brought much constructive influence to bear in the field of legislation and before administrative tribunals of various kinds, even with only a minority cooperating in organization. That influence would be decidedly greater did the farmers of this state show more unity thru membership in standing together for the best interests of agriculture.

Direct Savings Large

"In the year 1932 every member of this organization who made use of the services available for his benefit can show actual cash savings much in excess of his annual membership dues. And yet these direct savings, large as they loom in this year of depression when farm income is at its lowest point due to conditions beyond our control, fade into insignificance when compared with the indirect, less tangible, yet genuine benefits made possible by organization.

"Early last year your officers and directors adopted a budget of expenditures substantially lower than that of the previous year. As time advanced, and continued deflation forced farm prices to new low levels, further economy measures were adopted which could be effected without abolishing any of the services which time and experience have proved most valuable to the membership. While these economies resulted in reducing expenditures nearly $30,000, for the first time in seven years we were forced to use approximately $13,000 of our cash reserve. Few business institutions, and I feel sure no membership organization such as ours, can equal that record—a record that stands as a tribute to the men who pioneered in establishing and setting the course of this organization, and to the effectiveness of the service program developed throughout the years.

Successful Year

"Notwithstanding the very difficult conditions prevailing during the year 1932, the organized farmers of Illinois again proved their ability to own, control and successfully direct business service corporations.

"While we have witnessed all types of business failures and resultant bankruptcies from the smallest to the largest corporate institutions, without a single exception the ten business service corporations, owned, controlled and directed by the Farm Bureau movement of Illinois have provided for all dividend obligations on the stocks of the various companies and in nearly every case have added substantially to their respective surpluses. Savings in dollars and cents accruing from these efforts, to say nothing of the much more important and valued services thus made available, amount to more than the total of all county, state and national Farm Bureau membership dues in Illinois. It would seem that such outstanding achievement would cause every thinking farmer to seek membership in a farm organization with such a record.

Service Company

"Throughout the year, the guidance and direction of these corporate services have continued under the Illinois Agricultural Service Company.

"Because of the seriousness of present day conditions, much more time than formerly has been required by the Service Company's board of directors to properly safeguard these various business institutions.

$12,000,000 Turnover

"You may be surprised to know that the I. A. A. with its associated companies now constitutes the largest business or trade association west of the Alleghany mountains. Taken together, the business turnover approximates $12,000,000 annually, which is equivalent to $40,000 per working day. Our auditor advised me that it required 3,592 deposits to the accounts of these various companies, and the issuance of 44,656 checks that the affairs of these corporations might be carried out in an orderly and effective manner.

"We particularly invite your attention to the financial statements of each of these organizations, which appear in the annual report. Recognizing the very natural state of unrest by many who hold equities in financial institutions and particularly insurance companies, the board of directors of Country Life Insurance Company and Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company authorized the inclusion in this report of an itemized list of the security holdings of these two large insurance companies. You will be glad to know that, without exception, not a single security held by either one of these companies, has defaulted, either as to principal or interest, and the total holdings of each company show only a nominal depreciation in market values as of December 31st. This record is most outstanding, especially if one considers conditions prevailing within the security markets during the year.

"In each case these business corporations have been set up and developed along lines that guarantee their perpetuity of control by the Illinois Farm Bureaus and Illinois Agricultural Association and the return of all earnings to those participating in the services provided by each organization.

"In reporting very briefly on their condition, I am taking them up in the order in which they were organized.

(Continued on page 11)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*

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Resolutions Adopted by Board of Delegates, Illinois Agricultural Association, 18th Annual Meeting, Peoria, Jan. 26-27, 1933

I—Restore Farm Buying Power

Long delay and neglect of the Government in squarely facing the agricultural surplus problem has resulted in a tremendous accumulation of agricultural surpluses greatly aggravating the unfortunate condition of agriculture and finally undermining the economic structure of the Nation.

We believe a sound and effective solution of the surplus problem of agriculture and a resultant increase in farm price levels is a first essential to restore a normal condition in America.

The purchasing power of farm products has now declined to approximately one-half its pre-war level, many thousands of factories are idle and millions of people are unemployed because the farmers and those dependent upon farmers are out of the market as buyers. National welfare demands immediate action to restore farm buying power.

We recognize the change in international trade that has taken place due to changed debt relations among Nations during the years of neglect and inequitable treatment of agriculture by the Government. We also recognize that rates of exchange by the Governments now adversely affect the normal disposal of crop surpluses abroad.

We urge the Officers and Directors of the Association to use their full influence to secure the enactment of such emergency measures as may be necessary to restore directly to the producer at least the pre-war purchasing power of the domestic requirements of our more important surplus agricultural products.

We also favor such legislation as is necessary to secure proper and effective control of crop surpluses in such manner as will prevent farm prices from being forced below fair exchange price levels.

We further authorize and direct the Officers and Directors of the Organization to use their full influence in promoting such industrial uses of farm products as may be found possible as a result of years of research by our Colleges of Agriculture, the United States Department of Agriculture, and other agencies.

We specifically authorize and direct the officers and directors of this organization to immediately investigate and, if justified, use their full influence in promoting legislation for the use of a blended fuel made by diluting all petroleum products used to develop power in internal combustion engines with Ethyl alcohol made from agricultural products and by-products thereof grown within the continental United States of America.

II—Support Co-operative Marketing

In many quarters the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board have been held responsible not only for the very low price of farm products, but for practically all other ills in America.

The Illinois Agricultural Association has never believed that the Agricultural Marketing Act embodies all the necessary provisions for a sound national agricultural policy. Recognizing, however, that many of its functions are very helpful in the building of co-operative marketing organizations, we have given it our wholehearted support.

We emphatically reaffirm our support to co-operative marketing and urge all units of our organization to emphasize the importance of aggressive support of co-operative associations that are organized on a basis guaranteeing their control and management by producers and equitable participation by all members in the earnings and savings resulting from collective marketing of a large volume of products. We ask all rightful thinking people to differentiate between true and genuine co-operatives and those operating under the guise of co-operatives, but, in reality, confining their earnings to a given few.

We resent the continuous attacks upon many successful co-operative marketing associations by those who have only selfish interests to serve; we insist that any changes in the marketing act, or in its administration originate from farmers or their known friends rather than from private trading interests who have long controlled the marketing and processing of farm products and have made tremendous profits therefrom.

III—Farm Mortgage Indebtedness

While Congress and the Nation are engaged in formulating and considering suitable National legislation to restore reasonable price parity between basic farm commodities and goods and services required in farm operations, it is important to save the farm home and retain title in its farm owners and operators, pending the restoration of reasonable price parity. The continuing ruinous price levels of basic farm commodities, sharply depressed to new low levels, since maturing 1932 crops, now directs attention to the immediate crisis, in the interest of debtor and creditor and the nation.

We, therefore, respectfully importune the Congress to enact appropriate legislation and to provide funds

therefor, in the emergency, to relieve the farm debt situation. And to that end, we specifically suggest and recommend:

1. That the wave of farm foreclosures be halted by the following means:

a. The appointment of one or more conciliation commissioners for each rural county as special referees with jurisdiction, under the supervision of the federal courts, to compose farm indebtedness and extend the terms thereof on petition of either debtor or creditor. Pending such composition and extension proceedings, all foreclosures and other action, both within and without court, against the farmer or his property, should be stayed, whether instituted before or after the commencement of the composition or extension proceedings. The composition and extension proceedings should be decentralized and close to the farmer, simple in form, inexpensive to the farmer and with a minimum of expense to the Government, and should not result, in case of their failure, in placing the farmer in involuntary bankruptcy.

b. Establishment of a temporary credit agency in the federal land bank system to refinance, by short term loans at a low rate of interest, the present frozen loans to the farmer on a scale-down in order to facilitate the composition, particularly of subordinate liens and unsecured indebtedness, and to permit worthy farmers gradually to work out of their financial difficulties.

c. Temporary loans to Federal land banks, and during liquidation, to joint stock land banks in order that mortgages held by either type of bank may be extended as to principle and interest and reamortized.

d. Reduction of the interest rate on existing and new Federal land bank loans, and for that purpose the addition of new capital to the Federal Land bank system and the establishment of a revolving fund in the United States Treasury for the purchase of outstanding high interest bearing Federal land bank bonds as they become callable, and the purchase of new Federal land bank bonds at par.

2. The strengthening of the Federal land bank system so that such banks can afford credit at the present time and refinance sound first mortgages offered by individual creditors, joint stock land banks, and other fiscal agencies that need to liquidate, to the end not only of preventing foreclosures but of maintaining an efficient co-operative credit system adequate under present conditions for the needs of farmer borrowers.

3. Compulsory liquidation of joint stock land banks, either through their own directors or by a liquidation corporation under the Federal Farm Loan Board, in such manner as to protect the interest of their farmer borrowers and of their bondholders without the government taking over or guaranteeing their mortgages or bonds through the Federal land bank system or otherwise.

IV—Restrict Federal Injunctions

Inasmuch as the unrestricted injunctive power of federal judges may present a menace to the efforts of organized agriculture, we urge that the Federal Judicial Code be amended to extend to farm organizations the same security now obtained for labor. We oppose for appointment and confirmation to a federal bench any person who believes in the unrestricted use of injunctions against farmers in their development of co-operative effort.

V—Revenue Reform, Reapportionment

We reaffirm our position repeatedly declared in favor of such revision of the revenue article of the State Constitution as may be necessary to remove all confusion and uncertainty and to give unquestioned authority to the General Assembly to establish a taxing system applicable to all citizens according to their ability to pay.

If and when the constitutional basis of reapportioning our legislative districts shall be changed, we favor the principle of apportionment approved in a resolution adopted two years ago whereby representation in one House of the General Assembly shall be determined on the basis of population, in the other on the basis of territory.

We believe that amendment of the revenue article of the Constitution should be accomplished at the earliest possible time. If, however, a more general revision of the State Constitution should seem desirable, we favor action by the present General Assembly to submit to the people of the State the question whether they desire to have a constitutional convention.

VI—Assess Income As Property

The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois having set forth in its decision on the constitutionality of the State Income Tax Act that all "income and salaries" of the citizens of Illinois are "property," we hereby authorize and direct the Officers and Board of Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association to take whatever steps may be necessary to require the assessment of this class of property on the same basis as other classes of property.

VII—Economy In Government, Sales Tax

We urge such immediate action by the General Assembly as is necessary to substantially reduce all maximum tax rates created by law for each unit of government in the State of Illinois.

We favor such reduction in public appropriations as can be accomplished without the serious impairment of necessary services provided by government. We urge repeal of all statutes setting minimum salaries for county officials whose compensation is paid out of county funds.

In all matters affecting appropriations to provide services for agriculture, we insist that the proper officers of our organization and others primarily engaged in agricultural production, be consulted as to the services which can best be dispensed with.

After securing every possible saving in the cost of government from all such reductions, we recognize that new sources of revenue must be found to relieve property from its unjust portion of the tax burden.

We favor, therefore, enactment of a state retail sales tax of two per cent on all tangible personal property except food and food products; division of all revenue derived therefrom on a fair and equitable basis between Cook County and down-state counties; and inclusion of such other provisions as are necessary to insure the full use of all revenue to replace taxes now levied upon and collected from property.

Recognizing the existing acute unemployment situation, we express a willingness to support a provision in such a law as will allow any county within the State to use any part or all of such moneys allocated to it for the years 1933 or 1934 for the purpose of taking care of its needy and unfortunate people.

VIII—Elect Able Supreme Court Judges

The citizens of the rural areas in Illinois have heretofore failed to realize the importance of the biannual judicial elections. In the June election of this year there will be selected to the Supreme Court of Illinois a majority of the members of this important bench. We urge our members to interest themselves in this election and support in a non-partisan way the ablest and most worthy candidates for this high office.

(Continued on page 10)

IX—Lower Utility Rates

On account of the economic depression, large numbers of public utility users have found rates and charges higher than they were able to pay and have discontinued the services.

The remaining customers find it increasingly difficult to meet the high cost of public utility charges.

The decrease in customers reduces the revenues of the companies, makes maintenance and operation more costly, and in the case of telephone service, greatly diminishes the value of the service to the remaining subscribers.

The valuations of public utility properties are generally on a basis seriously out of line with present cost levels.

We believe that the Public Utility companies should take the initiative in lowering their rates by reducing the valuations of their properties, construction and maintenance costs consistent with reductions in labor and materials.

We urge the Illinois Commerce Commission to exercise the full extent of its legal and persuasive powers in bringing about reductions in all public utility valuations, costs and charges in keeping with general economic conditions.

X—Excise Tax On Oleo

Because of continued importation of large quantities of foreign oils and fats and their displacement of our farm products in manufacture for domestic consumption, we authorize and direct the Officers and Directors of the Association to use every proper effort to secure enactment of a State excise tax on all oleomargarine which contains any such imported oils and fats and is sold or offered for sale in the State of Illinois.

Since relief workers for the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission apparently are recommending to their dispensing agencies the use of butter substitutes in the place of butter for supplying the unemployed; and since the keynote of this convention has been to restore farmers' buying power that the country may return to normal business conditions; and since public funds are used for unemployment relief, it seems only fair that farmers' products should be purchased with public money and thus return to him purchasing power to help business conditions return to a normal basis.

Therefore we urge the Illinois Agricultural Association to investigate this situation and if found to be true take such means as it deems advisable to correct this condition.

XI—Better Supervision of Raw Milk Sales

In practically all of the organized fluid milk markets of the State, certain standards of quality which organized farmers have been required to meet, have been specified by the health departments in the various cities served by these organizations. Our organized dairymen have met these requirements. To produce high quality product, however, requires considerable capital investment in barns, equipment and labor to keep equipment in a sanitary condition.

We now find interference with the milk markets by producers who are not equipped to produce a high quality product. We find further that the specifications of health departments in various cities are avoided by establishing retail milk stations outside the city limits, where milk of unknown origin is sold to consumers under conditions considered unsafe by city health departments. City health departments are powerless in these cases. In the interest of public health and for the protection of those dairymen who have been required to make substantial investments to produce quality milk, we favor the enactment of a law which will empower the State Department of Health to set up specifications covering raw milk and require such milk to conform more closely to the requirements of the various city ordinances.

XII—Soybean Oil In Paint

Experiments at the University of Illinois disclose that soybean oil as a basic ingredient in paint is at least equal, if not superior, to other oils. Tests of paints carrying different percentages of soybean oil have been made in different sections of Illinois by hundreds of farmers and such paints have met with great favor. Thus far, it has been found impossible to secure inclusion of paint carrying soybean oil in the specifications of public contracts.

Without exception, all experiments justify specification of soybean oil in public contracts. We insist, therefore, upon such changes in statutes or regulations as will remove present discriminations.

XIII—Consolidation In Dept. of Agriculture

We favor any reasonable consolidation of the Divisions of the State Department of Agriculture relating to the livestock, poultry and dairy industries, with transfer to the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, of educational functions, when such consolidation may be in the interest of economy and efficiency; and we emphatically urge, in order that the livestock, dairy and poultry industries may best be served, that the administration of such consolidated Division be in the hands of a practical livestock man who has the best interests of these industries at heart and who is free from selfish business or professional interests.

XIV—Century of Progress

The metropolis of Illinois is the agricultural capital of the world and celebrates during the year its one hundredth anniversary by opening to the world an international exposition displaying in modern and royal fashion the fine arts and sciences. The industry of agriculture is being given its proper place in this gigantic pageant which is under the immediate direction of one of the first presidents of Illinois Agricultural Association.

We hereby pledge to the commissioners of this international exposition the heartiest cooperation of the Farm Bureau people of Illinois.

XV—Stop Reserve Board Deflation

Inasmuch as the purchase of government securities by the Federal Reserve system expands deposits, and eventually loans, we view with alarm the sale in January, 1933, by the Federal Reserve system, of $70,000,000 of bonds. This action is definitely deflationary, and we insist such policy be immediately discontinued.

XVI

The delegates and visitors of this Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION held in PEORIA, January 26 and 27, 1933, hereby express their grateful and hearty appreciation for the cordial welcome and for the unfailing courtesy and cooperation shown them by the Peoria County Farm Bureau, the Mayor, the Convention Bureau of the Ass'n. of Commerce, and the organizations of the City of Peoria, and the citizens of the City of Peoria and Peoria County who have contributed so effectively to the comfort, convenience and success of this annual meeting.

Members of the Resolutions Committee were A. R. Wright, Chairman, Harold C. Vial, Chas. Marshall, Talmage Defrees, W. A. Dennis, Chas. Bates, A. B. Schofield, Harvey Herndon, F. C. Thomas, R. B. Endicott, Geo. W. Lenhart.

Pres. Smith Reviews Year's Work

(Continued from page 7)

Auditing Association

"During the year, the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association has completed 366 audits for its members and shows an increase in membership of 13.

Reinsurance Company

"The Reinsurance Company closed the year with an increase in the volume of its direct and specific fire and windstorm insurance, but a substantial decrease in hail insurance, largely due to the reduced per unit value of insured crops.

"There is a school of thought fast developing which believes the company's operations should be changed to a basis comparable to other legal reserve mutuals, whereby insurance is written at conference rates and in addition provide that savings and/or earnings be paid back to policy holders in dividends at time of renewal. Levying of assessments, particularly special assessments, always leads to disturbance and misunderstanding. With such a change in policy, the savings brought about as the result of organized effort would be apparent at each premium paying date. This matter is receiving attention of the management. Recommendations for changes, if any, will be made at an early date.

Farm Supply Company

"The Illinois Farm Supply Company enjoyed the best year in its history. From an organization six years ago consisting of six charter members and less than a dozen bulk plants, it has grown to 52 members with 135 bulk stations, operating 385 trucks and serving approximately 75,000 farmers in 80 counties. It is the largest association of its kind in the United States. The volume of petroleum products and farm supplies distributed exceeds that of any other group of farmer-owned and operated companies.

"During 1932, the company handled 35,000,000 gallons of petroleum products approximating a train-load every other day with a retail value of $5,000,000. Its earnings last year were equal to 112.4 per cent on capital stock, and besides adding substantially to its surplus the company returned $86,514 to member companies.

Auto Insurance Company

"The Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company has continued to render outstanding service to its Farm Bureau member policyholders. It is always difficult to compare costs with other companies, for the reason that there are many types of policies and many methods of operation. It is without fear of contradiction, however, when I say that this company is now saving its policyholders more than one-quarter million dollars annually on auto insurance alone compared with the cost of similar insurance in any other company operating throughout Illinois.

"Although it has experienced a greater number of cancellations than in any previous year, largely due to economic conditions, the company closed the year with a net increase of 983 policies in force. As will be noted from the financial statement, the company is in a splendid financial condition, having added $109,622.56 to its surplus in 1932.

Life Insurance Company

"The Country Life Insurance Company has made an enviable record during the year. New paid-for business approximates $10,000,000. The net increase over that of a year ago is $3,600,250, showing a net insurance in force at the close of the year of $47,368,250.00. Few legal reserve companies, if any, operating in the United States, will show a net gain in insurance in force for the year. Country Life's mortality experience has been much better than anyone anticipated, approximating only 25 per cent of the expected, which is the lowest annual mortality in the experience of the company.

"As previously stated, the financial condition of Country Life Insurance Company is all anyone could possibly expect or ask, and fully justifies the continuing confidence of its policyholders.

Produce Marketing Ass'n.

"The Illinois Produce Marketing Association last year handled approximately 2,500,000 pounds of butterfat, having a value of $471,072.

"Because of the steady increase in surplus milk within several of the Illinois milk sheds and its resultant effect upon butterfat prices, our Dairy and Produce departments have been directing their attention during recent months toward the development of a program which provides for surplus plants equipped to separate milk and manufacture the cream into butter. Such plants likewise will offer a market for cream handled by the produce association. This subject will receive full attention in the Marketing Conference this afternoon.

Soybean Association

"Approaching the marketing season of 1932, the Soybean Marketing Association, because of its peculiar ability to negotiate in terms of large volume, succeeded during the month immediately preceding the marketing of beans last fall to raise the Illinois country price of beans from 37-38 cents to 46-47 cents per bushel. This fact will not be disputed by anyone in a position to know. Within itself, such a service justified a much larger volume of beans than had been previously marketed by the organization. Its experience, however, was to the contrary, as its volume shows a great decrease from that of the previous year. Every bushel of beans sold by the organization was at the time of its sale disposed of on a premium basis above market price. Nearly all of its beans have now been disposed of. Thirty-five cents (35c) per bushel has been returned to each of its pooling members, and final settlement should be made and available in the near future.

"It is my belief that the officers, board of directors and interested members throughout the soybean territory of Illinois should convene without undue delay and make preparation for the complete reorganization and capitalization of this organization on a sound business basis. I am sure the service it has rendered, the influence upon price which it has had, and its reputation for sound business practice provides a basis upon which will yet be builded one of the strongest and most serviceable co-operative marketing institutions yet developed in the State of Illinois.

Illinois Grain Corp.

"The Illinois Grain Corporation has enjoyed a good year notwithstanding the insidious propaganda continuously put forth by opponents of co-operative marketing to confuse and misguide the grain producers of the state. This corporation is now the second largest regional of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation. Its membership now numbering 111 farmers' co-operative elevators and grain associations, handled 9,140 cars of grain during 1932 or approximately 14,500,000 bushels. This shows an increase of 30 per cent in grain handled over that of the previous year.

"The corporation paid its cumulative dividends for 1931 and 1932 during the year, and placed in its surplus account $29,909.00. In addition, it received from Farmers' National Grain Corporation a stock dividend carrying a par value of $52,815. In my judgment, the corporation is justified in declaring and distributing a substantial patronage dividend at this time.

"Although only in its infancy, such a record certainly entitles the Illinois Grain Corporation to much greater and widespread support by the grain producers of this state in efforts to secure control of their own marketing machinery.

Serum Association

"The Farm Bureau Serum Association handled a total of 41,011,000 cc of serum and virus during the year. This volume had a contract value of $185,176. While it is difficult to appraise the savings made possible by this co-operative enterprise, a survey of prices prevailing in adjoining states indicates a saving equivalent to 15 cents per 100 cc on both serum and virus, or a total of $61,517.

Holding Company

"The Illinois Agricultural Holding Company was organized in the spring of 1929 for the purpose of acquiring the stock of Country Life Insurance Company. The first Preferred stock is held by the Farm Bureaus and Farm Bureau members throughout Illinois; the Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock is held by the Illinois Agricultural Association. All of this stock is limited to 7 per cent cumulative dividends. At the time of its organization, it was recognized and understood by the Farm Bureau leaders of Illinois that all dividends reaching the Holding Company as a result of its ownership of the stock of Country Life Insurance

(Continued on page 12)

Smith

(Continued from page 11)

Company, were to be distributed, after the payment of stock obligations, according to the provisions of a contract running between the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Illinois Agricultural Holding Company. These contracts were duly presented, considered and approved by the delegates and stockholders in attendance at previous annual meetings of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Illinois Agricultural Holding Company.

"The real purpose of this Holding Company is to provide a legal way in which excess savings and earnings accruing from its ownership of stock in Country Life Insurance Company can be distributed to Farm Bureau members holding policies in Country Life, and to holders of the First Special policies issued by the company immediately after its organization.

"I am particularly pleased to report that the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Holding Company, at its last meeting, authorized the distribution of $48,000, according to the terms of the agreement mentioned, which will be distributed in the very early future. Such a distribution coming at the end of a period such as we have been passing through again furnishes proof as nothing else could, as to the soundness of and great possibilities in organized effort. The Holding Company occupies a peculiar position. Ordinarily we think of a holding company as an organization set up for the purpose of absorbing excess earnings resulting from its stockholdings. Our Holding Company is set up to make possible a legal distribution of all earnings over and above cumulative dividend requirements.

"I cannot refrain from expressing a feeling of satisfaction and pride at the achievement of these various business service corporations operating under the general management of the Service Company. In a large measure credit for the continued success of these companies is due to the active and aggressive attention given to the affairs of each company by its active manager, and by others participating in different degrees of responsibility.

"I do not hesitate to say most definitely that the results obtained by each company and the splendid relationship existing between companies and their active management fully justify repeated statements I have made to annual meetings of the Illinois Agricultural Association, that the Illinois Agricultural Service Company is essential as a safeguard to the progress of each company and in addition, assures a proper balance between business services and co-ordination of all efforts."

State Legislation

Reviewing the passage of the income tax act and the subsequent adverse opinion of the State Supreme Court as to its constitutionality in which the court held that "income" is "property," he said: "I recommend, therefore, that the delegates take action authorizing and directing the officers and board of directors of the Association to immediately seek full application of the principle of law (place incomes on property tax rolls and relieve tangible property thereby of one-fourth its tax burden) as laid down by the court in this decision."

Mr. Smith also advocated revenue reform to spread the base of taxation, and reviewed unemployment relief measures and the $20,000,000 bond issue which due to the I. A. A.'s active support and the co-operation of other groups was passed. As a result, Illinois farms were relieved of $5,000,000 additional taxes in 1933, a saving of approximately $25 per farm.

On the question of a state sales tax, he said: "We believe the sales tax proposal now pending in the General Assembly to be unfair and unsound, particularly in its provision for distribution of the revenue derived therefrom. We believe that any law providing new sources of revenue should insure its full use to reduce or replace taxes now levied upon property. We are told by the defenders of this bill that it is a temporary measure and will be repealed as soon as the Government can be relieved of responsibility for taking care of the large number of unemployed. History discloses, however, that when we provide new sources of revenue for temporary purposes, they usually become permanent and seldom, if ever, are repealed.

"When new sources of revenue are provided, we believe that such revenue should be distributed fairly among the various counties of the state. Certainly no one can defend the fairness of a sales tax that enables Cook County to use all of the revenue collected therein. On the surface, such a proposal may seem fair, but only casual information forces one to other conclusions. A sales tax is ordinarily not paid by the seller of goods, but by the consumer. Our large mail order houses ship goods to all portions of the State but would pay sales taxes thereon in Cook County. But who pays the tax? It is usually consumers of the wares and goods sold. I am informed on good authority that more than 90 per cent of the tremendous sales at retail by the mail order houses of Chicago are made to people in other regions than this great metropolitan county, a very large part of them in the State of Illinois. . . .

"I believe we should immediately seek substantial reductions in maximum tax rates for each unit of government in the State of Illinois. In addition, I believe all minimum fees and salaries provided by statute for officers and employees of county and lesser units of government should be repealed. Until such reductions are accomplished, I see no way of bringing about substantial economies in the cost of our local governments.

"We must realize that after securing every economy of government that is in the realm of possibility, we must still find new sources of revenue if we are to remove from property its unjust portion of the cost of government.

"It seems that the time has arrived for the enactment of a state-wide sales tax. We must face the situation squarely, and see to it that the provisions of such a tax are equitable and fair and conform to the principles of taxation for which this Association has fought in the past.

"Therefore, I recommend to this annual meeting its approval of a state-wide retail sales tax of two per cent on all commodities except food and food products, with the understanding that any such measure, to have our support, must provide for the division of the revenue therefrom in a manner similar to that worked out by the 57th General Assembly for the distribution and use of revenues derived from state income tax. So far as we are informed, no one has ever questioned that the provisions of this plan adequately insure the full use of new revenues to replace taxes levied on property.

"In order to provide temporarily for our unfortunate among the unemployed, I believe we would be justified in approving a provision that in the year 1933 or 1934, any portion or all of the fund so allocated to any county may, by a two-thirds vote of its county board, be used for the purpose of taking care of its unfortunate. The provisions of statutes such as I have described would make the sales tax a replacement tax, and would provide a way by which such revenue could temporarily be used to meet urgent need for relief of unemployment in any county of the State."

Pointing to the enormous tax delinquency in Cook county which owes the state $22,000,000 and soon will owe $17,000,000 more, Smith said: "It is time to impress the leaders of Cook County with the fact that a depression exists in all of the other counties of the state, and that not only is each county forced to practice strict economy, but its citizens are making every effort to keep all their governments in operation by the payment of taxes. They must not be called upon to assist great metropolitan centers, either because of tax delinquencies by individual taxpayers or because local government in one county has failed in its obligations to the State of Illinois.

"It is conditions of this and similar kinds that demand eternal vigilance on the part of the organized farmers of Illinois, and they are entitled to and should receive the co-operation of all downstate units of government, all other citizens and particularly all home owners and other property taxpayers. . . . "

National Legislation ✓

Summing up the efforts of organized farmers over a ten year period seeking government recognition of the agricultural situation, he said: "Your Association has repeatedly and continuously insisted that the longer we delay a sound, adequate and permanent solution of our steadily increasing surplus problem, the more serious would become its effect upon all lines of American industry, and that sooner or later such neglect would undermine the economic structure of the nation. We all know that such a condition now prevails."

He traced the decline of net farm income from nine and a quarter billion dollars in 1920 to less than one billion in 1932; showed how taxes had mounted and farm indebtedness multiplied during this period.

"Other countries have had the genius and courage," he said, "to adopt policies that bring fair returns to their farmers while the United States, richest in natural resources of any, has been standing idly by.

"As a result of national policy based on legislation, wheat in November, 1931,

was bringing $1.62 in Paris, France; $1.46 in Berlin, Germany; and $1.43 in Milan, Italy, while at the same time in the United States, in Chicago, wheat was selling at 57 cents a bushel. In November, 1932, the average wheat price in Paris was $1.19, in Berlin, $1.29 and in Milan, $1.55, while in Chicago, the price was 45 cents.

"The average price for top quality hogs in November, 1931, was $11.55 in England, and $8.94 in Germany, compared with $4.82 in Chicago. In November, 1932, $9.13 in England, $8.36 in Germany, and $3.56 in Chicago.

"These are facts. They challenge the statesmanship of America. They challenge the farmers of America to better organize for effective action. . . . "

As a way out, he suggested, (1) raising farm prices, by whatever means, to a price level that will give them the same exchange value they had in the five year period immediately preceding the war; (2) uniform scaling down of both public and private debts; (3) changes in our monetary system to give us a commodity dollar.

Outlining the principles and contents of the domestic allotment plan bill, termed the "National Emergency Act," he said: "This legislation is directed toward the surplus problem, but more important, it has for its purpose immediate rise in the farm income from wheat, hogs, cotton, and tobacco. . . .

"It is my opinion the most immediate and beneficial effect that would follow the enactment of such a law would be to bring renewed courage and hope to farm people in the feeling that at last the Government is giving courageous attention to the justice of their demands. Further this bill will provide an opportunity for the development of a much more effective and permanent solution of our difficulties.

"I do not underestimate the tremendous obstacles that must be overcome to achieve these ends. Not the least of these spring from the deliberate propaganda from hostile forces that is intended to confuse the thinking of the American farmers, and to drive them apart—propaganda that tells consumers in one breath that the legislation, if put into operation, would cost them more than one billion dollars a year; that tells you in the next that the proposed legislation would greatly reduce the returns to the farmers; and that tells the public that the processers would be destroyed by the Act.

"There is a contradiction here which I defy even the most skillful propagandist to reconcile. . . . .

"It should be remembered that the opposition to the emergency solution of our acute problems we are now encountering emanates from the same sources that have fought farmers throughout the years in all efforts made to secure a sound national agricultural policy. It was the influence of this selfsame group that resulted in the weaknesses and limitations of the Agricultural Marketing Act at the time of its passage. They now attempt to place responsibility for these weaknesses in the Act upon the shoulders of farm organizations, and they also bitterly criticize the Federal Farm Board for failure to secure results from the Marketing Act when they well know it is the same weaknesses and limitations within the Act, for which they are responsible, that have made it impossible for the Farm Board to assist in securing such adequate control of crop surpluses as is necessary to keep these surpluses from depressing the price of the whole crop.

"While we carry no responsibility for weaknesses in the Marketing Act, and have no brief for any mistakes that may have been made by the Farm Board in its administration; yet it behooves the farmers of this country to keep intact such provisions of the Marketing Act as have been helpful in the building of co-operative marketing institutions and defend the Farm Board for all earnest and sincere efforts put forth in administering these provisions.

"Before passing on to other matters which must be touched upon, I want to drive one truth home into your minds so that it will stick there even if everything else is forgotten—farm conditions will be improved, and farmers' problems solved, if, and when, and just to the extent we farmers make up our minds to ignore hostile and destructive propaganda that is intended to divide us, and determine that we will work shoulder to shoulder, through our organization, until the battle is won."

Referring to the National Emergency Act as an emergency measure only, Mr. Smith urged the necessity of adjusting production to the domestic market, pending resumption of international trade. "For my own part," he said, "I would favor even more direct steps to bring about the production adjustment that is necessary if we are to stop creating and piling up farm surpluses. I would at once provide for Government rental of lands that must be taken temporarily, at least, out of production, so as to provide an opportunity for the absorption of the present burdensome surpluses. The mere announcement of such a program with the conviction on the part of the people, particularly processors of such given commodities, that substantial reductions were to be made, would bring about real improvement of price levels of these commodities.

"I know of no governmental expenditure of money that has been or could be so effective in restoring public confidence, in opening up new avenues for purchase, in making possible the payment of interest upon debts, premium upon insurance, the payment of store bills, etc., as would be brought about by such a program. All of such added income reaching farm people would be used immediately in the channels of trade, and financial economists tell us that money distribution in this manner would be turned over from fifteen to twenty-five times within the following year.

"As a permanent solution of this problem, it is my belief that Government should assume leadership in the development of a program designed for the intelligent planning of our agricultural production. . . .

Economy In Government

"For many years, the I. A. A. has occupied an outstanding position in urging a reduction in the cost of Government as well as an equitable distribution of the necessary costs thereof. The present depression has given rise to many and various types of organizations, seeking arbitrary reduction in costs of government. We cannot but view with regret as well as concern many of the suggested programs for bringing this about. The I. A. A. will go as far as any group, or institution, within the State of Illinois to secure intelligent pruning of public services and to put into effect every possible economy. We are willing that services made available to agriculture, both in the state and nation, shall be curtailed in proportion to curtailment of services provided for other groups.

"We insist, however, that some of the efforts being promoted by certain business groups of our cities to make radical reductions in appropriations for agricultural projects will not be countenanced by the farm people of this country. . . .

"In their attacks upon the extension service and our experiment stations, and when speaking of the tremendous total appropriated for the department, they leave the impression that the enormous sums mentioned ($317,000,000) are expended for these particular purposes. As a matter of fact, less than $15,000,000 covers the total appropriations for all of our experimental and extension work.

"I am sure I speak the sentiments of a large majority of the farmers of Illinois in saying to those charged with the direction of our national and state governments that our full co-operation is available toward the intelligent pruning of public appropriations for agricultural purposes in full proportion to economies that are put into effect in the general structure of government. We insist, however, that farmers be consulted as to what portion of agriculture's departmental program shall be affected and curtailed. Farmers resent efforts being made by those prompted only by selfish interests, to dictate what services Government can and should render farm people.

"I am firmly convinced that there never was a time when thorough, constructive and militant organization of farmers was more needed than now. We are at the turn of the road. Either agriculture is going to be recognized and recognized to the extent of its importance in our national economic life, or through a continuation of belated and half-way measures farmers will be permanently committed to that level on which they can barely survive and contribute necessary food and other raw materials to the balance of the population.

"Only by thorough and proper organization can 200,000 scattered farmers in Illinois, or six million farm families in the United States, hope to regain in whole, or in part, a fair share of the national income and the distribution of necessary costs of Government among all the people according to their ability to pay.

"I trust every Farm Bureau member attending this convention may go home definitely resolved to make organization his or her uppermost thought throughout the coming year. More time spent by farm people to secure a genuine understanding of their problems, and less attention to the continued production of burdensome surpluses, would be the most profitable time that could possibly be spent in 1933.

"Farmers have in the past been the (Continued on page 16, first column)

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STATEMENT OF CONDITION

December 31, 1932

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Investments	$1,546,599.61	Policy Reserves	$1,264,648.00
Cash	18,756.22	Other Reserves	54,959.82
Other Assets	156,381.66	Other Liabilities	37,864.71
Policy Loans	102,272.75	Capital and Surplus	466,537.71
Total	$1,824,010.24	Total	$1,824,010.24

Paid for Insurance in Force, December 31, 1932 . . . . . $47,368,250.00

COUNTRY LIFE INS

Home Office: 608 South Dearborn

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Country Life Insurance Company again in 1932 demonstrated that a legal reserve life insurance company, cooperatively owned, can guarantee unsurpassed strength, complete protection and low net cost per thousand to its policy holders.

L. A. Williams
Manager

N SURANCE COMPANY
rn Street Chicago, Illinois.



Manager "Larry" Williams talking at Country Life's Conference at Pere Marquette Hotel, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

Country Life Agents Meet In Enthusiastic Session

Plan For Big Year in 1933, Joint Conference for all Agents Held

GENERAL and special agents to the number of about 350 were present in the Grand Ball Room of the Pere Marquette Hotel at Peoria, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 25, for the conference of Country Life Insurance Company, held in connection with the annual meeting of the the I. A. A. L. A. Williams, manager, presided and the session was marked by great enthusiasm over the record of accomplishment of the Company during 1932, as well as optimism over 1933 prospects.



Reviewing the work of the Company in the year just closed, Mr. Williams pointed out that Country Life now has more than $47,000,000 insurance in force, an increase of considerably more than $3,000,000. Laspes of policies, on the other hand, totalled less than 14% of the normal expectancy and an extremely good record was made in holding down operating expenses, all of which redounds to the advantage of the policyholder.

Plans for the coming year were outlined by Mr. Williams and received the enthusiastic support of all present. Confidence was expressed that regardless of adverse business conditions prevailing at the turn of the year, the 1933 record would equal if not surpass that of its predecessor.

Dr. John Boland, medical director of Country Life, dwelt on mortality and risk selection in his talk to the agents, pointing out that the extremely low mortality figures were of distinct advantage to policyholders in that they increase dividends and that this record has been accomplished and can only be continued through continued cooperation between the medical department and the agents in the field in selecting the best possible risks for Country Life policies.

Clarence Ramler, service manager, explained the working of the Home Office for the benefit of the newer agents and made a number of suggestions for cooperation between the field force and the home office force for the improvement of service to policyholders.

On the afternoon of the same day, there was a joint meeting between the agents selling life, automobile, and fire and crop insurance which was addressed by the managers of the respective insurance organizations.

Mr. Vaniman spoke on "Coordinated Effort," Mr. Williams on "The Psychology that Never Fails," Mr. Richardson on "The Economies of Cooperative Insurance" and Mr. Kelker on "The Agent's Opportunity."

Thursday evening the annual dinner of the Country Life General Agents Club was held in the La-Salle Room of the hotel. This organization is composed of general agents who make their sales quotas, as well as such special agents as write fifteen applications in any one month throughout the year. Claude Hicks of Livingston County was selected as president for the ensuing year succeeding H. O. Henry, Effingham County.

Smith

(Continued from page 13)

backbone of America in meeting and overcoming serious dangers confronting the nation. Their continued stamina, courage and determination, coupled with the fast increasing support of thinking business interests will again meet and overcome present difficulties. The time has arrived for directing our thoughts to facts and not fiction; truth instead of propaganda; for action and not debate. To this end, our efforts must be dedicated, for only through constructive thinking and united action can agriculture hope to gain its rightful position in the economic life of the nation, and can the nation hope to survive."

Farm Advisers Name Whisenand President

J. W. Whisenand, Peoria county farm adviser, was named president of the Illinois Association of Farm Advisers at the annual meeting of the organization during Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois on January 20.



J. W. WHISENAND

L. E. McKinzie of Schuyler county was named vice-president, Geo. H. Iftner, Effingham county, secretary, and S. G. Turner, Livingston county, treasurer.

Mr. Whisenand succeeds Ray C. Doneghue of McDonough county. Whisenand is one of the oldest farm advisers in Illinois in point of service. He left the animal husbandry department of the State College of Agriculture more than 10 years ago to take a position as associate farm adviser in Iroquois county. Later he became farm adviser in Henry county where he served ably for many years. When Wilfred Shaw resigned to become manager of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association Whisenand was invited to take the post as farm adviser in Peoria county where he has been successful in maintaining a strong organization and developing a broad program of service to the farmers of the county.

The Money Question

Our Nation Can't Continue With Half Its People On One Price Level And The Other Half On Another Says Henry Wallace

EVERY country except the United States, Holland, and Switzerland has eased the internal problem for debtors by depreciating their currencies and raising prices, Henry A. Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer, told more than 1,500 men and women who attended the Friday morning session of the recent I. A. A. convention held in Peoria.

An honest way out of our difficulties, he said, is to reduce the grains of gold in the dollar. Another way out is not to balance the budget and float gracefully off the gold standard as France did. One thing is certain, the United States is a dominant economic force in the world, and if this country starts back to normal prosperity the rest of the world will undoubtedly start with us.

Wallace expressed the hope that silver would be used on a world-wide basis through symmetalism by which paper currency would be redeemable partly in gold and partly in silver rather than in one or the other exclusively.

Debt Adjustments

Debt adjustments, he said, only temporize with the situation. It is difficult to make debt adjustments uniform in treatment. The farmer has been caught in a trap or enclosure with four walls something like a bunch of cattle. When we push on one side to get out, our opponents tell us to try the other side. There are several ways to ease the predicament in which we find ourselves. One way is to raise farm price levels with legislation like the domestic allotment plan, another way is to devalue the dollar. When Fred Lee, your next speaker, suggested to an insurance man who was in Washington that his company write down their farm mortgages 40 per cent, he threw up his hands in alarm and said: "If we do that how can we pay our death claims?" Before, he had opposed price raising legislation, but after thinking it over he became an ardent advocate of establishing higher price levels.

The public and private debt of the United States, Wallace said, is close to 200 billion dollars whereas the national wealth is estimated to be not much more than 180 billion dollars. "Something is going to snap," he continued, "we can't continue on our present basis trying to pay our debts with prices half or less than they were when the debts were created. Our nation cannot continue much longer with half its people on one price level and the other half on another. The tension is too great.

Effect of Deflation

"Some people say that the proper way to deal with this situation is to go ahead with the deflation. This means that debts and taxes must be cut in half, and that the rates of public utilities and railroads must be reduced very materially. If the reduction in debts is accomplished by the customary procedure of bankruptcy and sale of foreclosed properties, there can be no large volume of construction activity in the cities until 1937 or 1938. If the freight rates are brought down and the railroads thrown into receivership, the effect on the insurance companies may be disastrous because they hold about three-fourths of the railroad bonds. If farm mortgages are cut in half, the insurance companies may again be embarrassed because they have to pay their policies in full. Some people think there is something fine, righteous, pure and high-minded about deflation and that inflation is something wicked and luxurious against the laws of God and man. As a matter of fact, what we want is neither inflation nor deflation but stability at a price level which will do the maximum of justice between debtor and creditor.

"Our present monetary system is based on the theory of a fixed price for gold without regard to the law of supply and demand. For more than 50 years in the United States, the price of gold has been $20.67 an ounce no matter how scarce or how abundant gold might be. If the law of supply and demand were really functioning with respect to gold, the price might well have gone down to $10 an ounce during the early part of this century, whereas at the present time, in view of its scarcity, the price might well be $30 or even $35 an ounce. In times like these, it is barbarous to compel all industries to adjust themselves to a suspension of the law of supply and demand with respect to gold. This has been recognized in every country but the United States, Holland and Switzerland. All of the others have at one time or another during the past 10 years devalued their respective units of currency and, in so doing, have eased the burden of debt.

"It has ever been thus. When debts have reached an impossible point, and repudiation on a scale sufficient to endanger the creditors has started, it has been customary to reduce the amount of metal behind the unit of currency. Oftentimes this has not been done openly but by issuing paper currency and government bonds.

Col. Ayres' Prediction

"At Cincinnati I heard Colonel Leonard Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Company say that he thought the year 1933 would be known as the year of the great battle between the inflationists and the deflationists and that in his opinion the inflationists would lose, as usual. Colonel Ayres is a very level-headed man for whose judgment I have the greatest respect. But in this case, I am inclined to think he is wrong. The continuance of present prices means such a volume of foreclosures, bankruptcies, receiverships and failures that no man in his right senses can think about them without wanting to do something to bring a more even-handed justice between debtors and creditors. We must have inflation but it must be a controlled inflation. We must avoid an uncontrolled inflation such as that which plunged Germany over the precipice after the World War.

"The most honest method of controlled inflation is to increase the price of gold from $20.67 an ounce to $30 an ounce. This is the same thing as reducing the weight of gold behind the dollar from 23.22 grains, as at present, to 16 grains. If this were done, the foreign currencies would at once be able to buy more dollars and, therefore, more pounds of wheat, lard and cotton. The price of our exports in terms of British pounds and French francs would not go up but in terms of American dollars, the price would be materially higher. The price of imports into the United States would also be higher in terms of American dollars although there would be no increase in the price in the country from which they came. Domestic prices would move more slowly.

Objections To Reflation

"The common objection to devaluing the dollar is that more than 50 billion dollars of contracts have in them the celebrated 'gold clause.' The 'gold clause,' it is claimed, would compel a man who

owes the money in terms of gold to pay perhaps $140 in currency to settle the obligation, whereas he expected to pay only $100. It happens that farmers are very little affected by this situation because more than 90 per cent of their contracts do not have in them the 'gold clause.' Other nations have not written 'gold clause' contracts because they have been common sense enough to realize that if the emergency were great enough to push a nation off the gold standard, it would also be great enough to cause an abrogation of the contracts. As a matter of fact, this is exactly what would happen in the United States. It is my guess that in case we go off the gold standard, the 'gold clause' will either be proved unconstitutional or a law will be passed taxing away completely any profits resulting from the 'gold clause.' Congress has the right to abrogate contracts and I feel confident it would do so in a case of this sort. Moreover it is likely that public sentiment would make it unhealthy for anyone to attempt to collect 'gold clause' profits.

Need International Conference

"The other argument customarily presented against devaluing the dollar is that the matter cannot be taken up in Congress without creating a panic. Under the constitution, Congress is given the specific duty of 'coining money and regulating the value thereof.' It is claimed that Congress is a debating society and cannot act promptly in case of emergency. Some people say that it would be all right for the United States to devalue the dollar if it could be done overnight in the same way as England did it.

"Devaluing the dollar would at once give us the whip hand in holding an international monetary conference. At the present time, foreign nations competing with us for the markets of the world are exceedingly anxious to keep us on the present gold standard. A great variety of proposals might be considered at an international monetary conference. A definite effort might be made to set up an international bank in some neutral country, like Switzerland, to which the Federal Reserve System of the United States and the central banks of the other nations would contribute one-fourth of their gold reserves. This international bank might issue an international currency and take care of the bookkeeping debits and credits in international trade. Eventually it may be possible for the international currency to represent constant purchasing power in terms of the basic commodities which move in world trade. Inventions of this sort are scientific and can eventually be made to work when international fears and hatreds are to some extent overcome. . . .

England More Sensible

"It is unfortunate that the wild-eyed inflationists of the thirties, seventies and nineties of the last century should have so scared our bankers and financial leaders that it is impossible for them to think sensibly in the present emergency. England has understood from past history how to handle her monetary matters more sensibly than we. Her problem has been enormously more difficult than ours but she has handled it much more skillfully. Many people in England feel that the Federal Reserve System of the United States has not only handled the monetary problem in such a way as to damage the United States, but the rest of the world as well.



"There are a few people who believe that the United States is such a dominant figure in world affairs that the all important thing is for her to get business activities started again and that it doesn't make a lot of difference which monetary method is used. These people claim that inasmuch as the United States consumes a very high percentage of the world's rubber, silk, coffee, etc., and inasmuch as she holds 40 per cent of the world's monetary gold and also inasmuch as the hopes and fears of other nations go up and down with what is going on in the United States,—it is simply a matter of the United States striking out boldly. If our prices go up and our activities start, business will revive over the entire world. It is confidence which makes for high velocity of credit and money. It is confidence which will bring the money out of hiding, most of which is said to be hoarded in bills of $1,000 or more. Some of the people who hold to this theory claim that confidence is more likely to re-establish itself if there are no inflationary measures whatever. I might agree with them if it were not for the fact that there is a world wide fear of gold shortage. Furthermore, the currents of trade between the United States and the rest of the world are being cruelly interfered with by the fact that we have not reduced the quantity of gold behind the dollar to the same extent as the rest of the nations of the world. If the United States is to restore herself to her normal parity with outside nations, she should reduce the weight of gold behind the dollar by at least 25 per cent.

We Forced 'Em

"It must be recognized, of course, that the foreign nations have been forced into currency depreciation partly as a result of our high tariff and our attitude on the inter-governmental debts. Some of the leading foreign nations finding that we could not learn to behave as a mature creditor nation should, decided that we were vulnerable through currency and gold manipulations. It is reported that certain large bankers have on occasion shifted 100 million dollars in gold back and forth between the United States and France. When gold is shipped out of a country suddenly, prices tend to fall on the stock exchange, whereas when it comes into a country, prices tend to rise. It is, therefore, possible by handling large gold shipments and by buying and selling stocks, to conduct a huge 'shell game.'

"We must adopt new rules for the banking system of the world. These rules must make it possible to maintain a stable price level from year to year. If the rest of the nations of the world are not yet ready for such rules, the United States should adopt them by herself. Holding, as she does, 40 per cent of the gold of the world and dominating the world trade in many fundamental commodities, she can eventually force the other nations to adopt her rules if they are fundamentally sound and just.

"The first step is for the United States to inflate to the same extent as England. The next step is for the United States, England, France and Germany to hold a monetary conference and agree on uniform rules of procedure. At such a conference should be discussed the money problem, tariffs, inter - governmental debts, tonnage quotas, currency quotas and all of the other things which are now so upsetting the world."

Harriman Suggests Way Out of Economic Storm

The well being of agriculture is the key to national prosperity H. I. Harriman, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, said in his address before the annual I. A. A. banquet the night of Jan. 26. The balance between agriculture and other groups must be restored. There is no gain for anyone when prices are below cost, wages are low and buying power is gone.

Harriman recommended stabilization of the dollar with the index of commodity prices, the unshackling of business, opening up of trade and commerce through the removal of tariff barriers, and reduced government expenditures along with higher farm prices as the way to restore national prosperity.

As a long range solution to the farm problem he advocated taking marginal lands out of production and encouraging the use of agricultural products for other purposes than food. He suggested that farmers make a study of the possibilities in using ethyl alcohol as an adulterant of motor fuels.

Something must be done immediately, he said, to restore farm prices. "Too much peanuts" was his comment on the domestic allotment bill which passed the House.

In introducing Mr. Harriman, President Smith called attention to the fact that for the first time the president of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce were speaking from the same platform. This is indicative of better co-operation between business and agriculture for the welfare of the nation, he said.

A number of I. A. A. staff members and convention visitors including Larry Williams, Ray Miller, George Thiem, Vernon Vaniman, Lee Quasey, Frank Gougler, G. C. Johnstone and Mrs. Burl Hornbeek talked over Ed Bill's Station WMBD, Peoria during the three day session. The address of H. I. Harriman on Thursday night also went out over this station.

Metzger Tells How $4.50 Membership Fee Is Spent

Compares I. A. A. Service Program To Machine Capable of Benefiting More Members

COMPARING the services and associated companies established by the I. A. A. to a great machine designed to divert part of the profits from the sale of farm products and the purchase of farm supplies to Illinois farmers, Secretary George E. Metzger in his annual report said, "the machine is large, and it may need refining in some parts, it may need more skilled mechanics to handle its operation but it is capable of serving many thousands of Illinois farmers in a much better way than they are now being served. We must develop a program of organization and education to inform members and non-members how they can benefit through taking advantage of these services."



GEO. E. METZGER

He urged that farmers use the co-operative selling agencies so as to increase the volume of products handled that the full benefits of organized bargaining power may be realized.

Expenditures Cut 25%

Commenting on membership dues he said, "A great deal of thought has been given to this question by sincere friends of the organization. Enemies of the Farm Bureau movement, too, have advocated reduced dues knowing that the most effective way to cripple the organization is by decreasing its income. Officers and directors of the Association have not been unfriendly to suggestions for cutting expenditures. Substantial cuts have been made in our operating expenses. Salaries and operating expenses have been reduced more than 25 per cent. But an analysis of the pay roll and total expenditures of the organization shows that if all salaries were cut out and the staff paid nothing for its services it would reduce the total expenditures of the Association only 24.4 per cent. This would lower the total fee only about one dollar.

"A substantial item of expenditure in your Association is that of travel. Railroad rates have not decreased. In the operation of automobiles the allowance has been reduced from seven to four cents per mile. Every possible economy has been made where it would not interfere with service to members.

Salaries Less Than Fourth

"It may be of interest to the delegates and members to know how the $4.50 dues in the I. A. A. are spent; Salaries constitute 24.4 per cent of the Association's expense; travel, 4.6 per cent; clerical help, 10 per cent; annual meeting, 3.2 per cent; travel and subsistence of the board of directors, 2.4 per cent; expense of advisory committees, .6 per cent; finance committee, .5 per cent; general conferences, one per cent; district conferences, .2 per cent; county meetings, .4 per cent; per diem, travel and office expense of the president, 2.8 per cent; secretary's office, 5.6 per cent; treasurer's office, 5.4 per cent; comptroller, .3 per cent; legal service, 5.4 per cent; marketing program, 15.01 per cent; organization, 28 per cent; publicity, including publication of RECORD and Illinois Section of Bureau Farmer, 8.2 per cent; taxation department, 3.9 per cent; transportation, .8 per cent.

How Dues Are Spent

"The $4.50 membership fee when split up among the various activities and departments of the Association is as follows:

Annual meeting, 1932	$ .174
Board of directors' travel and subsistence	.129
Advisory committee work	.03
Finance Committee	.026
General Conferences	.052
District Conferences	.01
County Meetings	.014
Maintenance of President's Office	.153
Secretary	.305
Treasurer and his office	.289
Comptroller	.018
Department of Taxation	.209
RECORD, Bureau Farmer, Publicity	.441
Legislative Program	.106
Organization and Membership Maintenance	1.51
Limestone-Phosphate Department	.144
Business Service	.02
Clerical help	.59
Rent	.267
Marketing	.816
Legal Service	.288
Transportation	.044
General Office	.108

"Our experience shows that a reduction in membership does not increase the number of members. When counties, or states, have decreased membership fees they have usually lost members rather than gained because of the almost immediate reduction they necessarily had to make in their service program. Experience in the middle west during the past six years has proved that the states with the higher membership fees have retained the higher number of members. It seems that farmers don't care to belong to an organization offering little or no service even though the membership fee is small.

"In a few counties in the state nearly 70 per cent of the farmers residing therein are members of the Farm Bureau. An increase of 10 per cent in the membership in those counties is probably all that can reasonably be expected. On the other hand, we have a few counties where it would seem possible to increase the membership 200 per cent. It does not seem unreasonable to expect that 100,000 farmers in Illinois should be carrying membership in the organization.

"We have built a fine machine offering real benefits to the farmers of this state. Let us make every effort in the coming year to use this machine to greater capacity and extend the benefits to a larger number of members."

Newspaper Men At The Convention

Peoria newspapers did a good job of covering the convention. The Journal was represented by Flaherty and Kinsey, the Transcript by Maggenheimer and Perry, and the Star by Mr. Johnson. Photographers were on hand from all three newspapers.

Floyd Keepers, managing editor, covered the meeting for Prairie Farmer.

Gifford Ernest of the Chicago News and Paul Potter of the Chicago Tribune reported the convention for their respective papers. Bob Howard of the Associated Press, Chicago sent the news out over the wires to all dailies in and beyond Illinois having A. P. service. Howard is a son of J. R. Howard of Iowa, first president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Flaherty took care of the Chicago Herald Examiner and Johnson filed stories for the International News Service.

Farm Supply Co. Officers

Officers elected by the board of directors of the Illinois Farm Supply Company at their recent meeting were: Fred E. Herndon, Macomb, president; Geo. F. Tullock, Rockford, vice-president; E. E. Stevenson, Streator, secretary; and R. A. Cowles, Bloomington, treasurer.

Directors who will serve in the coming year are Grant Broster, Grayville, J. M. Eyman, Warrensburg, Frank J. Flynn, Woodson, Fred E. Herndon, Macomb, H. A. Keele, Chesterfield, H. R. Neal, Lawrenceville, T. J. Penman, Yorkville, E. E. Stevenson, Streator, and Geo. F. Tullock, Rockford.

Illinois Leads All States In Membership

Report of Organization-Publicity Conference At Peoria Jan. 26 C. E. Bamborough, Chairman

FARM Bureau membership experience throughout the United States clearly reveals that if the organization is to maintain a service program offering real benefits to farmers it must be adequately financed. Reduction in dues by other State Farm Bureaus invariably has been followed by reduced membership.

M. S. Winder, secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, stated that when he served as secretary of the Utah State Farm Bureau the organization had a $10 membership fee, approximately 7,000 members, and a real service program which represented the farmers of the state in tax matters and legislation and carried on organized buying and other helpful projects. Then the Board of Directors decided to cut the dues to $5 in the hope of doubling the membership. The result was quite the contrary of that expected. The membership steadily declined largely because the Farm Bureau was forced to dispense with the services of its tax expert, organization director, and other employees. Within a few years the membership had fallen from 7,000 to 1,800.



C. E. BAMBOROUGH

Illinois Suffers Less

Secretary Geo. E. Metzger disclosed the results of a survey in other states showing the decline in membership since the high point of the past six to eight years. Illinois which has a higher membership fee showed a smaller percentage reduction than any middle west state, whereas the states having $5 fees and less showed the greatest decline. Several Farm Bureaus which have $10 dues showed greater reductions in membership than the I. A. A. but much less than reductions in the smaller fee states.

An open discussion was held on the question of the volunteer organization plan versus the paid solicitor plan. No conclusions were reached.

J. C. Spitler, state leader of farm advisers, reviewed extension work in Illinois over a 20 year period. He stated that few counties in Illinois ever had taken advantage of the 1913 act which allows county boards of supervisors to appropriate up to $5,000 annually for extension work in agriculture. Only three or four counties in Illinois make such appropriations at the present time, he said. It has been our experience that extension work and Farm Bureau organization thrive best where farmers themselves assume responsibility not only for maintaining the organization but also for directing extension and Farm Bureau work.

Improve The Product

George Thiem, director of information, called attention to the need for maintaining favorable public relations between the Farm Bureau, its membership, non-members, and the general public. If the Farm Bureau is not thriving, the first thing to do, he said, is to carefully analyze the situation, find out where the weaknesses are, and then correct them. When everything else fails try improving the product, said a wise advertising man. Let's apply that advice to the Farm Bureau. If the membership isn't up to par, try improving the service program and make it so attractive that farmers will want to belong. There may be weaknesses in the Farm Bureau management and if so this situation should be corrected, but oftentimes it is not so much the personnel as lack of aggressive administration of the service program. More attention to publicity to keep the members fully informed about their opportunities for profit in using Farm Bureau services was urged as one way to build stronger membership.

Robert A. Cowles, treasurer of the Association, led an active and valuable discussion on ways and means of collecting Farm Bureau dues. He outlined the collection plan developed by the treasurer, secretary, and Mr. Vaniman by which competent men are employed on a commission basis—not exceeding 20 per cent of the cash collected—to collect past due items. C. E. Carrier who was employed to collect in his home counties, strongly urged Farm Bureau leaders to act promptly in collecting dues before they are more than a year in arrears. "It is next to impossible to make collections," he said, "when the delinquent member owes more than one year's dues."

The board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association held 12 monthly meetings during 1932 with only four absences. The board held a brief session at Peoria Wednesday morning Jan. 25 before the opening of the regular meetings and conferences of associated companies.

Serum Association Makes Good Record In Past Year

Hear About Efforts To Prevent Farmers From Vaccinating

THE Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association during 1932 handled more than 41,000,000 cc of serum and virus for the benefit of 77 member counties Secretary Ray E. Miller reported at the annual meeting, Peoria, Jan. 25.

The report showed the organization to be in excellent financial condition with a total net worth of $23,188.80. The Association paid dividends on all outstanding preferred stock. Cholera outbreaks, it was reported, were considerably less than in the previous year.

Some discussion was had regarding the efforts of organized veterinarians to prevent farmers from vaccinating their own pigs. The attack, brought to a head in the report of the so-called Shannon investigation committee, centered on farm advisers for their efforts in advocating livestock sanitation and disease prevention. It was brought out that the attack against Farm Bureau Serum Service was prompted by the reduced income and profits of veterinarians who believe that they alone should be allowed to immunize pigs.

All the evidence shows that for the most part farmers who vaccinate their own pigs are more careful in the use of serum and virus than professionals and that as a result there has been less loss in Illinois from hog cholera and other swine diseases since the Farm Bureaus took hold of the situation.

The fact that farmers are now saving thousands of dollars annually not only in the cost of protecting their herds against cholera, but also in the less frequent losses of livestock as shown by facts and figures, is unanswerable argument favoring the continuation of this helpful service, members agreed.

The report before the Shannon Committee regarding activities of the Farm Bureaus in hog cholera control and livestock sanitation work, together with many spurious conclusions was submitted by D. F. Luckey, secretary of the Illinois State Veterinary Medical Ass'n.

Directors of the Serum Association all were re-elected. Chas. S. Black of Jacksonville was added to the board as a representative of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Officers and directors of the Association are as follows: Samuel Sorrells, Raymond, president; Edgar Walther, Port Byron, vice-president; Ray E. Miller, Chicago, secy.-treas.; Adam McWilliam, Toulon; W. H. Stockley, Earlville; A. B. Schofield, Paxton; James Gillespie, Lawrenceville.

Auto Company Makes Wonderful Record In '32

President Smith and Manager Richardson Report on Progress of Organization

Your company is to be congratulated for finishing the year with the strongest financial statement ever presented to its policyholders, President Earl C. Smith reported at the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, Peoria, Jan. 25. More than 600 attended the meeting.



A. E. RICHARDSON

"The assets now total $934,193.49 of which $890,008.28 is invested in high grade bonds," he said. "It is with pleasure that I report to you that not a single bond of this company has defaulted either in interest or in principal.

"During the past year the premium earned was $363,756.94. This item refers to assessments due and paid. During 1932 Illinois farmers purchased a greater volume of auto and employers' liability insurance through their own company than in any previous year. A total of 4,723 applications were received for auto insurance and 166 for employers' liability.

"While it is difficult to compare costs for the reason that there are many types of policies and many methods of operations," said Mr. Smith, "we can say without fear of contradiction that this company is saving its members more than a quarter of a million dollars annually on auto insurance alone when compared to the cost of similar insurance in any other company operating throughout the state."

20,000 Claims Handled

More than 20,000 claims have been reported to the company since it was organized. Of the large number filed there are only 46 unsettled claims which occurred prior to 1932. A year ago the audit report showed a reserve of $111,207 to cover 520 claims which were open at that time. All of these have subsequently been settled except 46, and on Jan. 1 this year a reserve of $54,051 was in reserve to take care of these remaining claims. If it should take all of this reserve, the company would have disposed of the claims open a year ago for $91,100.61 instead of $111,207, the reserve which was set up.

Manager A. E. Richardson and V. Vaniman, director of insurance service, discussed briefly acquisition experiences during 1932. Vaniman reported on the accident prevention work through the Illinois Farm Bureau Safety Club. He later presented Emory W. Parks of Macon county with a silver cup awarded by the Illinois Agricultural Association to the County Farm Bureau most active in accident prevention work.



Every chair filled at the Annual Meeting of Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co. in the Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Jan. 25.

Agents Get Hats

Manager Richardson awarded three new hats to agents for the company making the best records during the December drive. The winners were E. A. Carncross of Cook county, R. P. Cothern, Ford county, and D. J. Auble of DuPage county.

Mr. Richardson stated that there was no consistent variation in the loss ratio between the various sections of the state. Contrary to expectations, the policyholders in the area closest to the largest metropolitan center in the state had comparatively fewer accidents than policyholders in some of the downstate areas. He stated that there has been a steady decrease in percentage of operating expense since the company was organized. In 1927 operating expenses took 31% of premium income whereas in 1932 it required only 18.2%.

Auditing Association Holds Annual Meeting

THE importance of proper and accurate accounting and auditing for farm co-operatives and organizations was traced by M. S. Winder, secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in addressing more than 100 delegates and members at the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association in Peoria, Jan. 25.

Mr. Winder praised the Illinois Agricultural Association for its aggressive attitude and business policies as exemplified in the success of the many service companies each has established. He cautioned against too great economy at the expense of high grade service.



M. S. WINDER

Manager F. E. Ringham presented details about the organization's work during 1932 in which he reported the completion of 366 audit assignments for the 314 members of the Association.

Increase In Members

The membership showed a net increase of 13 for the year. He invited the co-operation of all member companies in an effort to secure a better distribution of the work of the auditors throughout the year. He stated that every effort had been made to reduce operating costs so that member companies might benefit through lower expense. He showed how the average service charge per member had declined from $107.06 in 1928 to $87.94 in 1932.

A. J. Gilfillan of Watseka who has served ably for many years retired as president of the organization and member of the board of directors. Directors and officers elected for 1933 were Albert E. Heckle, Quincy, president; Jesse L. Beery, Cerro Gordo, vice-president; Geo. E. Metzger, Chicago, secretary; R. A. Cowles, Bloomington, treasurer; C. R. Hays, Normal; Henry H. Parke, Genoa; R. H. Vorhees, Jerseyville.

Co-operative Finance New Field For Organization

C. V. Gregory and Department Directors Address Marketing Conference

THAT farmers must soon get into the field of co-operative finance was the assertion made by C. V. Gregory, editor of the Prairie Farmer, in the marketing conference at the recent I. A. A. convention. Approximately 800 interested members crowded into the ball room of the Pere Marquette Hotel and a large number were turned away because of lack of room.

The meeting was presided over by Samuel S. Sorrells, chairman of the marketing committee for the I. A. A.



SAM SORRELLS

"You have made millions of dollars in the past decade and that money has passed out of your control into banking institutions in all parts of the country," he said. "By organizing credit unions farmers' surplus money can be kept in the community where it is most needed. From such a beginning we can build larger institutions in the future. For the present and perhaps for some years to come we may have to depend on government credit, but farmers should begin to plan to set up their own financial credit agencies on a sound basis."

Not Enough Alone

In discussing co-operative marketing, Gregory said that the co-operative program alone cannot save the farmer today. He said they must adopt emergency measures. He expressed the belief that patronage dividends are being over-emphasized and are harming the co-operative program. He believes that the greatest opportunity in co-operative marketing lies in concentrating a large volume of products through the co-operatives to give them bargaining power in influencing prices.

W. H. Coultas reported that soybeans was one of the few farm commodities, if not the only one, that registered a price increase during 1932. This was due in no small measure to the volume of beans controlled by the Soybean Marketing Association he said, and to the Association's efforts in seeking and finding export outlets, also in stimulating new uses for soybean products.

F. A. Gougler, director of produce marketing, reported that more than 4,000,000 pounds of butterfat had been marketed during 1932 by co-operative produce associations. He told the delegates that developments in the industry had rendered necessary the establishment of co-operative creameries because of unsatisfactory outlets for cream, also because of the immense quantities of surplus milk accumulated on the principal fluid markets.

Much Surplus Milk

J. B. Countiss, director of dairy marketing, emphasized particularly the immense quantities of surplus milk which are being produced and urged that both cream producers and whole milk producers alike support the program as outlined by Mr. Gougler. He described the co-operative dairy marketing organizations in Illinois which are now serving practically every principal market.

H. W. Day, director of fruit and vegetable marketing, stated that the extensive use of the truck is a complicating factor in the marketing of fruits and vegetables. He stated that this situation could be corrected by the centralized sale of fruits and vegetables through the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange and cited the accomplishments of that organization in marketing apples from western Illinois during the past season.

Harrison Fahrnkopf traced the growth of the Illinois Grain Corporation to its present membership of 112 elevators throughout the state. C. P. Cummings, manager, told the delegates that Illinois Grain Corp. had handled 9,463 cars of grain during the past year or 14,500,000 bushels, and had a present surplus of approximately $30,000.

Livestock Biggest Crop

Ray E. Miller, director of livestock marketing, stated that changing marketing conditions, particularly the use of the truck in transportation and the increase in the direct movement of livestock to packers has resulted in the decline of shipping associations.

To meet this situation the department organized the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association with 8 district co-operative assembling points and carried on educational work in 86 counties. During the 12 months' period ending September 30, 1931 Illinois farmers marketed through member agencies of the National Livestock Marketing Association a total of 23,463 cars of livestock. For the corresponding period in 1932 they marketed 23,762 cars, although during the same period terminal market receipts of hogs on the Chicago market declined 17 per cent.

O'Neal Lauds Work of Organized Illinois Farmers

A. F. B. F. President Tells About Lobbying at Washington in Stirring Address

IF every state had an organization like the Illinois Agricultural Association we would have little trouble in solving our problems, President Edw. A. O'Neal, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said in a stirring address before the annual I. A. A. banquet in Peoria's mammoth armory on Jan. 26.

"The I. A. A. is the most influential state organization represented at Washington. Your state is carrying more than its share of the burden of fighting for the American farmer and you should feel proud of the contribution you are making for agricultural welfare in America," he said.

O'Neal gave an intimate description of lobbying at Washington for the domestic allotment bill and other farm measures. He predicted the passage of an honest dollar measure either in the present session or in a special session of Congress.

Roosevelt With Us

He expressed the assurance that President-elect Roosevelt will co-operate with organized farmers of the nation in working out a new policy for agriculture. Mr. O'Neal told of a conference he had had only a week before with the President-elect in which he secured a definite promise that everything he said in his Topeka address in regard to farm mortgages and surplus control, he still supports. He further confirmed this, said O'Neal, by asking help from Senator McNary, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, in passing the surplus control bill so that it could be expedited into law before March 4.

O'Neal stated that while farmers have been successful in securing attention in Washington other groups are spending from six to 50 times as much annually at the national capitol as is the American Farm Bureau. It is nothing unusual, he said, for industrial and business groups to spend more in one week sending men into Washington than we spend in a whole year.

The outspoken A. F. B. F. president expressed the belief that on farm legislation it is doubtful if the Congress could function without the leadership of the united farm organizations. The farm organizations have succeeded in crystallizing support behind a definite program and overcoming to some extent the lack of unity among the members of the Congress, O'Neal said.

(Continued on page 26)

Farm Supply Conference Peoria Well Attended

Hear of Tremendous Growth of Company In Recent Years, Big Gain In Future Orders

UTMOST confidence that 1933 will surpass even the remarkable record made in 1932 was expressed at the various conferences of officials of Illinois Farm Supply Company and officers of affiliated county companies held in connection with the annual meeting of the I. A. A. at Peoria. Approximately 350 attended the session.



L. R. MARCHANT

L. R. Marchant, manager of the Company, announced at the "Victory Breakfast" on January 27 that the Company now has on order 579,805 gallons of lubricating oil for 1933 delivery as compared with approximately 350,000 gallons which were on order at the same time a year ago. Sales for 1933 in all departments will exceed 1932, C. W. Ward, superintendent of sales, predicted, for a number of reasons. First the operations of the Company have increased enormously in scope, due to the extension of existing county supply service and to the formation of new companies; also to the fact that the managers and salesmen are better informed regarding their product, while the field offers plenty of room for expansion.

22 Exceed Quotas

Twenty-two company managers, who made or exceeded their quotas for 1933 delivery were guests at the breakfast.

At the conference held at the Board of Education Building on Jan. 25 at which F. E. Herndon, president of the Company, presided, special emphasis was laid on the scope of Company operations, and the importance of the supply business to the Farm Bureaus of the state. The annual report of the Company was reviewed and it was revealed that last year approximately 75,000 Illinois farmers were customers of the county service companies. Mr. Marchant pointed out that the organized buying power of 60,000 members of Illinois Farm Bureaus, plus the economies of group distribution effected through the county service companies, has resulted in a distribution of patronage dividends to member - customers amounting to more than half a million dollars annually. At this meeting also there was a general discussion of business methods, methods of improving service to the customer, and one of the interesting features was a chart showing that fifteen cents of the farmer's dollar spent with the county supply companies was returned to member-patrons in the form of patronage dividends.

There was much interest in the contest among the companies to sell their various quotas of lubricating oil for futur delivery. This contest was won by Carroll county with a sale of 159.5% of its quota. It was notable that the twelve high companies among the 52 competing averaged 135.75% of the quotas assigned to them. F. E. Bender, of Tazewell County, stood first in the contest among the salesmen, with a total of more than 6,400 gallons of oil to his credit.



Standing room only at the meeting of Service Company managers sponsored by Illinois Farm Supply Company, Peoria, Jan. 25.

Prospects for the coming year were favorable, the various speakers asserted, particularly in the line of fire prevention where the company's efforts since its inception have been unceasing and which J. H. Kelker, manager, declared are bearing more and more fruit, with satisfactory results in cutting down claims and keeping insurance costs at a minimum.

Hear Report Year's Work at Farmers' Mutual Meet.

Nearly $11,000,000 fire and lightning insurance on farm buildings and crops was written in 1932 by Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, it was reported at the annual meeting of the Company held at Peoria January 25. Geo. F. Tullock of Rockford, president of the Company, presided. About 300 were present.

This impressive amount of fire and lightning insurance was augmented by the following totals written by the various departments of the Company:

Windstorm, cyclone and tornado, about $6,000,000, farm crop hail insurance approximately $947,000 and hail on buildings about $615,000.

At the annual election the following were chosen as directors: Norman Flagg, Moro; G. F. Hayes, Aledo and J. M. Beckett, Blue Mound, the latter being a new addition to the board.

Grain and Livestock Conventions In Febr.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association at Bloomington on Feb. 14, and the annual meeting of Illinois Grain Corp. at Peoria on Feb. 22 head the list of activities of organized Illinois farmers for this month.

Addresses by Earl C. Smith and Chas. E. Ewing will feature the meeting of livestock growers at the McLean county seat. Mr. Smith will discuss "The Essentials of a Successful Marketing Program," and Mr. Ewing will talk on the subject, "A Year with the National Livestock Marketing Association." The meeting will be held in the Farm Bureau building.

In addition there will be reports from Ray E. Miller and R. W. Grieser on the first year's business, and operation of the state sales office. Geo. F. Tullock will deliver the treasurer's report.

The annual meeting of Illinois Grain Corp. scheduled for Washington's birthday will be held in the Jefferson Hotel, Peoria. C. E. Huff, president, Farmers National Grain Corp. will address the gathering. Other speakers will be announced later.

Truck competition is costing the railroads at least $275,000,000 a year, according to an estimate of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

I. A. A. Business Service Real Aid To Members

Speakers Tell About Achievements and Outline Plans For Greater Growth in '33

ONE of the best methods of establishing and maintaining confidence of membership is to audit books and accounts periodically, Fred E. Ringham, manager of the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association, said in the business service conference at the recent annual meeting in Peoria. Approximately 240 attended. Geo. F. Tullock acted as chairman.



G. F. TULLOCK

The audit serves to offset suspicion and counteracts whispering campaigns that may exist, he said. Careful audits enable the board of directors to plan effectively in overcoming their difficulties and in restoring their business to a profitable basis. The Auditing Association, he said, completed 366 audits for its member companies during 1932.

L. R. Marchant pointed out that the 52 companies associated with the Illinois Farm Supply Company did a business last year in excess of $5,000,000 which places the organization in a prominent position among the leading co-operative purchasing organizations in the United States.

Efficiency The Key

Marchant reported the results of a comparative study of local company operations which clearly indicated that the benefits to be derived in purchasing organizations depends largely upon the efficiency of the company handling the business. It was generally agreed that the State Supply Company and associated companies are rendering an excellent service to farmers over the state and that the Farm Bureau differential maintained was highly commendable.

It was stated that the limestone contract now in force between the Farm Bureaus and certain companies maintains the principle of the cash dividend to purchaser and the differential to Farm Bureau members. It also provides a small fee to be paid by the limestone company to County Farm Bureaus to partially offset the money outlay for soil testing service and equipment.

J. H. Kelker, manager Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, stated that the outstanding problem in the fire and lightning insurance field is determining the insurable value of buildings. Three points must be taken into consideration: (1) Actual value, that is, cost less depreciation; (2) Use value of building; (3) Moral hazard.

Interest More Members

Plans for a concerted effort in 1933 to interest every member in the casualty insurance program of the Association were outlined by A. E. Richardson, manager of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company. He further suggested that special attention and study be given to encouraging increased Farm Bureau membership by enlightening non-members about the benefits they can secure through affiliation with the organization.

L. A. Williams pointed out the need for interesting more County Farm Bureaus to become active in the life insurance program because of the opportunity to provide a beneficial money-saving service to members and for the 10 percent overwriting income received. Mr. Williams stated that Country Life and its agency system will return $146,000 in 1933 to policyholders as dividends and refunds.

V. Vaniman, director of insurance service, stated that the present agency system is working out satisfactorily and that 100 per cent co-operation between the county agency, general agent, special agents, and the company is the ideal to be obtained.

Butterfat Producers Set Five Year Marketing Goal

Change Name To Illinois Producers Creameries, Reorganize For New Year

THE year 1930 is going to mark the beginning of a new plan for marketing our dairy products. Our producers are going to undertake to process the butterfat produced on their farm through their own plants. Frank Gougler, manager of the Illinois Produce Marketing Association, stated the annual meeting was attended by more than 300, in Peoria, Jan. 25.

"Shall we not say that by 1937 we will make 35,000,000 pounds of butter co-operatively in farmer-owned and farmer-controlled plants," he continued. "Indiana started operating co-operative creameries five years ago and now they are making nearly 15,000,000 pounds of butter annually in these plants. We can surpass that record in the next five years. Are you ready to assist in putting it over?"

Opportunities Ahead

Gougler pointed out that the opportunities are attractive to cream producers in the co-operative field. First, the present method of assembling butterfat can be greatly improved, he said. The station method whereby approximately 2,000 stations in Illinois assemble cream, is wasteful and uneconomic. Most towns have from four to eight cream buyers. The volume handled by each station in a given town, for example, averaged only 15,625 pounds for the year.

"In establishing our own co-operative creameries we propose to replace the station idea with the trucking system. Cream will be trucked direct from farm to plant." Gougler expressed the belief that higher quality butter eventually would be made in co-operative plants because farmers would have a money incentive for delivering high grade cream. He emphasized the necessity of delivering a large volume of cream to each plant so as to reduce the cost of processing.

Figures were presented showing that plants manufacturing 100,000 pounds of butter or less did so at a cost of 3.5 cents per pound, whereas plants manufacturing 500,000 pounds or more reduced the cost to 2.4 cents per pound.

C. R. George, manager of the Producers Creamery, Marion, Indiana, gave an interesting talk in which he reviewed the progress made by organized farmers in that section of Indiana in manufacturing and selling their cream co-operatively.

Elect Directors

At the organization meeting which followed the reports and speaking program the following directors were elected: Wm. Krause, Lincoln; Ryland Capron, Peoria; Elery Leefers, Carlinville; Tom Jackson, Timewell; A. B. Schofield, Paxton; Herb Klowan, Rock Island; Harold Enns, Bloomington; Burton Leamon, Olney; and Talmage DeFrees, Smithboro.

The delegates and members voted unanimously to change the name of the organization to "Illinois Producers Creameries." The individual units will be known as ——— Producers' Creamery, each organization to carry the name of the town or city in which the creamery is located.

At the directors' organization meeting Wm. Krause was elected president, Ryland Capron, vice-president, and Elery Leefers, secretary-treasurer. Frank Gougler was re-elected manager.

The directors adopted a budget for 1933 and voted to employ the Illinois Agricultural Service Company as corporate manager.

Legislative Policies Up At Public Relations Conf.

Tax Measures, Tax Reduction, Utility Rates and Service Considered in Large Meeting

THE STATE sales tax, the effect of the Supreme Court decision on the income tax, exemption of uncultivated farm lands from taxation, tax reduction, and proposals for consolidating taxing districts featured the discussion before the public relations conference at the I. A. A. convention, Peoria, Jan. 26.



CHAS. S. BLACK

Chas. S. Black of Jacksonville, chairman of the advisory committee on public relations, presided before a large audience.

Mr. Smith pointed out objections from the farmer's standpoint to the sales tax measure pending in the legislature. He stated that the bill, to protect farm interests, should be so amended as to provide that the proceeds be used primarily to levy taxes upon property and that in the present emergency it be made possible for any county board by a two-thirds vote to use any portion of its share of such taxes for unemployment relief in 1933 or 1934.

Commenting upon misrepresentation of the I. A. A.'s position on the state sales tax appearing in a certain Chicago newspaper, Mr. Smith cited this as an example of careless if not deliberate misrepresentation of truth. Some curb should be placed on publications knowingly misrepresenting and misleading the public through false assertions, he stated.

Both Mr. Smith and John C. Watson, director of taxation, discussed the necessity of reducing the cost of state, county, and local governments. Watson pointed out that the proposed exemption of fallow land from taxation in Illinois is prevented in the constitution. He also discussed briefly the proposed limitation of the proposed tax rate of $1 or $1.50 per $100 valuation and the obstacles to overcome in accomplishing this worthy end.

It was stated that the Association expects to introduce a bill in the legislature providing a way by which farm land can be withdrawn from within the corporate limits of villages; also that the I. A. A. will ask for legislation to provide a later date for certifying school taxes. It is also proposed to introduce in the General Assembly a bill to place income on the property tax roll in accordance with the State Supreme Court decision holding that income is property. A proposed bill to tax oleomargarine containing foreign fats and oils also was considered.

L. J. Quasey pointed out that the time is here to demand lower rates for power, light, and telephone service based on downward revaluations of public utility properties.

Lower Valuations Now

The utility companies, he stated, heretofore have insisted that valuations shall be based on cost of reproduction. As a result, during the high cost period valuations were boosted and rates along with them. Now that we have much lower labor and material costs, it is only fair that valuations and rates shall be reduced commensurately.

Members were urged not to sign agreements for granting rights-of-way to pipe line and high tension electric corporations unless they thoroughly understand the contracts which they were asked to sign.

Quasey expressed the belief that the Illinois Waterway development not only affords an outlet for grain from the Mississippi Valley, but also promises to influence reductions in grain rates by rail.

The conference favored reductions in utility rates and particularly costs of rural electric lines. It recommended group action on public utility problems.

Col. Ayres Sees Danger In Price Level Inflation

"The problem of trying to forecast the business developments of 1933 is one that involves in large measure the attempt to guess or estimate the degree to which the policies of the new administration at Washington will be formulated with wisdom and its actions guided by sagacity," said Col. Leonard P. Ayres of Cleveland, nationally recognized economist, in a recent statement. "It is quite literally a problem of political economy rather than one of business economics."

He stressed probabilities of lower industrial wage rates, a lower cost of living, a greater number of commercial failures, less dividend payments, and lower interest rates.

There are two alternatives ahead, he said: inflation or adjustments "necessary for a resumption of normal business at lower prices. It is prudent to expect," he said, "that the long, hard grind of sound money will be chosen."

He believes that if a course of attempting to lift price levels by inflation should be chosen, the attempt would in all probability fail and the subsequent events prove disastrous.

Black and Skinner Head Baseball League in '33

Chas. S. Black, Jacksonville, was re-elected president and A. N. Skinner, Yates City, vice-president at the annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League in Peoria, Jan. 25.



A. N. SKINNER

The principal action taken was to amend the eligibility clause of the by-laws. Hereafter any Farm Bureau member or dependent member of his family, in good standing, shall be entitled to play in the League. Members who are in arrears more than six months will automatically be disqualified.

The new rule is largely an experiment to simplify the eligibility requirements and make it possible for young men closely associated in Farm Bureau work even though they are not actually living on the farm and working there full time, to play Farm Bureau baseball. Counties having teams were advised that it is up to them to keep the sport strictly on an amateur basis as a recreational activity for farm boys.

Roettger Speaks

Walter Roettger of Bloomington, outfielder for the Cincinnati Reds, gave a highly interesting talk in which he related his experiences in the big leagues, and told what is necessary for good team play.

"Team morale means hanging on when you're behind," he said. "A winning team must have good players but team spirit is highly important." He called the Cardinals team of 1931 the greatest he ever played with. "This team never quit trying," he said. "It was the Cardinals spirit that beat the Athletics that year."

Secretary George Thiem reported that the 32 teams competing last year played 120 official games according to reports received at League headquarters; that every team appeared for regularly scheduled games except where satisfactory postponement arrangements were made.

He urged that teams select competent umpires and then abide by their decisions. He stated that the State Arbitration Committee would refuse to review questions of fact regarding plays, and that if protests were made, they must be announced during the course of the game.

I. A. A. Sponsors Sales Tax Amendments

LEGISLATIVE representatives of the Illinois Agricultural Association were in Springfield on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 31st and February 1st watching measures pending before the General Assembly. They secured introduction, in the Senate, of amendments to the sales tax bill to provide as follows:

1.—Exemption from the sales tax of all food for human consumption.

2.—To make the sales tax primarily a replacement tax for educational purposes in the elementary schools instead of being primarily an unemployment relief tax.

3.—To remove from the State Emergency Relief Commission the power to decide for what purpose any county's share of the sales tax fund is to be expended.

4.—To permit diversion of the sales tax fund from educational purposes to unemployment relief purposes in any county only when the county board by two-thirds vote adopts a resolution requesting such diversion and files the same with the State Department of Finance.

5.—To distribute the sales tax fund not on the basis of collection, but

(a)—on the basis of assessed valuations of property as between Cook county and the other counties of the State.

(b)—On the basis of average expenditures for educational purposes in the elementary schools in all downstate counties.

These and other amendments offered to the sales tax bill were to be considered by the Senate Tuesday, February 7th.

O'Neal

(Continued from page 22)

He paid tribute to the leadership furnished by Illinois for the farmer's cause, mentioning Sam Thompson, Earl Smith, Geo. Peek, and Clifford Gregory. He gave much credit to Mr. Smith for his good work in securing a more favorable provision for hog producers in the domestic allotment bill.

"Weaker states in the Farm Bureau family are counting on Illinois to carry on as you have so ably done in the past," he said. "You members and leaders of the Illinois Agricultural Association have answered the call for leadership. You have fought a great fight in your state. You have shown great courage. Faith and courage and great leadership will give us a new day for agriculture."

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all county Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of February and March, 1933, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective county Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such county Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the by-laws of the Association.

During February an annual meeting will be held in Will county.

During March annual meetings will be held in Kankakee, McDonough, and Boone counties.

Signed,
G. E. Metzger, Secretary
Feb. 1, 1933

Farmers' Institute, Joliet

"Raising the Farmers' Price Level," will be the subject of an address by President Earl Smith on Thursday morning Feb. 23 at the annual Illinois Farmers Institute, Joliet. Henry Wallace, C. V. Gregory, Dr. C. L. Holmes and others will address the three-day session beginning Feb. 22.

Smith To Washington On Legislative Work

President Earl C. Smith left Chicago for Washington on Feb. 1 to work for the early passage of legislation to raise farm prices and relieve the farm debt situation.

John C. Watson, Donald Kirkpatrick, Robt. A. Cowles, and Chas. Black, chairman of the Public Relations advisory committee are representing the Association alternately at Springfield to protect the interests of Illinois farmers in legislation pending before the General Assembly.

Mrs. Meis Doing Well

Mrs. Henry J. Meis, president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, who was seriously injured in an automobile accident at a railroad crossing near Jacksonville in Morgan county, is making satisfactory progress toward recovery at her home in Pontiac. One leg was broken in several places and two ribs were fractured, in addition to other injuries.

Mr. Meis was fatally injured in the same accident. He passed away in the local hospital at Jacksonville.

Mrs. Meis was out on a speaking tour addressing Farm and Home Bureau annual meetings when the accident occurred.

Quality Milk Ass'n. Seeks New Agreement

As we go to press, efforts are being made by directors of the Quality Milk Association at Rock Island, Moline, E. Moline, and Davenport to work out a new agreement with milk distributors at the quad cities. The contract entered into last fall expired Feb. 1 when several dealers served notice that they would buy their requirements from unorganized farmers.

Possibilities of a milk price war loomed between dealers who disagree over co-operating with the Association. The fact that Quality Milk has members both in Iowa and Illinois is complicating matters. Davenport dealers are attempting to divide the Association and remove I. A. A.-Farm Bureau influence, thinking that by so doing they can have a freeer hand in dictating the basis of dealer-farmer co-operation, if any.

In the meantime, members of the Association have a market through their plant in Davenport which is manufacturing 93 score sweet cream butter commanding a premium price.

New Farm Bloc In Congress Announced

Formation of a farm bloc in Congress composed of approximately 150 members representing all parties and determined to secure legislation at the present session for the relief of agriculture and the entire nation was announced by the A. F. B. F.

Four such committees were appointed, according to the announcement as follows: Farm Mortgage Foreclosures—Congressman John N. Sandlin, Louisiana; Farm Relief—Congressman Wm. W. Arnold, Illinois; Currency Reform—Congressman Jeff Busby, Mississippi; City Co-operation—Congressman James M. Mead, Buffalo, N. Y.

Edward A. O'Neal, president, American Farm Bureau Federation, was invited by the first three of these sub-committees to sit in and counsel with them in behalf of organized agriculture. The sub-committees are meeting and working with all possible haste to whip legislation into concrete form and drive it through Congress regardless of whether either major political party formulates a legislative program.

The committees contemplate legislation to lower the price of the dollar, stop wherever possible farm mortgage foreclosures, and bring about equality for agriculture and labor.

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Sales Tax, Mortgage Legislation Before General Assembly

I. A. A. Legislative Committee at Springfield to Protect Illinois Farm Interests

IMPORTANT progress which promises to mean much to the taxpaying farm and home owner in Illinois was made recently when through the efforts of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and its friends in the state senate, the three per cent sales tax bill was amended, first to provide for the distribution of revenue therefrom between Cook county and downstate on the basis of population; and secondly, paving the way to make it a replacement tax rather than an additional tax.

The latter feature which is of tremendous importance to property owners will reduce taxes now levied on property for elementary educational purposes when further amendments to protect the replacement feature are finally adopted. With the inclusion of these new amendments the I. A. A. is favorably disposed toward the passage of this measure because of the opportunity afforded for taking part of the burden of government from property and bringing many who now escape into the taxpaying fold.

Before The House

As we go to press, the sales tax measure which passed the senate has been reported out of the Judiciary Committee in the House. The I. A. A. public relations committee presented a plan in the form of amendments mentioned above to make sure that property will be relieved of taxes as funds are derived from the sales tax.

"We estimate that taxes now levied on property for the educational fund of the elementary schools will be reduced at least 60 per cent if and when the three per cent sales tax carrying our amendments becomes operative," said President Earl C. Smith. "This estimate is based on expected returns from the three per cent revenue measure which passed the senate, when placed in operation.

"While we shall support the sales tax measure when properly amended in the Hous because it promises to be a step toward removing part of the cost of government from farm property, we are also actively working for every reasonable economy in government. Now that we have succeeded in providing for a fair distribution of revenue from the sales tax between counties, our next purpose is to work out the replacement feature of the bill and secure a fair distribution of the returns between districts within counties."

Redistribute Gas Tax

To this end amendments have been presented to sharply reduce the maximum levy for elementary educational purposes unless the voters of a given district by referendum permit a higher levy. The purpose of this is to prevent districts from securing more funds than they had before which invariably leads to waste and extravagance to the detriment of the taxpayer.

Another question of outstanding importance to farm taxpayers to which the I. A. A. is giving active attention is a redistribution of the three cent state gas tax. Based on careful estimates, it seems likely that receipts from automobile and truck license fees will provide sufficient revenue to pay off interest and amortized principal payments on both the $60,000,000 and $100,000,000 state hard road bond issues and also maintain and police the state paved roads.

The state gas tax provides 25 million dollars or more annually. Annual levies against property for roads and streets throughout the state approach this figure. Thus the opportunity presents itself for equitably apportioning gas tax money among the county and township road districts of the state so as to replace road levies against property.

Farm Mortgage Bill

The I. A. A. legislative committee is giving careful study to various proposals with the idea of supporting legislation fair to rural districts, and providing for careful administration of gas tax funds so that property taxpayers will secure further tax relief and the people gain maximum mileage of needed roads from such expenditures.

Another problem on which the I. A. A. has been working for many weeks, both at Washington and Springfield, is to secure relief for the worthy farm debtor without doing anything to hamstring future credit for agriculture.

At this writing a bill has been prepared addressing itself to the farm mortgage question. It provides that in worthy cases now pending in the courts, or hereafter commenced, the court upon application of the mortgagor who is defendent in such proceeding and who is not in default in pleading, shall after a hearing in which good cause therefor is shown, and unless good cause is shown to the contrary, by order continue such proceeding until July 1, 1935. The court, however, has the right for just cause to set aside such order.

In all proceedings now pending in which the debtor is in default in pleading but in which no judgment or decree has been entered, the court shall take no further action therein for 15 days after the Act becomes effective so as to allow mortgagors to apply for the extension. After a hearing and unless good cause is shown to the contrary, the court shall by order

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Take Further Steps In Alcohol Dilution Plan

Chester Davis Retained By Committee of Farm Organization Leaders To Assemble Facts

FURTHER steps toward co-ordinating all facts and information and promoting early consideration by congress of the alcohol-gasoline dilution plan were taken recently when Chester C. Davis, former grain marketing director of the Illinois Agricultural Association, was retained temporarily by the committee of farm leaders recently set up to investigate and promote the plan.



CHESTER DAVIS

Mr. Davis who during recent years has been associated with Maizewood Products Company which manufactures building board from cornstalks in their Dubuque plant, is well known to Illinois farm people. The Maizewood plant has been closed temporarily because of business stagnation in the building field. For many years Mr. Davis was associated with Geo. N. Peek of Moline at Washington in efforts to secure enactment of surplus control legislation. He will delve into the pile of information already assembled and seek further facts bearing on the feasibility of the plan.

The Illinois Farm Supply Company is considering a road test, in a limited territory, of gasoline diluted with 10 per cent ethyl alcohol. Permission must first be secured from the Federal Prohibition Department which supervises the distribution and use of industrial alcohol. For diluting purposes only anhydrous alcohol can be used, containing less than one-half of one per cent water, and dilution may be made only under the supervision of a federal officer. At this writing an early conference has been scheduled to secure permission and arrange details of the proposed test.

Gasoline diluted with 10 per cent alcohol will sell for a premium of three cents per gallon above the ordinary price of gasoline. Even at this price all profit will be stripped from the handling of the alcohol.

The Illinois Agricultural Association hopes to sponsor legislation containing the alcohol dilution plan as offering a new outlet for the disposal of surplus grain. The plan is in no sense an emergency measure since several years will be required to erect plants for making alcohol from grain.

In the meantime the I. A. A. and Farm Bureau will continue their support of surplus control legislation of an emergency nature consideration of which is expected in the proposed special session of congress to meet soon after March 4.



Henry A. Wallace New Secretary of Agriculture

THE appointment of Henry A. Wallace, of Iowa, editor of Wallace's Farmer, as the new Secretary of Agriculture assures American agriculture of an outstanding champion in President Roosevelt's cabinet. Mr. Wallace, age 44, will be the youngest Secretary of Agriculture appointed since the position was created. He follows in the footsteps of his father, Henry C. Wallace who was Secretary of Agriculture in the cabinets of both Presidents Harding and Coolidge.

Mr. Wallace long has been recognized as an outstanding writer and thinker on farm economic and social questions. He and his father both have vigorously opposed government policies tending to promote industrial development at the expense of agriculture. This attitude on the part of Henry C. Wallace brought him into sharp conflict with Herbert Hoover when both were in President Harding's cabinet.

The selection of Henry Wallace will meet with general satisfaction among farmers throughout the country because of his unquestioned devotion to the best interests of agriculture.

Wm. E. Reigel, Tolono, manager of the Meharry Farms, was recently elected president of the Illinois Farm Managers Association. E. D. Lawrence, Bloomington, was elected vice-president; and Carl Olson, Sibley, secretary-treasurer.

Sales Tax, Mortgage Legislation Before General Assembly

(Continued from page 3)

continue such proceedings until July 1, 1935, although reserving the right to set it aside later.

Operation of Property

Under the bill the court is authorized to make provision for the control and operation of the property so as to give due consideration to the mortgagor, shall determine and fix a fair rental or consideration to be paid by the party in possession, and shall make provision for the distribution of rents, income, and profits from the real estate and for care and preservation of the property.

The bill would further preclude obtaining deficiency judgments in similar cases where good cause is shown and the debtor is worthy of consideration.

The order of the court shall provide that taxes, including special assessments in the case of real estate, costs, insurance, maintenance and upkeep shall be paid in the priority named from the rents, income, and profits, and any balance distributed in such manner as the court may direct.

If the mortgagor violates any order of the court, the latter may set aside its stay of execution and permit a final determination of the proceedings or may order the sheriff to levy upon and sell the property subject to execution.

The court also is authorized to recommend conciliation and may enter orders acceptable to the interested parties not covered in the provisions of the Act. The Act if passed will expire July 1, 1935 and will take effect on passage.

Changes In Farm Advisers

F. A. Fisher, formerly county adviser in Wabash and Morgan counties and more recently director of Farm Bureau farm management service in northwestern Illinois, was recently employed as county adviser in Macon county.

L. J. Fultz, formerly farm adviser in Johnson county, was employed to succeed the late J. E. Whitchurch as county adviser in Saline county.

Reorganization of the Soil and Crop Improvement Association in Kankakee county as the Kankakee County Farm Bureau and employment of a farm adviser to succeed the late John H. Collier are being considered in that county.

Fred Campbell, formerly assistant farm adviser in Knox county, has accepted a position as farm manager in northwestern Illinois for the John Hancock Life Insurance Company. This company, like many others, has large sums of money invested in farm mortgages.

The Farm Bureau at Washington

Allotment Plan, Farm Mortgage Legislation, Demand For Lower Freight Rates, And Reflation Feature Relief Program

As this is written, barely a week remains of the so-called "lame duck" session of congress. This session has been almost barren of results in raising prices or alleviating the farm debt situation, although there is a possibility of passing the "debt composition" measure sponsored by the Farm Bureau and other farm organizations in the few remaining days. Enactment of the allotment plan or other price improvement legislation and reflationary measures, if any, will be left for the proposed special session which will probably be called after March 4.



E. A. O'NEAL

The measure originally providing for raising prices on wheat, cotton, tobacco, and hogs to pre-war parity was passed in the House after being weakened by the inclusion of peanuts, butter and other products which would have complicated its administration. This bill in the main, however, embodied the principles, including acreage and crop reduction, desired by the farm organizations.

Weaken Measure

The death knell of the measure was virtually sounded in the senate when the agricultural committee removed all acreage reduction and surplus control features from the bill and took out everything except wheat and cotton which at once alienated support of the middle west, and in fact all thinking people.

In the meantime, Senator Smith, chairman of the agricultural committee, introduced a bill, applying to cotton alone, which provides for drastic acreage reduction and loans to cotton growers to buy cotton futures to the extent of their reduced production. The theory of this measure is that growers will profit when the market rises as a result of reduced production.

This bill which did not have the support of the Farm Bureau, was hustled through the senate, sent over to the house, reported out by the house agricultural committee, and given a rule for early consideration. Then, according to reports, word came from the democratic leadership to let the measure die since it was purely a sectional measure and would have split the forces now united in support of effective price-raising legislation.

The Smith bill has hindered the progress of the allotment measure, which may or may not come to a vote in the senate before March 4.

The American Farm Bureau Federation has exerted all possible influence to get early enactment of its debt relief program embodied in senate bill 5515 and amendments to H. R. 14359 sponsored by Senator Robinson of Arkansas.

Debt Situation Grave

"So grave is the situation with respect to foreclosures of farm debts that this committee and this congress have a terrible responsibility if in the face of such conditions, Congress adjourns without having done at least something substantial to alleviate the situation," President Edward A. O'Neal wrote the Senate banking and currency committee recently.

"Each day of delay the situation becomes progressively worse," he continued. "If something is not done soon, I am fearful of what may happen. Already there are ominous signs on the horizon. The very desperateness of conditions is driving many to resort to desperate measures. I have used my influence to restrain farmers from the use of force and illegal measures, and have urged them to exercise restraint, but the continued foreclosures of farm mortgages are driving many to resort to extreme measures in a great many localities."

"The farm mortgage debt now is nearly three times the pre-war level, while the farm price level is only about one-half the pre-war level. The gross farm income has shrunk from 16 billion dollars annually in 1919 to 5 billions annually in 1932. Farm land values are now less than half their 1920 value. Farm interest rates have been reduced but little since 1920. All credit agencies have engaged in a *harsh contraction of credit to agriculture. One-tenth of all the farmers in the United States have lost their farms during the past 5 years, involving foreclosures totalling approximately one billion dollars.* The estimated total farm debt of 12½ billion dollars, measured in terms of prices of farm commodities with which this debt must be paid, would amount to nearly 30 billion dollars.

"Confronted with these deplorable conditions, farm leaders have developed an emergency program which they believe will bring effective and immediate relief and will tide over the situation until permanent remedial legislation can be put into effect. After months of study, the principal farm organizations have agreed upon an emergency program. In the main, it is embodied in two bills—S. 5515 by Senator Robinson of Arkansas, now before this committee, and the amendments of Senator Robinson to H. R. 14359 now before the Senate Judiciary Committee. Some modifications of S. 5515 will be required, but in the main it embodies the emergency program of the farm groups, when coupled with the Robinson amendments to H. R. 14359.

Cannot Wait

"This relief cannot wait until the special session. I do not agree with the thought that I have heard expressed that our program is too large to put through before this session ends on March 4. Let me call attention to the *fact that in the last session of Congress the original Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act was passed by both Houses of Congress within thirteen days and it authorized a total of two billion dollars. Later Congress rushed through the Wagner-Rainey bill appropriating over two billion dollars more. About three-fourths of the money loaned by the R. F. C. has gone to the banks and the railroads.*

Why should it take longer to do something for the farmers than it does to do something for the banks and the railroads?

Speaking for the American Farm Bureau Federation, the emergency program may be summarized as follows:

(1) Stop the wave of farm foreclosures by providing a simple means for the extension of delinquencies and the composition of debts.

(2) Set up an Emergency Agricultural Refinance Corporation operated by the Federal Farm Loan Board, with a capital stock of one billion dollars subscribed by the United States Treasury, to refinance the debts of any distressed

farmer at a rate of interest not to exceed 3 per cent.

(3) *Strengthen the Federal land banks by:*

(a) Subscription of $100,000,000 of non-voting stock in the Federal land banks by the United States Treasury, to be repaid out of future earnings, to provide additional funds for new loans, for carrying delinquencies and for aiding in the sale of new bonds.

(b) Appropriation of $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 to the Federal land banks by Congress for the specific purpose of making extensions to borrowers. These extensions should be added to the principal debt and amortized over the life of the original loan.

(4) *Strengthen the national farm loan associations, as follows:*

(a) Subscription of 50 to 75 million dollars to the capital stock of solvent national farm loan associations by the United States Treasury, to be repaid out of future commissions and dividends.

(b) Permit direct loans by the Federal land banks to farmers, but require such borrowers to subscribe to the stock of the system and to join national farm loan associations whenever as many as ten farmers in that locality become borrowers.

(c) Amend Federal Farm Loan Act to provide a fixed commission rate for the associations at ¼ of 1 per cent semi-annually on the unpaid principal of any loan endorsed by such association. The banks should be required to repay any commissions which they have denied to associations heretofore.

(5) *Reduce the interest rate on existing loans and on new loans in the Federal Farm Loan system very materially. A rate of 5 per cent is too high under present and probable future conditions. Government guarantee of new issues of Federal land bank bonds would surely result in lowering the interest rate.*

(6) *Liquidate the joint-stock land banks without injury to the Federal land banks and repeal the sections of the Federal Farm Loan Act which relates to the joint-stock land banks.*

How Plan Operates

Farmer owes $12,000 at average interest rate of 7 per cent.

Present appraised value of his property $11,000.

Original appraised value of his property $22,000.

Foreclosure would wipe out all of the farmer's equity and entail losses to the creditors, even if a cash buyer could be secured, which is doubtful.

Farmer appeals to local debt conciliation commissioner, who gets together the debtor and his creditors and works out a settlement as follows:

Creditors are willing to scale down principal to $8,000 if paid cash in full.

A loan of $8,000 at 3 per cent interest is obtained for the farmer, with the proceeds of which he pays off his creditors in full.

RESULTS:

Farmer's debt is reduced 33-1/3 per cent and his interest charges are reduced from $840 to $240 annually.

Creditors get rid of frozen assets and obtain $8,000 in cash which can be put to immediate use.

The loan of the government agency represents less than 75 per cent of the value of all the farmer's property, based on a new appraisal. It may take a mortgage on the land, a chattel mortgage on other property, and, if necessary, a crop lien, as security for the loan.

Hull Debt Bill

Another mortgage bill has been introduced by Senator Hull of Tennessee which would refinance farm mortgages wholly through the Reconstruction Finance Corp., largely disregard the Federal Farm Loan system, financing only corporate holders of mortgages, thus not serving directly 60 per cent of the farm mortgagors. This bill is objectionable to the Farm Bureau, and is not making much progress.

The A. F. B. F. likewise is seeking to amend the R. F. C. Act so that financial aid to co-operative marketing activities, the acquisition of facilities for handling farm crops, and similar functions will be definitely authorized in the R. F. C. law, as amended, beyond the power of unfavorable interpretation by legal counsel. The present farm crop loan feature of the R. F. C. act has been of no value to agriculture because of adverse legal interpretation.

Acreage Lease Plan

Some support has been given to a plan, along the line suggested by Secretary Hyde, involving government leasing of surplus acreage formerly devoted to growing corn, cotton, wheat and other crops. The government would get its funds to pay rental from a small fee or adjustment charge levied on the processors who handle the crops formerly produced on the rented acres. The farmer who rents his acres to the government is to be obligated in some way not to put in equivalent acreage somewhere else.

"I feel that if we accept the acreage rental plan, it will be given us," said Mr. O'Neal in a recent statement. "And, moreover, that is all we will ever get in the way of surplus control legislation. It is my thought that we need to cover more ground in surplus control legislation than merely to rent and withdraw acreage from production. We need to be on guard that instead of getting a loaf in regard to surplus control, we will be handed less than one slice."

Demand Freight Cut

The recent petition of the American Farm Bureau Federation to the Interstate Commerce Commission asking for a general study of freight rates on basic commodities with a view towards a reduction has created a tremendous impression at Washington and throughout the nation. There are many who feel that organized farmers are wrong in trying to get price-raising legislation through surplus control plans or inflationary measures or both. They would like to see farmers sharpen their axes and go after freight rates, taxes, utility rates, the protective tariff, etc. with the idea of bringing everything else down to the level of farm prices.

"Such representative publications as Business Week and Whaley-Eaton Service have picked our petition out for special mention as of great national consequence," reports President O'Neal of the A. F. B. F. "The Interstate Commerce Commission also has recognized it by immediately declaring a date for oral arguments and then postponed that date until Friday, March 24 at the request of railroad representatives. Senator Capper put the entire document in the Congressional Record of February 8 with a brief introductory statement by himself, expressing his general interest on the question of reduced freight rates."

If the bitter-end deflationists win their fight in the proposed special session of congress after March 4, it means that a lot of railroads will be forced into receivership, debts both public and private will have to be scaled down wholesale, taxes cut another 25 to 50 per cent, and freight rates reduced to pre-war levels.—Editor.

Hancock County Back To $15 Membership

After one year's experience with a $10 membership fee, the Hancock County Farm Bureau went back to their former $15 annual dues, in the county, state, and national organizations. The $10 fee had no appreciable influence in increasing membership.

Plan Co-op. Creameries At Several New Points

Directors of Illinois Producers Creameries Meet To Consider Marketing Problems

Establishment at an early date of additional co-operative creamery plants in the Olney, Quincy, and Champaign districts was considered at the first meeting of the board of directors of Illinois Producers Creameries, Inc., in Chicago, Feb. 16.

Stock is being sold both in the Olney and Quincy districts in proposed manufacturing plants, and mass meeting of cream producers was held in Champaign Feb. 18 where plans were laid for establishing a creamery there.

C. R. George, manager of the Producers Creamery, Marion, Indiana, a successful co-operative, spoke at the meeting of cream producers in Champaign.

At a meeting in Peoria, Feb. 15 representatives of co-operative cream pools in that territory appointed a committee and voted unanimous approval of plans for membership work.

Seven directors were chosen for the proposed creamery in the Olney district at a meeting Feb. 22 at Sumner in Lawrence county. The directors chosen were Burton Leamon, Richland county; L. R. Gantz, Wayne county; Luke Crouse, Clay county; Silas Andrus, Wabash county; J. C. Piper, Lawrence county; Raymond Kegley, Edwards county; S. M. Austin, White county. This board of directors will serve until the annual meeting of stockholders when the latter will elect new directors.

Following an explanation of the stock setup by Frank Gougler, produce marketing director, application for incorporation was made and it was voted that counties shall raise their quotas of stock subscriptions by April 1. The name of the new organization will be "Producers Creamery of Olney."

Butter will be marketed by the chain of co-operative creameries, all of which are to be affiliated with Illinois Producers Creameries, under the trade name "Illini." A central agency will be set up to sell butter direct to stores, hotels, and other distributors. A superior butter made only from sweet cream and grade A sour cream will be manufactured and sold when present plans are in operation.

Truck routes will be established and cream picked up several times a week. This plan, it is believed, will reduce the cost of assembling, result in a higher quality product, and increase the farmers' returns from butterfat.



ILLINOIS PRODUCERS CREAMERIES BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Left to right, seated: Tom Jackson, Timewell; Frank Gougler, manager and director produce marketing; Wm. Krause, Lincoln, president; Elery Leefers, Carlinville, secretary-treas.; Ryland Capron, Peoria, vice-president; Herb Klowana, Rock Island; J. B. Countiss, director dairy marketing.

Standing, left to right: Burton Leamon, Olney; Harold Enns, Bloomington; A. B. Schofield, Paxton; Talmage DeFrees, Smithboro.

Baruch Outlines Plans To Restore Agriculture

New York Financier Tells Senate Committee How He Would End Depression

"Inflation will precipitate general starvation, and Congress is trifling with disaster by allowing the treasury deficit to continue to mount," Bernard M. Baruch of New York, prominent business leader and close friend and adviser of President-elect Roosevelt, testified before the Senate Finance Committee recently. Baruch who served as chairman of the War Industries Board during the Wilson administration told his senatorial listeners that they must balance the budget, asserting that the only defense between this country and ruin are these government securities which are dependent upon government credit. Baruch was prominently mentioned as a possible appointee to the President's cabinet.

"Every bank, every insurance policy, the solvency and continued operation of every corporation employing men—the wages of labor, the wherewithal to pay wages and above all the resources to feed the hungry and relieve distress, all hang by a single thread, the credit of the United States," Baruch testified.

Will Attract Money

"Balance the budget," he continued, "and money will flow here from all the world and the people will find the means to earn their daily bread with great rapidity."

He suggested an international agreement on silver, revision of the Versailles Treaty to speed disarmanent, increase the profits of farm crops by decreasing output, aids to rapid liquidation of debts, encouragement of rapid consumption of commodity surpluses and control of productive capacity.

Four causes of the depression he said were "Inflation due to the war, debts and taxes, failure on the part of the United States to maintain friendly trade relations with other countries, and excess productive capacity.

Farm Mortgage Plan

Dealing at length with the farm problem, Baruch proposed a farm mortgage plan suggesting a corporation to issue three per cent tax exempt thirty-year bonds with interest unconditionally guaranteed by the government.

The bonds would be exchanged for existing farm mortgages or for the title of foreclosed farms, but not to exceed 60 per cent of par of such mortgages.

Mortgages would be revised on the basis of 3¼ per cent interest on a scaled down principal, the effect being to write down the principal of existing mortgages by one-half and the interest rate by two-thirds.

Baruch's second proposal for farm relief was to have a governmental agency rent land from farmers to be taken out of production. This, he said, was an exact reversal of the principle now proposed for bounties on production.

Mr. Baruch would raise $200,000,000 to be used for renting land to reduce acreage by levying an excise tax on the processing of crops whose production is reduced by the government leasing program. He suggested a one-half cent tax on all meats. An average rental of $3 per acre would be paid to provide for taxes and make it attractive for farmers to reduce acreage.

The financier opposed cancellation of war debts, urged a beer tax and repeal of the 18th amendment and asserted that the world's hope is to revive commerce and give men a chance to work for a living.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*

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The Sales Tax

THERE are two ways for property owners to get tax relief. One is to insist on every reasonable economy in government expenditures; the other to replace part of the property tax with revenue from other sources. The Illinois Agricultural Association has its legislative committee at Springfield working for both these ends.

The three per cent state sales tax which passed the senate, and as this is written is being considered in the House will be a "replacement" rather than an additional tax when amendments sponsored by the I. A. A. and its friends in the General Assembly, are adopted. Only by a two-thirds vote of the county board of supervisors may any portion of this new revenue be diverted to unemployment relief. Otherwise taxes levied on property for the elementary educational fund, based on the Association amendments, are to be decreased to the extent revenue is derived by school districts from the sales tax. The I. A. A. will support the measure, however, only when its "replacement" feature is properly protected.

This tax is based more nearly on ability to pay than the property tax. Wealth is largely proportional to buying power. The person who buys little pays very little tax. This measure will broaden the tax base. It will bring contribution from many who heretofore have paid little or nothing.

This measure when amended will save the farm and home owner substantial amounts. So long as farm buying power is at its present low ebb farmers will contribute little to revenue derived from this source.

Another amendment sponsored by the I. A. A. and adopted in the Senate provides for division of sales tax revenue among Cook county and down-state on the basis of population. The original proposal would have allowed each county to retain all revenues collected therein. This would have been grossly unfair to counties having no large trading centers.

These modifications of the original sales tax measure, both of great importance to Illinois farmers, indicate the need for effective representation where laws involving farm interests are being made.

Stop Farm Foreclosures

THE WAVE of farm foreclosures which in the past five years resulted in nine and one-half per cent of the farms of the United States changing hands, will be halted, at least until July 1, 1935 if a bill to this effect supported by the I. A. A. in the General Assembly is enacted.

Under this measure worthy mortgagors who are not hopelessly in debt, on proper appeal to the courts may secure suspension of foreclosure proceedings until the above date. The bill in no way impairs the equity of the creditor. It is fair to both parties concerned yet does not jeopardize future farm credit. This legislation will meet with the approval of all fair-minded debtors and creditors. It would be unnecessary were all mortgagees and mortgagors willing to bear with each other until normal trading, employment and higher prices are established. This measure will stop those who are disposed to take advantage of the present situation for selfish reasons.

Industry To The Rescue

LATE reports of new uses for the soybean being developed by Henry Ford is encouraging news to Illinois farmers. Steering wheels, distributor shells, knobs, insulators, and other automobile parts have been made successfully from the soybean. Pointing to the parts mentioned above Mr. Ford is quoted in "Business Week" as saying "Cheaper than plastic we have used heretofore and better because more elastic. We raised 18,000 tons of soybeans this year. We're just trying to see if we can't help develop some crops that the farmer can sell to industry."

Soybean oil is being used to finish Ford bodies, also for core making in the Rouge foundries where it is reported more satisfactory than linseed oil and 25 per cent cheaper.

With the rate of population growth seriously declining, industrial outlets for farm products are of vital importance. Where such uses increase the efficiency or lower the cost of industrial commodities so much the better. A natural development is to be preferred to one based on compulsion.

The creation of a more efficient and economical motor fuel by dilution of gasoline with alcohol made from farm products would be a great boon to agriculture. Such a development is not beyond the realm of possibility.

Temporarily, almost any kind of compulsory act that raises farm prices and re-establishes farm buying power is justifiable. But any unsound and uneconomic measure cannot be counted on to secure permanent public support. Some day the world will have its fill of impractical artificial devices and eco-

(Continued on page 9, Col. 2)



A DISQUIETING aspect of the farm surplus situation is the keen competition it has aroused among producers, for preferred markets. Thus we find unorganized farmers fighting producer associations which through superior bargaining power and a better quality product have been able to secure higher prices. Nowhere is this condition more apparent than in the sale of fluid milk, although it exists among fruit and vegetable growers and others.

Because the milk business in the larger cities is well organized, both in production and distributing, it has been able to maintain relatively satisfactory prices. Farmers in fluid milk territory have fared better than dairymen in the butter, cheese, and condensery districts. As a result, milk production not only has been stepped up in the higher price territory but "outsiders" have exerted more and more pressure to get in the preferred group.

Even $1.25 or $1.40 a hundred pounds, low as it is, is decidedly more attractive than a butterfat price of around 70 cents. A producer who is "off" the market while his neighbor is "on," can't see the justice of the discrimination. So we have the situation of a McHenry county producer, for example, mandamusing the Chicago Health commissioner to inspect his herd, that he too, may sell his milk on the big market. And there is good reason for such action particularly where milk is being brought into Chicago from more remote sections of Wisconsin.

Whenever a price in one section or point gets out of line with the general average, it immediately becomes a target for larger supplies of the commodity, and price cutting. A producers organization can't maintain a price for fluid milk too high above its "surplus" value, commented H. D. Allebach, president of the Philadelphia milk producers association recently. If the price is too high unorganized dairymen farther back in the country flood the market with their cheaper milk. This leads to disorganization and loss of all that has been gained by organization.

It was definitely demonstrated during the recent milk war at the Quad Cities that a low price for milk greatly increases consumption. In view of the tremendous surpluses everywhere, and the dwindling percentages of milk going into fluid classes, cutting the price may be a wise step both for the organized producers and the established distributors.

In a period like the present, the importance to the farmer of distributing milk efficiently to the consumer cannot be too strongly emphasized. Farmers must work for a larger portion of the consumer's dollar, though the effort places them in direct conflict with the dealers and their employees whose main interest lies in maintaining high wages and comfortable profits. Where a board of health doesn't autocratically eliminate distributor competition, the situation rights itself for a wide margin invariably attracts new and perhaps more efficient milk dealers into the field.

The ideal situation, of course, is to have comparatively few but highly efficient milk distributors charging the consumer a moderate price, and returning to the producer a maximum percentage of the retail price. To bring such a situation about it may occasionally be necessary for producers to get into the distributing business themselves.—E. G. T.

Industry To The Rescue

(Continued from page 8)

nomic barriers which in the long run only tend to throw everything out of joint with resulting unemployment and hard times.

There is plenty of evidence to support the belief that this depression would not have lasted so long had there been less interference with natural trade and commerce between nations, with prices, rates, national currencies, etc. The world has never seen such an orgy of manipulation as today. And judging from the condition of business in this country other nations so far have out-manipulated us.

Hyde Would Pay Farmers Rent For Idle Lands

Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde recently proposed a plan under which the federal government would lease and eventually purchase farm lands withdrawn from cultivation.

Under this plan a fund of from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 a year would be provided. The treasury would be reimbursed from the proceeds of a tax of eight cents a bushel on domestically consumed wheat and corresponding taxes to be paid by the consumers of other farm products.

At present there are 60,000,000 acres planted to wheat, and 45,000,000 acres to cotton. Secretary Hyde suggests that the first year the government might lease 10,000,000 acres each of wheat, corn, and cotton lands, paying about $1.50 an acre for wheat, $3 for corn, and $2 for cotton. At that annual rental 30,000,000 acres of marginal lands now in crops could be taken out of cultivation for $65,000,000.

"With this fund at its disposal," said Secretary Hyde, "enough land could be leased by the government to bring about a balanced production. The plan is direct, positive, and reaches the real disease and is not a mere bandage on a symptom. The effect on farm commodity prices would be felt the instant the commodity markets knew that a part of the land now producing the surpluses was to be taken out of cultivation."

The government, under the Hyde plan, would take a ten year lease on the withdrawn lands, with an option to purchase and devote them to a general land utilization program, whereby marginal lands would be set aside for forest production or other purposes.

$90,000,000 Available Crop Production Loans

A reduction of 30 per cent in the acreage planted to cash crops will be required this year to procure crop production loans according to Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde.

Approximately $90,000,000 have been made available for crop production loans through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. As a condition of any loan the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to require "that the borrower agree to reduce his acreage or production on such basis, not to exceed 30 per centum, as may be determined by the Secretary."

Farmers seeking crop production loans this season are advised to obtain application blanks and copies of the regulations in their home county rather than from Washington. Field agents of the Crop Production Loan office are now designating representatives in each farming county to inform prospective borrowers of the requirements governing loans and to distribute application blanks and other necessary forms. These agents will assist farmers in filling out applications without charge.

The 1933 regulations limit the amount available to any individual to $300. As last year, interest is fixed at 5.5 per cent to be deducted when the advance is made. All notes are due October 31, 1933.

The Organization-Publicity Advisory Committee will meet in the I. A. A. offices on Friday, March 10.

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Livestock Growers Plan Expansion

Officers Discuss Marketing Trends and Problems in Annual Meeting, Bloomington

CONTINUED expansion with co-ordination of all co-operative livestock marketing agencies in and adjacent to Illinois were emphasized as the goal for 1933 at the annual meeting of the Illinois Live Stock Marketing Association, Bloomington, February 14. More than 300 livestock growers representing all sections of the state gathered for the meeting held in the McLean County Farm Bureau auditorium. President Samuel Sorrells, of Raymond, presided.



SAM SORRELLS

How the tremendous increase in the movement of livestock to market by truck has affected marketing machinery was outlined in the annual report of Ray E. Miller, secretary and manager of the Association. During the year 1932 there were three outstanding developments, he reported, which include: (1) increase in trucking and further decrease in rates charged by truck, (2) increase in the direct movement of livestock to packers and (3) a continued decline in the price of farm products with a corresponding effect upon economic conditions of Illinois farmers.

Truck Rates Cut

The decline of truck rates to a point where they are now in many instances lower than rail rates, and the convenience of truck transportation, have eliminated most of the remaining livestock shipping associations and promoted an enormous increase in the direct movement of hogs to packers, Miller said. As a result, the marketing of hogs has been decentralized and country buyers, whether private or packer representatives, are again playing one producer against the other in driving down prices.

High freight rates as well as exorbitant costs which farmers are compelled to pay for corn, yardage, and commissions are among the chief reasons for the increase in the direct movement of livestock. "The only substantial relief of these costs which farmers have been able to secure at all have been secured as a result of co-operative commission agencies which either have reduced commissions, refunded substantial parts of commissions, or increased and improved the services which their members received," Miller continued.

"The net result of this decentralization of marketing has been to throw one community in competition with another, one state in competition with another state, and one part of our marketing system in competition with another part. While the terminal market is seeking to stabilize prices on a satisfactory basis, the disorganized movement from many country points exerts continued bearish pressure. We are still depending on the terminal markets for our price determining machinery but are doing nothing or very little to protect them.

"The Illinois Live Stock Marketing Association was established to give livestock growers the highest price to be obtained for the particular kind of livestock they have to offer at the time they wish to sell. And in doing so the Association is correlating the movement and sale of livestock from country points with the operations of co-operative sales agencies on terminal markets. Under present conditions both parts of this marketing machinery are essential and will be a permanent part of the marketing organization."

In a little more than a year the Association gained from an initial membership of four units in Vermilion, Macon, Shelby and Iroquois counties to eight units now operating in the above counties and in Edgar, Knox, McDonough, and Coles. The ninth, at Bloomington, McLean county, will probably be in operation by April 1. Individual membership increased since October, 1931 from 950 to 4,379. Seven district units marketed 2,033 decks of livestock during the year 1932 or an average of 169 decks per month. Vermilion county led with 460, Macon 389, McDonough 348, Galesburg 302, Shelby 271, Iroquois 199, and Edgar county 61. More than three-fourths of the livestock handled in the co-operative concentration points consisted of hogs.

More Volume Needed

"The one factor which has the most to do with the service to be rendered by the Illinois Live Stock Marketing Association is volume," Miller said. "A particularly fertile field for increased shipments co-operatively lies in the Farm Bureau membership itself. Many Farm Bureau members who thoroughly believe in that organization and who are consistent patrons of the insurance and oil companies, have not yet given their wholehearted support to the co-operative marketing of their livestock which accounts for nearly two-thirds of total Illinois farm income.

"With the support of more producers the Association can render the highest type of marketing service and can be a powerful factor in helping to raise country prices for livestock and support the co-operative commission agencies on the terminal markets."

President Sorrells Speaks

"Disintegration of livestock shipping associations, rapid expansion of direct marketing, the need for better contact between the individual producer and the co-operative selling agencies on the terminal markets, and mounting marketing costs all have pointed the way to the need for more complete organization in the country," said President Sorrells in opening the meeting. "Our units, commonly called co-operative concentration points, make available more frequent and regular shipping service, make possible home grading of livestock and shipment in graded loads of one species, effect savings in freight costs by the use of double-deck equipment and reduction of mixed shipments, reduce losses from dead and crippled stock, decrease competition between small shipping associations, and make possible the full-time employment of men trained and experienced in grading and marketing livestock.

"The organization of the State Marketing Association is merely a step toward consolidating what's left of some 500 local shipping associations which existed at one time in Illinois," said Mr. Sorrells. "Livestock growers know that under the old marketing system the tendency always has been toward higher marketing costs until co-operative agencies entered the field. More recently the grower has learned that he can provide marketing service for the same cost or less and build up a surplus or reserve for future needs.

"In developing our organization we must recognize that direct marketing is here to stay. We must also recognize that the terminal markets are playing and will continue to play a highly important part in determining price levels. Any marketing system which attempts to move all livestock direct is ill considered and weak, and will not pro-

(Continued on page 13, Col. 3)

Hog Control Plan In Holland

All Pigs Earmarked, Processing Tax Assures Growers a Fair Return

THE Netherlands last July passed an Emergency Hog Act setting up a "Netherlands Hog Central," composed of representatives of the hog industry to establish a price stabilization fund, to import and export hogs and pork products, and to enforce production control.

The purpose is to maintain domestic hog prices at a level that will represent "at least the indispensable cost of production."

A tax levied on practically all hogs slaughtered in the Netherlands is the main support of the stabilization fund. Hogs slaughtered for consumption by owners are taxed too, except in cases where the tax may be adjudged as excessively burdensome. The slaughter tax was fixed on August 15, 1932, at $1.64 per 100 pounds and was increased to $1.82 on January 15, 1933.

Slaughter Tax

The hog slaughter tax is paid at the time of official inspection, and the inspection service has been authorized to refuse certification of live hogs or hog products unless the tax has been paid. The amount of the tax must always be such that "including expenses for the execution of the Act, by means of a stabilization fund a basic price may be obtained for the hogs, corresponding as far as possible with the indispensable cost of production."

The Hog Central imposes an import duty on all hogs and pork products imported into the Netherlands, and the tax must be "fixed in such a way that the differences between the price of pork products in the home market and in the world market are thereby equalized," the law states. One-third or more of the total production of pork in Holland usually is exported, so that the granting of an exclusive export monopoly to the Hog Central makes it predominant.

Last September the Hog Central announced it would pay $5.47 per 100 pounds live weight for hogs of less than 330 pounds delivered for export. At that time the regular market price ranged from $2.92 to $3.65 per 100 pounds. January 15, 1933, the Central price was reduced to $5.11. The losses incurred by the Central, in exporting the surplus are met through the medium of the stabilization fund. The Central has exclusive control over the 25 bacon factories which produce the bacon exported from the Netherlands and these factories are under contract with the Central on a fixed-price basis. Factories are required to deliver for export as ordered, the exports of hogs and pork products being controlled so as to maintain the home market price.

All Hogs Counted

The first step in production control was a complete count of all hogs late in 1932, and it was announced that the Central intended to reduce the hog population to about the 1930 level. It was estimated that at that level the resulting marketable supplies could be disposed of at a profit.

The production control centers upon a system of earmarking of hogs to the number designated by the Ministry of Agriculture. The responsibility for earmarking rests upon eleven Provincial Centrals which have been established by the Hog Central. The Minister of Agriculture determines periodically and for specified periods the total number of marks to be placed, as well as the number of marks available for the territory of each Provincial organization. District organizations have been set up by each Provincial Central, and earmarks can be placed only on hogs that belong to members of these district organizations. The average district includes about 350 farms and 3,500 hogs.

Production Control

The law provides that the keeping, transporting, and marketing of hogs heavier than a live weight to be determined by the Minister of Agriculture is permissible only when the animals are provided with official earmarks. The hogs must be earmarked before they weigh 22 pounds. A fee of 10 cents is charged for each earmark, for the number approved, and additional marks may be obtained upon payment of a high fee—at present $4.02 each—which usually makes the raising of excess hogs too expensive.

The Central agrees to purchase at a fixed price all hogs delivered by producers in conformity with present or future regulations. Certain localities have been designated for receiving hogs from farmers. A representative in each village keeps the Central informed as to the number of hogs to be marketed in his territory, dates of shipment, etc., and farmers must give at least eight days' notice of contemplated shipments. Each farmer is notified upon what date he may ship. If offerings appear excessive, the Central may hold them up.

The index of farm prices of 27 agricultural products reached a new low point at 51 per cent of pre-war on January 15. The index on January 15, 1932, was 63 per cent of pre-war.

Live Stock Growers Plan Expansion

(Continued from page 12)

tect the farmers' interests. On the other hand, it is illogical and uneconomic to assume that all livestock must go through a terminal market regardless of conditions."

Commenting upon the effect of the tariff upon American agriculture Charles A. Ewing, president of the National Livestock Marketing Association, said: "During the past 10 years farmers have been paying a sales tax through the tariff of $10,000,000,000 to $15,000,000,000 as a special protection to one class of industry. The Tariff Act of 1922 gave an average protection to industry of 45 per cent ad valorem effective on 90 per cent of its output, and on everything the farmer bought from the hat on his head to the shoes on his feet, he paid a tribute because of the 1922 Tariff Act.

Tariff Barriers Hurt

"Our policy of raising higher and higher the barrier of tariff protection against our foreign neighbors has led at last to retaliation. They have built around us new trade relationships, have established new trade quotas, and are rapidly reducing their business contacts with this country. As a result much of our foreign trade has been lost and this is one of the outstanding reasons for the terrific decline in farm income. I do not blame foreign nations because our whole policy toward them has been unwise and destructive."

Secretary George E. Metzger of the I. A. A. in addressing the meeting commented on the splendid financial record which co-operatives generally have been able to maintain in the face of failures, bankruptcies, and foreclosures being suffered on every hand by various other industrial and commercial concerns. He emphasized particularly the fact that the major objective in the co-operative program is not merely to save a fraction of the handling cost but it is to control sufficient volume to enable the organization to raise price levels.

The following officers and directors were elected: Samuel Sorrells, Raymond, president; Sam McCluggage, Peoria, vice-president; Ray E. Miller, Chicago, secretary; Geo. F. Tullock, Rockford, treasurer; H. H. Parke, Genoa; A. E. Crum, Virginia; O. B. Goble, Charleston; Wm. Temple, LaSalle county; W. E. Sawdey, Rockford; Harvey Herndon, McDonough county; Mont Fox, Vermilion county; D. H. Myers, Adams county; Joe Fulkerson, Jersey county; C. G. Oakes, Shelby county; Carl Lage, Bloomington.

Illinois Grain Corp. Meeting

550 Attend Largest And Most Enthusiastic Annual Session at Peoria, Feb. 22

G. C. JOHNSTONE of Bloomington, president of Illinois Grain Corporation was reelected at the annual meeting of the corporation, held at Peoria, on Wednesday, February 22. A. R. Wright, Varna, vice-president of Illinois Agricultural Association, was re-elected vice-president, and R. A. Cowles, Bloomington, was re-elected treasurer. Fred Romine, Tuscola, was elected secretary. The following were chosen as directors: E. E. Stevenson, LaSalle County; E. H. Williams, Lee County; B. L. Baird, Knox; Ralph Allen, Tazewell; J. C. Sailor, Iroquois; O. G. Anderson, Ford; G. C. Johnstone, McLean; Charles Schmitt, Logan; Fred Romine, Douglas; Ralph Mills, Vermilion; A. C. Kolmer, Monroe; Fred Zimmerman, Mason; A. R. Wright, Marshall; G. L. Potter, Livingston and H. P. Joy, Morgan.



G. C. JOHNSTONE

The meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic in the history of the Corporation. Approximately 550 representatives of the 122 member elevators were present when the meeting was called to order by President Johnstone.

Flourishing Condition

The annual reports of the president and C. P. Cummings, manager, revealed that the Corporation is in a most flourishing condition. Membership increased more than 50 per cent since January 1, 1932, and the volume of grain handled by member elevators increased in about the same proportion. More than 15,500,000 bushels of grain were marketed during the year, about 25 per cent of that amount being from non-members. This was cited as a favorable omen by President Johnstone, who pointed out that this grain was handled on a competitive basis. The scope of the service being rendered by the Corporation was revealed by the fact that 9,142 cars of grain were originated by the Corporation in 1932 from 302 points in 66 counties in the state.

The report of the treasurer showed that Illinois Grain Corporation had a net income of more than $39,000 and that dividends were declared by the board of directors, two on the preferred stock of the corporation and in addition a patronage dividend of ⅛ cent a bushel on oats and ¼ cent a bushel on wheat, corn and other grains handled during the year. Harrison Fahrnkopf, director of acquisition and organization, spoke enthusiastically of the work accomplished during the year and voiced his conviction of even greater advances during 1933.

Manager Cummings told the delegates of some of the problems of co-operative grain marketing, cited the progress that has been made, announced that a new office had been opened recently at Mendota to take care of a rapidly growing membership in northern Illinois and predicted a successful future for the cooperative marketing of grain in this state.

Mr. Huff Speaks

At the afternoon session C. E. Huff, president of the Farmers' National Grain Corp., outlined policies and activities of the national body and discussed the extremely bitter attacks made against cooperative grain marketing in general during the last several years. He stated that without exception these attacks were selfishly inspired and were without foundation. The Farmers' National, Mr. Huff said, has never defaulted in the payment of interest or principal due the federal farm board. The funded debt of $16,295,000, he said, covers all co-operative grain marketing purposes in the United States including money loaned to the most isolated country elevator. This amount will be reduced to 15¼ millions when the payment due the farm board, May 31, and now ready to turn over, is completed.

Mr. Huff pointed out that the Farmers' National is now the largest grain handling organization in the country, with branches in every grain producing section. Criticism of the organization and its policies, he said, are prompted because the Farmers' National is a true co-operative which gives the grain producer the benefit of all profits and savings on a patronage basis.

"Let me call to your attention," he added, "that we are paying off our debt to the farm board, are even prepared to pay ahead of schedule; that while our activities are country-wide and that grain marketing is extremely essential to the welfare of all the country, the entire amount we borrowed—and are now paying off—is only about 20% as much as was reported to have been borrowed by a single Chicago bank from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation."

Resolutions were adopted at the meeting in favor of reducing railroad rates on grain to meet truck competition and at the first meet-

(Continued on page 18)



OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION

Left to right, front row: Harrison Fahrnkopf, director of field service; Fred Romine, Tuscola, secretary; A. R. Wright, Varna, vice-president; G. C. Johnstone, Bloomington, president; Ralph Allen, Delavan; Charles Schmitt, Beason; C. P. Cummings, vice-president and manager.

Second row: E. E. Stevenson, Streator; Albert Kolmer, Waterloo; H. P. Joy, Chapin; George L. Potter, Pontiac; O. G. Anderson, Gibson City; Frank Zimmerman, San Jose; O. D. Brissenden, field representative, Pontiac; E. H. Williams, Sterling.

Third row: Ralph Mills, Vermilion Grove; Frank Barton, Cornell, field representative, and B. L. Baird, Williamsfield.

Milk Producers Winning Fight at Quad Cities

Build Up Fluid Outlet Through Sturtevant Ice Cream Co. When Organized Dealers Cancel Contract

AS WE go to press organized milk producers at the Quad Cities' market represented by Quality Milk Association are winning their fight to establish a retail fluid milk outlet following cancellation by the organized distributors of their agreement to buy milk from the Association February 1.

The Sturtevant Ice Cream Company of Rock Island, owned and operated by O. G. Sturtevant and his son Kenneth, with the finest dairy plant in the Quad Cities, has been distributing milk of Association members since February 7 when the producers, fighting desperately for their market, put the price down to three cents per quart in an effort to build up a fluid outlet. Within 10 days the Sturtevant Company had grown from two truck routes to 15, and by February 25 had put on 23 trucks servicing 4,000 retail stops. The organized dealers voted to hold their price at 8 cents and lost business consistently since February 7.



O. G. STURTEVANT

The tremendous demand created immediately could not be taken care of by the Sturtevant Company because of shortage of bottles and equipment. As a result, the price was raised to six cents per quart on February 22, and contrary to expectations the volume of output was not only maintained but actually grew the latter part of that week.

Better Milk

"In talking to several people," said Ben H. Bollman, field representative for the Association, "they report that Sturtevant is delivering milk of such fine flavor and quality that they will never go back to the other dealers."

The organized dealers, prior to February 1, had set up a "rump" organization composed largely of outlying sour cream producers, nonmembers, and a few "deserters" from the Quality Milk Association. This organization, called the Illinois-Iowa Milk Producers' Association, is largely controlled by the organized distributors who assisted in selecting the manager, and picked the first board of directors.

Promote Dissension

The strategy of the dealers has been to promote dissension among milk producers, and break up the Quality Milk Association or get the organization hopelessly in debt. To this end, the dealers first demanded that the Association sever all connections with the Farm Bureau and Illinois Agricultural Association, that it get the Sturtevant Company out of the milk business, that it buy the dealers' old butter churns and other obsolete equipment, and finally employ a manager meeting with their approval. The Association refused to go along on those terms contending that the dealers had no right to dictate the kind of organization farmers shall have.

In the meantime the distributors, the ringleaders of which control the smaller dealers through a bottle exchange, held their price at eight cents and thereby suffered a tremendous loss of business to the Association and its co-operating distributor, Sturtevant. At this writing the organized dealers are meeting daily and are expected to drop the price to six cents in a desperate effort to regain their lost business.

House to House Canvass

Members of the Quality Milk Association are continuing their fight for a fluid market by house to house and store to store solicitation. Shortage of bottles and equipment has been the only obstacle to taking over a much larger volume of the distributing business from the non-cooperating dealers. Kenneth Sturtevant of the Sturtevant Company started by airplane for New York February 23 to speed up the delivery of more sealright fiber bottles from the factory there, but found it unnecessary to continue the journey.

The drastic action taken by the Quality Milk Association in lowering the price to three cents was the only course left, for when the distributors summarily cut off the regular producers who for years have produced for the Quad Cities' market the only outlet left was a butter market. They chose to sacrifice temporarily to build up a retail fluid milk outlet and market for the future. The course of the battle indicates their sound judgment.

More than 600 members of the Association in several mass meetings and in the annual meeting on February 24 voted unanimously to stick to their program until they have established sufficient fluid milk volume to insure a fair price and a year 'round market.

At the annual meeting in Rock Island February 24 attended by approximately 400 members, the following directors were chosen: F. H. Schafer, Port Byron; H. E. Wells, Port Byron; H. M. Sheesley, Coal Valley; H. O. Klawon, Coal Valley; Earl Phillips, Reynolds; Hugo Schaff, Eldridge, Iowa; Herman

(Cont'd p. 16)



Modern Plant of Sturtevant Ice Cream Co. at Rock Island

Ralfs, Walcott, Iowa; F. A. Martzahn, Davenport, Iowa; and Robert McKnight, LeClair, Iowa. The new alignment gives Illinois five directors and Iowa four.

Battle For Equality

The fight of the milk producers at the Quad Cities is the old battle of the farmer against organized and strongly entrenched middlemen who insist on maintaining dictatorial powers and naming the price both to the producer and consumer. It is a fight for equal privilege against special privilege. When the dealers could not control the Quality Milk Association they sought to destroy it. They attacked Farm Bureau and I. A. A. support and joint stock control because they recognized in this setup a factor of additional strength for the producers.

To prejudice the public against the Quality Milk Association, the dealers through their puppet organization came out in the Quad Cities' newspapers with large advertisements in which they referred to the Illinois Agricultural Association as the "Chicago group" and "outside control." The appearance of the so-called Illinois-Iowa Milk Producers' Association on the scene was designed to confuse and give the distributors "face" with the public. The Quality Milk Association countered by telling its story in radio speeches over the Davenport and Rock Island stations and through publicity in the newspapers. The determining factor in the fight was the price of milk.

Distributors Disturbed

With a six cent retail market the producers will receive approximately 90 cents per 100 pounds for milk which is something better than the butterfat price and approximately as much as producers netted when they were selling previously to the organized dealers. The public will consume more milk at this price than at 8 or 9 cents. At this writing certain of the organized distributors are reported to be frantic over the loss of business they have suffered and are expected to lower their price to six cents per quart to meet the competition.

O. G. Sturtevant and his son Kenneth have gone all the way with the producers in helping them fight for a fluid market. Without them the Quality Milk Association either would have been forced into the distributing business directly, or else become resigned to a surplus market. The modern and well equipped plant of the Sturtevants together with their past experience in the milk business, and ample capital, prompted the producers to seek their co-operation which has been freely given from the beginning.

The Quad Cities' market like other markets where producers are



Kenneth Sturtevant ready to take off for New York to speed delivery of more bottles.

unorganized, has been a favorable one for the distributors for many years. With an air-tight organization reenforced by a bottle exchange by which the big dealers whipped the little ones into line, the distributors had absolute control, bought their milk at a low price from the producers, and charged the consumer at a rate to give them a wide and profitable spread.

20% Consumers' Dollar

For many years local milk producers secured only around 20 per cent of the consumers' milk dollar. As late as the summer of 1932 producers were netting only around $1 per 100 pounds for milk which was being sold to the consumers in bottles at $4.60 per 100 pounds. More than that, the dealers for a long time controlled the hauling of milk from the farmers to the plants charging the producers up to 35 cents per cwt. for the service. The Quality Milk Association broke up this racket last year when it put in its own truck drivers and lowered the hauling price to 20 cents. Last June, according to Herman Ralfs of Walcott, Iowa, it required half of all the milk he produced to pay the cost of hauling.

Frank Watson, manager of the Quality Milk Association and its surplus plant in Davenport, points out that when the dealers lowered the price to the farmer on cream last November, the farmer was given a cut of $4.70 per 100 pounds of 20 per cent cream, whereas the price to the consumer was cut only $1.84 per cwt. In other words, the dealers used the situation to increase their profits from handling cream $2.86 per cwt. more than they previously had taken.

The organized producers, more than 400 strong who attended the annual meeting at the Fort Armstrong Hotel, Rock Island, Feb. 24, were unanimous in favor of continuing their fight for a fluid market through the Sturtevant Company.

Larry Williams, manager of Country Life, talked to the group congratulating them on their fine spirit, emphasizing the importance of following leadership and sticking to the finish. He cited case after case of victory resulting from co-operation, and failure from division.

Attorney Wier of Davenport paid his respects to the farmers of the "rump" association who have allowed themselves to be used as tools of the organized dealers to the detriment of their neighbors.

Base Milk Declines At Bloomington During 1932

McLean County Milk Producers Meet In Annual Session Feb. 28

DURING the year 1932, 442 members of the McLean County Milk Producers' Association produced 20,723,966 pounds of milk, a slight increase over 1931, Manager Forrest Fairchild reported at the annual meeting, Bloomington, February 28.

Of this quantity nearly 32 per cent was used for fluid milk and cream compared with 37 per cent the year before. A little more than 10 per cent of milk was sold to other than contracting dealers, 22½ per cent was used for manufacturing purposes, 1¾ per cent was used in a special class, and nearly 34 per cent was turned into butter.



FORREST FAIRCHILD

Total value of milk sold was nearly $290,000, a decrease of 28 per cent from 1931. Base milk was 31.87 per cent of the total, and surplus 68.13 per cent.

"This year the quality of milk delivered has been considerably better than that delivered in previous years," said Fairchild. The Association purchased supplies for members, profits from which were paid back in the form of patronage refunds.

The Farmers' Creamery Company set up late in the year began making butter early in February, churning sweet cream from surplus milk of members, and also cream received from produce associations in McLean and adjacent counties. The creamery is equipped to take care of an annual capacity of 1,200,000 pounds of butter.

Donald Kirkpatrick and J. B. Countiss of the Illinois Agricultural Association spoke on legal and technical problems in co-operative marketing.

Dr. H. A. Ruehe of the University of Illinois spoke on the subject, "Operating a Creamery and Putting Out a Quality Product." Officers and directors were re-elected.

Smith and Kirkpatrick At Country Life Banquet

400 General And Special Agents Gather For Annual Roundup at Peoria

FOUR hundred general and special agents of Country Life Insurance Company warmly welcomed President Earl C. Smith and Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel, at a banquet held in the Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, February 21. The dinner marked the high point of the annual "round-up" of Country Life agents. Mr. Smith and Mr. Kirkpatrick were not only the honored guests but also the principal speakers.



EARL C. SMITH

The annual "round-up" opened on the morning of February 21 and continued through the afternoon of the following day. It was the largest and most enthusiastic meeting of its kind held in the history of the Company. L. A. Williams, manager, presided.

In his address Mr. Smith traced the history of the Company, telling how the Illinois Agricultural Association in 1927 decided to foster such a company in response to demand from members, the long and laborious preliminary steps necessary before the Company finally came into being, and of the stock setup and control worked out by Mr. Kirkpatrick to keep its ownership within the Farm Bureau movement. Special tribute was paid to Vernon Vaniman, who directed the original "selling" campaign with the result that the necessary stock was oversubscribed, and to L. A. Williams, under whose direction the growth of the Company in strength, in prestige, and in the amount of insurance in force has been continuous.

"Every member of the I. A. A. is proud of Country Life," Mr. Smith said, "because from these small beginnings it has flourished and grown until it commands the attention and respect of the oldest companies in the insurance field and because of the outstanding position it occupies, not only as an insurance company, but also as a truly successful agricultural co-operative."

The speaker's mind was never far from the needs and problems of present day agriculture, however, and he brought a message of optimism to the guests who were almost to a man practical farmers.

"I believe the bottom has been reached," Mr. Smith said, "and that from here on we may begin to note improvement. I am confident that existing farm problems eventually will be ironed out and brought to a successful solution."

He stressed the importance of complete organization among the farmers of the nation as a means of obtaining a voice in the settlement of agricultural problems and said that through organization the entire country may be impressed with the true importance of the farmer in the economic scheme of the nation. Through organization, he said, it can be clearly demonstrated that the first necessity is to restore the prosperity of agriculture as a means to restoring the prosperity of every other class in America.

Mr. Kirkpatrick paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of George Washington, whose birthday was the following day. He stressed the importance of team work in any cooperative organization and showed how no one aspect of a cooperative group could be permitted to prosper at the expense of another but that all must bear their full share of the burden and accept full responsibility if success is to be achieved.

He emphasized the importance of life insurance in general to the people of the United States and showed how it forms an extremely important part in the financial structure of the country. He likewise stressed the importance of life insurance service in the I. A. A. picture and pointed with pride to the record the Company has made.

At the other sessions of the "round-up" speakers were for the most part members of the Country Life organization, their subjects being matters of interest to the agents, and discussions of the agents' problems. W. K. Braasch, sales engineer, of Chicago and A. R. Jaqua of Cincinnati addressed the agents on insurance subjects. Mr. Williams opened the meeting with a talk on "The Importance of a Purpose," and other speakers and leaders of the discussions included Dr. John Boland, medical director, C. C. Ramler, Dave Mieher, Bernard Mosier, M. E. Roberts, H. O. Henry, G. R. Williams, V. Vaniman and A. E. Richardson.

The Illinois Agricultural Holding Company recently declared and paid a dividend of $48,000. Approximately 10,000 checks were mailed out.

This distribution is another example of the value of co-operative effort among Farm Bureau members.

Walter W. McLaughlin Director of Agriculture

Walter W. McLaughlin, former farm adviser in LaSalle county, was recently appointed state director of agriculture by Governor Horner.

McLaughlin is a native of Marion county, Illinois, where he resided until he started to school at Southern Illinois Normal college, Carbondale. After graduating there he taught country school for three years before entering the University of Illinois in 1913. Out of college during the war, McLaughlin re-entered the State University in 1920 where he secured his bachelor's degree in the College of Agriculture. He worked in LaSalle county seven years, first as assistant farm adviser then later as adviser.

During recent years McLaughlin was employed as farm manager for the Citizens National Bank at Decatur. More than a year ago he joined Dudley C. Smith and Frank D. Baldwin in organizing Decatur Farm Management, Inc. which has been supervising approximately 17,000 acres of land in Macon and adjoining counties.

McLaughlin's appointment is a popular one, and he is assured of securing the good will and co-operation of agricultural interests throughout the state.

1200 Attend Sanitary Milk Producers Meeting

More than 1,200 milk producers attended the annual meeting of Sanitary Milk Producers, at St. Jacob Feb. 23 reports Sec. Geo. E. Metzger, who attended the meeting.

An active discussion was had on the question of establishing surplus plants in the country. At current prices, farmers are receiving less for surplus milk after paying trucking charges, than they would receive were the milk condensed or separated and the cream churned into butterfat.

Dr. Arthur E. Holt of the Chicago Theological Seminary was the principal speaker at the gathering representing 9,000 members of the Association.

Soyoil Paint at Century of Progress

The Illinois Farm Supply Company recently announced the sale of more than 400 gallons of Soyoil paint to the Century of Progress Exposition.

The paint will be used both inside and outside in covering the walls of the Illinois Host building.

Illinois Grain Corp. Meeting

(Continued from page 14)

ing of the new board of directors went on record as favoring complete investigation of the plan now under consideration for the dilution of motor fuel with alcohol produced from farm products as a possible means of restoring the farmer's purchasing power through providing a better market for his grain.

Smith Lauds Illinois Grain

The importance to every resident of the United States of the cooperative grain marketing movement was stressed by Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, in addressing the morning session of the annual meeting.

After outlining efforts that are being made to restore the farmer's purchasing power to a parity with other classes of our citizens, Mr. Smith said:

"We who are fighting the battle of agriculture in this state are very proud of Illinois Grain Corporation. Starting about a year after some of the others in our sister states we have outstripped them and Illinois now has one of the largest of all the Farmers' National regionals in volume of grain handled.

"Slowly but surely organized agriculture is getting recognition. Through his cooperative marketing organizations the farmer is coming to have a voice in the price of the grain and other products he raises and sells. He is beginning to help himself and regain his place in the economic scheme of our country."

Touching on the depression, Mr. Smith said:

"In my judgment the bottom has been reached. The farmer is coming back and everywhere organized agriculture is being recognized as a real power in the recovery from present depressed and depressing conditions. People everywhere are beginning to realize that no class of industry or business will recover until the farmer recovers and we feel that victory is in sight.

Grow Despite Propaganda

"I predict that Illinois Grain Corporation will double in membership and in the volume of grain handled within the next year or two."

G. C. Johnstone, president of Illinois Grain Corporation, while optimistic for the future, pointed out to the delegates attending the meeting that difficulties are daily being encountered in the movement to give the producer a voice in securing a fair price for his products.

"Cooperative Marketing is having to fight for its existence," Mr. Johnstone said, "but we are winning. We must continue to have strong and fearless leadership and we must have loyal support from the ranks. Our growth and development in Illinois and the nation in the last two years has been accomplished in spite of the most insidious propaganda ever attempted, with the exception perhaps of that directed at the prohibition question. This propaganda is being disseminated through every conceivable channel. Never before has it been so well financed and so well organized.

"And grain marketing is not the only target. Propaganda is being directed at all efforts of the farmers to organize for their mutual benefit. The charges made in the beginning have been exploded but new ones have been created to take their place. And it has been the policy of Illinois Grain Corporation not to attempt to answer the many absurd charges but rather to demonstrate by our operations, that the service we render is really in the interests of the farmers themselves.

"It is more important now than ever that the farmers be awakened to the fact that they should join together to protect their own interests. A renewed, nation-wide drive is being made by all handlers of farm products to break down the confidence of farmers in their own organizations of every kind, both cooperative marketing and general farm organizations. Under the guise of economy, they are also attempting to make all protective legislation and appropriations for the benefit of the farmers inactive.

"No individual farmer can hope to resist this attack. Strong organization, with a loyal and determined membership, is his only chance."



BAGS OF MONEY FOR THE McLEAN COUNTY MEMBERS

At the annual meeting of the McLean County Service Company one of the features was the payment of a patronage refund amounting to approximately $45,000. This was dramatized by having the individual truck salesmen appear on the stage with bags of "money" in the amount of the refund paid to the customers on their various routes, and guarded by members of the American Legion. They are shown above, grouped around Manager George Curtiss. When it's loaded into bags $45,000 sure is a lot of money. (Just between us the sacks were filled with washers and the guns loaded with blanks but the patronage divided was distributed just the same.—Ed.)

I. A. A. Committees Appointed For 1933

President Smith appointed the following advisory committees at the February meeting of the I. A. A. board of directors:

FINANCE COMMITTEE: A. R. Wright, Varna, Chairman, M. G. Lambert, Ferris, Talmage DeFrees, Smithboro.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE: C. E. Bamborough, Polo, Chairman, E. D. Lawrence, Bloomington, M. Ray Ihrig, Golden, T. W. May (Adviser), Edwardsville.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE: Chas. S. Black, Jacksonville, Chairman, Geo. B. Muller, Washington, R. B. Endicott, Villa Ridge, Edwin Bay (Adviser), Springfield.

MARKETING COMMITTEE: Samuel Sorrells, Raymond, Chairman, W. A. Dennis, Paris, W. L. Cope, Salem, Eugene Curtis, Champaign, J. R. Spencer (Adviser), Moline.

BUSINESS SERVICE COMMITTEE: Geo. F. Tullock, Rockford, Chairman, Chas. Marshall, Belknap, E. Harris, Grayslake, W. L. Purnell (Adviser), Gibson City.

I. A. A. Board Meetings

Monthly meetings of the I. A. A. board of directors will be held during 1933 on Friday following the second Monday of each month unless otherwise ordered. On this basis the dates for board meetings for the balance of the year are as follows: February 17, March 17, April 14, May 12, June 16, July 14, August 18, Sept. 15, Oct. 13, Nov. 17, Dec. 15.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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The Roosevelt Farm Bill

It Gives The Secretary of Agriculture Broad Powers To Attack The Price Problem And Restore Farm Purchasing Power

THE farm bill of the Roosevelt administration which was unanimously approved at a conference of 52 representatives of the general farm organizations, cooperatives, and farm press is different than any agricultural legislation heretofore proposed.

It sets forth certain objectives the chief of which is to raise farm prices gradually until the farmer has the same purchasing power he had in the five-year period from 1909 to 1914. The bill clothes the Secretary of Agriculture with broad powers to act in achieving the goal. It does not tie the administration down to any one plan or principle. It does point out several ways of starting agriculture on the upgrade leaving it to the discretion of the Secretary to use one or all of the methods suggested. In this respect the measure blazes a new trail in legislation so far as agriculture is concerned.

As a means toward raising prices, the bill would restore the balance between production and consumption of farm crops. It gives the Secretary of Agriculture power:

(1) To provide for reduction in acreage or production of specified farm products and to compensate producers for such reduction through rental or benefit payments.

(2) To enter into marketing agreements with producers, marketing agencies, and processors of farm products.

(3) To license processors and distributing agencies engaged in interstate or foreign commerce in handling agricultural products and to regulate them so as to eliminate unfair practices and charges.

(4) To use the Smith Cotton option contract plan on the 1933 crop of cotton.

(5) To impose taxes on the processing of the basic agricultural commodities at an amount not in excess of that necessary to restore the pre-war price parity, subject to the limitation that the tax shall be reduced if the full amount is more than can be borne under existing conditions without excessive reduction in consumption.

It is intended under this broad grant of power that the Secretary will call in representatives of the producers and processors for each commodity and shall work out separately for each commodity the method of dealing with it which offers the best hope of effective control of production for the 1933 crops and of progressive action towards an elimination of surplus stocks or production, and restoration of normal price parities.

Under the taxing power, provision is made for hearing interested parties so that before applying the law the Secretary will discuss each proposed step with those interested and will take into account their expert advice.

In controlling production of different commodities different systems will probably be used. Thus it is anticipated that in the case of hogs benefit payments will be contingent upon a reduction in the tonnage of pork marketed by the producer. In the case of cash crops the rental or benefit payment may be based primarily upon reduction in acreage of the particular crop in question, with supplementary provisions as to the alternative use of the land. Under the plan the Secretary is also at liberty to rent land in large tracts or in selected regions, or to allot the sums for land rentals by States and counties so that each producer will have an equal opportunity to rent a portion of his land.

Provisions are included for taxes on the existing warehouse stocks at the time the processor's tax goes into effect and refunds on the exportation of finished products upon which processing taxes have been collected and for the imposition of such taxes as are found necessary on commodities or products competing with the basic agricultural commodities or their products. Commodities used by unemployment relief agencies are exempt from taxation. Through these, and other special provisions it is hoped that the tax can be applied with the least possible necessity for adjustment in the various industries and without injustice to the various individuals and concerns involved, so that in every way the addition of the tax will work out in the same way as an increase in the price of the product itself.

In practically all cases the percentage of the retail prices which now goes to the farmer is so small that the addition of the tax will have only a very slight effect on the retail price. It is anticipated that that part of the tax which is added to the retail price will not be burdensome to consumers. At the same time by increasing the funds available in rural communities and thus increasing the assets behind the rural banking structure and increasing the purchasing power of farmers for industrial products it is expected that there will result an increase in city industrial activity. As this develops the increased activity will eventually provide city workers increased incomes far greater than the small increase in food cost.

The basic products to which the Act applies are: wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco, rice, hogs, cattle, sheep, and milk and its products. In practically all cases these products are now selling at retail far below the cost of other items of food and the prices of goods and services which consumers buy. The Bill specifically states that the Act is not to be so administered as to advance the retail price of the products affected out of line with the prices of other products.

The President may terminate the measure whenever he finds that the existing emergency in relation to agriculture has been ended.

How The New Bill Was Written

The Emergency Banking Act Furnished The Principal Idea In The Measure

THE farm bill of the Roosevelt administration described on the preceding page proposes to do for agriculture what the new banking act does for finance.

Passage of the Emergency Banking Act which gives the President certain dictatorial powers to straighten out the financial situation inspired the idea back of the new farm measure. The plan of giving the Secretary of Agriculture broad powers to handle the situation was first discussed by a small group of farm leaders on the way to Washington to attend the conference called by Secretary Wallace. The thought was to empower the Secretary to apply different principles of surplus control to each of the several commodities as the peculiarities of the commodity might best justify.

This provision incorporated in the new bill removes the outstanding weakness of previous measures which attempted to apply one principle of law to several basic commodities regardless of their relationship or the special problems they presented in production, processing, or marketing, said President Earl C. Smith who attended the many conferences held before the measure was finally drafted.

Confidence In Wallace

This broad grant of power unanimously agreed upon at the conference of 52 farm representatives expresses the implicit confidence farmers everywhere have in Henry Wallace.

The conference appointed a committee representing each commodity and major farm organization the members of which appear in the picture below. This committee conferred with the President in the White House office building following which several changes in the bill were made before submitting it to Congress.

The new farm bill is definitely a Roosevelt administration measure and as such has the unqualified support of the President. The general farm organizations and cooperatives have offered their services in helping the President and Secretary of Agriculture to make it operate when enacted.

The bill which passed the House by a vote of 315 to 98 on March 22 empowers the Secretary of Agriculture to invoke one or more of several plans to restore farm prices to pre-war parity.

As we go to press plans to refinance farm mortgages through a federal credit agency are being dis-

(Continued on page 14, Col. 1)



Committee of Farm Organization, Co-operative and Farm Press Representatives, Who

Left to right: Dan Wallace, editor, Farmer, St. Paul; W. R. Ronald, editor, Republican, Mitchell, S. D.; Chas. Holman, secretary, National Co-op. Milk Producers Assn.; M. S. Winder, secretary, American Farm Bureau Federation; E. A. O'Neal, president, American Farm Bureau Federation; R. G. Tugwell, asst. sec'y of Agriculture; C. V. Gregory, editor, Prairie Farmer; L. J. Taber, president, National Grange; Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

The State Sales Tax

I. A. A. Amendments Provide For Equitable Distribution And Make It a Replacement Tax

Enactment of the administration's state sales tax which went into effect April 1 paves the way for substantial reductions in property taxes in all down-state counties where unemployment relief is not a major problem.

The measure of relief to property will depend upon the amount of revenue raised by the new taxing measure. Based on estimated returns of $40,000,000 in the next twelve months, the sales tax will make possible reductions in levies against property for educational purposes in the various counties as indicated in the accompanying table.

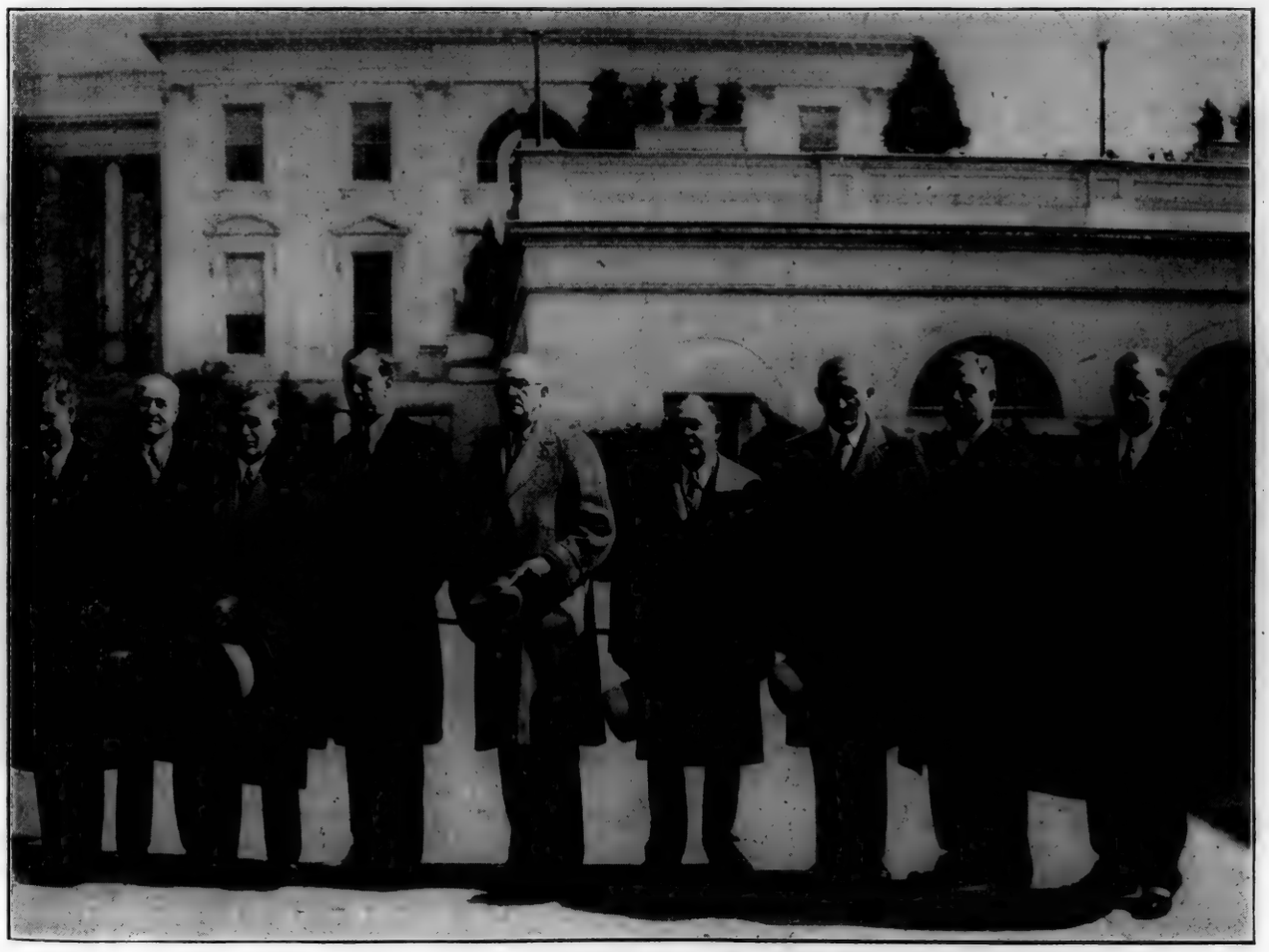
The revenue from the sales tax in each county will be used wholly to reduce property taxes for educational purposes unless the county board by a two-thirds vote decides that part or all of such revenue be diverted for unemployment relief in 1933 or 1934.

The prospective reduction in property taxes, according to John C. Watson, director of taxation, who compiled the data, is contingent upon all of the money returned to the counties being used for educational purposes in which case levies against property by school districts must be cut to the extent funds are derived from the sales tax. The reduction in property taxes, likewise, is contingent upon local school boards not increasing their levies for educational purposes above expenditures in the school year of 1930-31.

"If any school board," said Mr. Watson, "takes advantage of the situation to increase its levy in the coming year above the 1930-31 figure the effect will be to lower the saving made possible by the replacement feature of the sales tax. It is up to the taxpayers of every county to see that there is no unnecessary diversion of sales tax revenue to unemployment relief, and also to see that school boards hold down their levies consistent with the greatly reduced ability to pay, of property owners."

Some question has arisen regarding the Illinois Agricultural Association's interest and part in the passage of the state sales tax commented President Earl C. Smith. The I. A. A. did not sponsor this measure. The sales tax was sponsored by the state administration. The original measure provided that all revenue was to be made available to the state unemployment relief commission. Expenses in 1932 revealed that Cook county received more than 90 per

(Continued on page 6)



called on President Roosevelt recently. The White House is in the Background.

Left to right: Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agrriculture; C. E. Huff, president, Farmers National Grain Corp.; Ralph Snyder, Nat'l Committee of Farm Organizations; Earl C. Smith, president, Illinois Agricultural Ass'n; W. B. Blalock, president, American Cotton Co-op. Ass'n; Dr. O. O. Wolf, Director, National Livestock Marketing Ass'n; Cong. W. P. Lambertson, vice-president, Farmers Union; M. L. Wilson, Montana Agricultural College; Dante Pierce, publisher Wallace's Farmer-Iowa Homestead.

The State Sales Tax

(Continued from page 5)

cent of all funds expended for the relief of destitute people in Illinois.

The Illinois Agricultural Association early recognized that new revenue would have to be found from some source to take care of unemployed people particularly in the metropolitan areas. When the measure was introduced the I. A. A. insisted that any proposed tax imposed on the people of the state would be unfair if nearly all of it were spent in metropolitan areas.

In line with the Association's well-known policy to the effect that all new revenue derived from taxes be used primarily to replace or reduce taxes on property, the I. A. A. sponsored three amendments to the administration's sales tax bill. Two of these were passed in the senate and are now incorporated in the enacted bill. One makes the sales tax a replacement tax, although a county board of supervisors by a two-thirds vote may divert sales tax revenue to unemployment relief, during 1933 and 1934. The other amendment provides for an equitable distribution of sales tax revenue among the counties according to population. The third amendment sponsored by the I. A. A. would have reduced the maximum levy against property for the educational fund in school districts to 80 per cent of the average annual levy in the four years ending June 30, 1932 unless higher levies are permitted by referendum.

Because of organized opposition of Illinois teachers who insisted on maintaining the salary levels of the prosperity era this amendment was defeated. Therefore the Association urges the property taxpayers to see that educational fund levies are held down in line with the spirit of the defeated amendment. This is necessary to secure the maximum reduction in property taxes from the replacement feature of the Sales Tax Act. In the meantime the Association is giving consideration to the introduction of a bill to make cuts in levies for the educational funds of school districts mandatory.

The Illinois Agricultural Association believes strongly in education and in maintaining efficient public schools, but it believes that schools should reduce their expenditures and cost of maintenance along with other branches of government so as to share at least in part the tremendous decline in the incomes of taxpayers.

Twenty thousand dollars in cash dividends were paid to patrons of the Will County Farm Supply Company on March 4.

Estimated Annual Replacement of Property Taxes for Elementary Educational Purposes by Counties Based on $40,000,000 Revenue for Entire State from 3% State Sales Tax

County	*Expenditures For Elementary Educa'l. Fund In Yr. 1930-31	Return From Est. Sales Tax Of $40,000,000
Adams	$ 522,050	$ 329,200
Alexander	324,779	118,000
Bond	133,344	75,600
Boone	78,693	79,200
Brown	68,606	41,200
Bureau	398,662	203,600
Calhoun	38,821	42,000
Carroll	194,446	96,800
Cass	119,273	86,800
Champaign	667,463	336,800
Christian	328,065	196,800
Clark	142,761	93,600
Clay	137,194	84,800
Clinton	105,442	112,000
Coles	236,482	195,600
Cook	62,053,366	20,874,400
Crawford	202,091	110,400
Cumberland	88,309	54,800
DeKalb	400,082	171,200
DeWitt	203,346	97,600
Douglas	209,171	94,000
DuPage	1,143,723	482,400
Edgar	247,676	130,800
Edwards	52,898	43,600
Effingham	118,367	99,600
Fayette	177,418	123,200
Ford	195,373	81,200
Franklin	419,506	311,600
Fulton	377,563	230,400
Gallatin	60,672	52,800
Greene	173,663	107,200
Grundy	211,547	98,000
Hamilton	82,265	68,000
Hancock	262,927	138,400
Hardin	40,536	36,400
Henderson	104,333	46,000
Henry	395,628	230,000
Iroquois	405,265	172,400
Jackson	261,801	187,200
Jasper	122,640	67,200
Jefferson	214,229	162,800
Jersey	89,917	66,000
JoDaviess	161,194	106,000
Johnson	59,106	53,600
Kane	1,210,848	656,800
Kankakee	393,279	262,400
Kendall	115,839	55,200
Knox	426,791	369,200
Lake	1,328,857	547,200
LaSalle	942,514	512,000
Lawrence	177,274	114,800
Lee	274,531	169,600
Livingston	471,575	204,800
Logan	284,642	151,200
McDonough	253,306	143,200
McHenry	418,554	184,000
McLean	673,070	383,200
Macon	806,677	428,400
Macoupin	480,782	255,200
Madison	1,169,516	754,000
Marion	305,074	186,800
Marshall	135,861	68,400
Mason	183,484	79,200
Massac	102,403	74,000
Menard	88,775	55,600
Mercer	184,707	87,200
Monroe	81,174	64,800
Montgomery	287,705	184,800
Morgan	226,851	179,600
Moultrie	131,869	69,600
Ogle	314,411	147,200
Peoria	1,096,696	740,800
Perry	161,981	119,200
Piatt	234,345	81,600
Pike	253,542	127,600
Pope	54,733	42,000
Pulaski	87,966	77,600
Putnam	68,707	27,600
Randolph	183,759	153,600
Richland	113,391	73,600
Rock Island	1,036,384	514,800
St. Clair	1,709,287	827,200
Saline	258,343	194,400
Sangamon	1,005,777	535,600
Schuyler	125,616	61,200
Scott	83,752	44,800
Shelby	210,363	133,600
Stark	122,501	48,000
Stephenson	325,025	210,000
Tazewell	493,566	241,600
Union	119,208	104,400
Vermilion	821,165	468,400
Wabash	99,912	69,200
Warren	236,739	114,000
Washington	104,450	85,200
Wayne	157,142	100,400
White	159,024	95,200
Whiteside	395,544	204,400
Will	1,002,565	580,400
Williamson	488,627	282,400
Winnebago	1,259,008	615,200
Woodford	218,045	98,400

* No school district can be apportioned any sum from the sales tax which when added to its receipts from the state school fund in any year exceeds its average annual expenditures for elementary educational purposes in the four years ending July 30, 1932. The balance, if any, is to be apportioned to all high schools and non-high school district in the same county in proportion to assessed valuations.

Hi-Ball Gas Proves Popular

Users Are Enthusiastic About New Motor Fuel, Hope For Legislation

GASOLINE diluted 10 per cent with anhydrous (dry) grain alcohol makes a better motor fuel than either ordinary or the so-called "premium" brands of undiluted gasoline. This is the conclusion reached almost unanimously by users of the new blended fuel who have been testing it under actual daily driving conditions in ten down-state Illinois counties.

A total of 300,000 gallons had been distributed by the County Farm Bureau Service Companies up to March 29. In their opinion, the alcohol-gasoline blend is superior in every department of motor operation to straight gasoline of whatever test. Only a negligible minority dissented from this opinion in the slightest particular.

Throughout most of the month of March, Illinois Farm Supply Company has been distributing through the County Farm Bureau service companies, the new "Hi-Ball Gasoline," diluted with anhydrous alcohol at the ratio of 10 to 1. It was distributed to consumers at 3 cents per gallon higher than ordinary gasoline. The distribution of the new fuel was made possible by a permit from the Federal Bureau of Industrial Alcohol secured by the Illinois Agricultural Association and the American Commercial Alcohol Corporation of Pekin.

Laboratory Experiment

Distribution of "Hi-Ball" gas was in effect a gigantic laboratory experiment conducted under the strictest supervision in an effort to determine the facts concerning a gasoline-alcohol blend as motor fuel. Wide publicity had been given the proposals for such a blend as a means of supplying the farmer with a market for his surplus grain and of advancing grain prices. Bills were introduced in the Congress. Claims had been advanced that the plan offered the only real hope of farm relief and there was considerable misinformation circulated regarding the scheme.

At the instance of Earl C. Smith, president of the I. A. A., a national committee was formed headed by C. V. Gregory of Prairie Farmer to investigate the plan from all angles. Dr. L. M. Christiansen, of the Iowa State College at Ames, one of the first to experiment with alco-gas blending, supplied the committee with much information. Chester C. Davis, vice-president of the Maizewood Products Corp., was retained temporarily to assemble the data.

Very little concrete information about the fuel was available and the Illinois Agricultural Association determined to make a test so that all agencies and groups interested might have actual facts upon which to base reliable conclusions. Illinois Farm Supply Company and its associated service companies were ideally situated to conduct the test.

300,000 Gallons

Up to date, approximately 300,000 gallons of Hi-Ball Gas have been distributed in the counties of Peoria, Knox, Fulton, Tazewell, Logan, Mason, DeWitt, Henry, Marshall, Putnam, Woodford, Livingston, McLean and McDonough counties. The return of the questionnaires supplied each purchaser of the new fuel has led to the above conclusions.

Of 240 users who compared "Hi-Ball" gas with ordinary motor fuel 178 reported increased mileage. (The average increased mileage per gallon for all cars with Hi-Ball was 3.07.) Only one out of 240 reported a decreased mileage and 78 did not report either increase or decrease.

In the other various departments of motor operation results were reported as follows:

Two hundred seventeen reported better starting with Hi-Ball gas, two reported better starting with ordinary gas and 21 could see no difference; 228 got better acceleration with Hi-Ball, one with ordinary gasoline, and eleven could see no difference. In smoothness of operation, 231 preferred Hi-Ball, none thought ordinary gas was better and nine thought that the new fuel made no difference. Only eleven out of 240 users thought that anti-knock qualities were not improved by the new fuel while 229 were sure they were improved. In this classification not one user found that gasoline's anti-knock properties were superior to Hi-Ball.

More Power

Only one user reported that he got more power with ordinary gasoline, while 231 were of the opinion that their motors developed greater "pull" with Hi-Ball, and eight could note no difference. Two hundred thirty - four expressed the opinion that their motor performance was generally better with Hi-Ball, not one thought that gasoline gave better motor performance and in the opinion of six it was about a stand-off between two fuels.

One question developed an exceedingly interesting answer. Asked whether they would be willing to pay two or three cents a gallon more for blended fuel, provided its use would provide a market for surplus corn, 239 declared they would willingly pay this premium and only one said he would be unwilling to do so.

A special comparison is being made of the results obtained with Hi-Ball Gas and high test or premium motor fuel. Out of thirteen such users, 10 reported an average increase of 3.74 miles per gallon, not one reported a decrease as compared with straight high test gasoline and three did not report any change.

Aids Motor Operation

The following tabulation covers other departments of operation.

	Hi-Ball Better	Premium Gas Better	No Difference
Starting	9	—	3
Acceleration	10	1	1
Smoothness of Operation	11	—	1
Power	10	1	1
Anti-Knock	9	—	3
General Motor Performance	9	—	3

Of the thirteen reporting, 12 expressed their willingness to pay a premium of 2 to 3 cents per gallon for the new fuel and one decided he would stick to high test at the lower price.

After the fuel has been tested for a period of 60 to 90 days depending

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Administration Investigates

News dispatches from Washington state that Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has assigned investigators in the Department of Agriculture the task of gathering complete information about diluting gasoline with alcohol made from grain. The results of the experiment among several thousand users of Hi-Ball gasoline will be made available to the Secretary together with data being compiled by Chester C. Davis for the Committee of Farm Organizations. Large numbers of replies have been received in response to questionnaires sent out by the Illinois Farm Supply Co. to County Service Companies in the Peoria and Bloomington areas. This information is being tabulated and analyzed. Results of the first reports received are outlined in the accompanying story.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*

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Administration Farm Program

HERE'S to the Business Week for a clear and honest appraisal of the economic situation and the Roosevelt program to raise agricultural prices. Admitting that there may be sound objections offered to the proposed farm legislation, the weekly declares in its March 29 issue:

> "President Roosevelt's farm program has one supreme justification which overrides objections. It is necessary to do something for the farm population and do it quickly. . . . One way or another, the rest of the population is going to be taxed for the benefit of the farmer . . . but that aspect of the situation is mitigated by the reflection that *for a long time the farmer has subsidized the rest of us. . . .*"

Here is an honest statement of fact. It has been too often denied in business and industrial circles. Our "protection for industry" policy pursued for many years is largely responsible for putting the farmer down where he is. That policy has led to the near destruction of American agriculture's foreign markets and compelled the farmer to pay exorbitant tariff-made prices for nearly everything he bought. Further, our high tariff policy, immigration restrictions, and rate-fixing have greatly increased the cost of processing and distributing farm products. As a result the American farmer receives an unwarranted small percentage of the consumer's dollar.

Higher farm prices will immediately release a wave of buying that will be reflected in greater employment and prosperity in industrial centers. Thus the administration farm program strikes at the heart of the depression. It is a program designed not to benefit agriculture alone, but to benefit the entire nation.

Inflation Not Enough

CONTROLLED inflation is now being offered by the conservative Chicago Daily News as the cure for the farm problem in particular and the depression in general. In doing so it expresses opposition to the administration farm program and plans to refinance farm mortgages at lower rates of interest. While it is gratifying to see additional city support to the movement for reflation, this alone will not establish parity prices for agriculture.

Inflation will tend to raise all commodity prices equally. This will bring relief to the farmer from such fixed charges as debts, interest, taxes, transportation and utility rates, and excessive costs of distribution. Possibly no other one thing will do more for those deeply in debt. But inflation alone will not eliminate farm surpluses nor open up foreign outlets for farm products.

It will not eliminate the disparity between farm and non-agricultural prices. More than that is necessary. The situation calls for a broad attack all along the line, for a plan of acreage reduction in some instances, reciprocal trade agreements, a retreat from our high tariff policy, property tax reduction, and the like. And the administration should be given power to apply any one or all of the things necessary to do the job.

Social Legislation

THE state sales tax was conceived as a piece of social legislation for unemployment relief. The original bill in effect declared that every time you spend a dollar you must contribute three cents to the unemployment relief commission to buy food and shelter for a less fortunate neighbor. No one with an ounce of social consciousness can deny subsistence to those who are worthy and in want. The danger of such legislation lies in the possibility of creating a permanent class of dependents. Incidentally, President Roosevelt's reforestation program to provide work for the unemployed attempts to meet this serious problem.

As a result of the amendments sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association, however, the state sales tax has been made primarily a measure to reduce property taxes. This was accomplished without destroying its value as a source of revenue to feed the destitute. One way or another, hungry people are going to be fed. If food isn't offered at public expense many will take it by force. It is far better to give the needed relief in an orderly and equitable way. And it is no more than just that the property owner be not required to bear this additional load.

Sales tax revenue may not be used for unemployment relief except by a two-thirds vote of the county board. In rural counties there need be little if any diversion. Where none is voted, it must replace property levies, dollar for dollar. In more populous counties the revenue if needed can be used for relief purposes. There, people are being fed now either out of gas tax money, or from funds contributed by property taxpayers. So in any case, the overburdened property owner is no worse off, and he may have his taxes reduced.



THE complaint of the grain exchanges for an unrestricted futures market has always seemed to us more an expression of resentment by professional speculators against the government keeping an eye on their operations, rather than because of any actual interference with the play of legitimate market factors on prices.

It may be true that the wolves like to shear the lambs without the government knowing about it, but recent events indicate the exchanges are not averse to "regulation" so long as they can do their own regulating in the interest of the speculators regardless of the effect on the farmer who produces the grain.

When the grain exchanges opened following the recent national bank holiday, they found it "convenient" to impose restrictions on trading by setting a maximum price advance of five cents on wheat, three cents on corn, and two cents on oats. In other words, the exchanges did the very thing they have continually complained against.

Farmers weren't consulted, incidentally, when the maximum price was established. Only the interests of a lot of "shorts" were protected by the move. The farmers lost by the "restricted" market, for wheat prices the first day of opening would have gone considerably higher than the five cent limit. The maximum was reached early and the price stayed there all day.

At one time, apparently very few trades were made because there were unlimited buying orders but none willing to sell at the "regulated" price. The trade has continually complained about the bearish influence of the Grain Stabilization Corporation, yet at the first sign of an economic revival, the market went ahead in spite of the Stabilization Corporation's 30,000,000 bushels. All of which is proof that business conditions and low buying power throughout the world are responsible for depressed grain prices, not the Federal Farm Board or the paltry 30,000,000 bu. or less owned by the Stabilization Corporation.

Do we really have unrestricted commodity markets when the exchanges can arbitrarily set the price, as was done in this case, on the farmers products? When the government seeks regulation in the interest of the farmer it appears to be all wrong from the standpoint of the middlemen. But when the latter impose regulations in the interest of the speculators, restriction seems to be a blessing.

The cash grain market advanced steadily during the bank holiday when future trading throughout the United States was dead as a mackerel. So the argument that speculating in grain is an aid to higher prices and necessary to business was not borne out by recent experience. The proponents of unlimited future trading never have satisfactorily answered the charge that the tremendous sums collected by grain brokers who take toll from every bushel bought and sold, is a burden on the back of the farmer and consumer.

To our mind, the biggest hope of the farmer lies not in an unrestricted or restricted future trading market, but in the development of their own co-operative agencies which not only accumulate profits to the producers' credit, from buying and selling, but also from conditioning, mixing, storing, and marketing grain at the highest price the world market affords.—E. G. T.

The Kasbeer Incident

THE farmers elevator at Kasbeer in Bureau county on December 19, 1932, voted to become a member of the Illinois Grain Corporation. The board of directors of the elevator appeared to be agreed on the advisability of the action and the manager, Mr. Postlewaite, expressed his willingness, in the presence of Illinois Grain fieldman, to sell through the state regional and Farmers National Grain Corporation whenever he could get the price.

Apparently the opposition heard of the action and sent their workers into the territory spreading false and malicious propaganda. With the help of the manager, these representatives succeeded in stirring up a fight among the local grain producers which culminated at a stockholders' meeting at Kasbeer on March 10.

Previously, it should be mentioned, the manager attempted to persuade his board of directors to rescind their action in voting to affiliate with the farmer-owned state co-operative. When the board refused, the manager carried the fight to the stockholders.

The manager is reported to have secured proxies from more than a third of the stockholders and lined up sufficient others to support him, first in electing a new board of directors, and secondly in opposing the membership in Illinois Grain Corporation.

Charles Peavey, who has gone up and down the state for years singing praises of farmers elevators who give their business to old line commission men and condemning all efforts at carrying farmer co-operation into the terminal markets, was present to read the audit and the manager's report, and shout his disapproval of Illinois Grain Corporation and the Farmers National Grain Corporation. The latter incidentally have taken a sizable amount of business away from Peavey's friends.

Spokesmen for Illinois Grain Corporation were not allowed to appear until after the manager's hand-picked board of directors had been voted in with the help of the proxies in his pocket, and only then at the insistence of stockholders, who demanded fair play, was O. D. Brissenden, fieldman for Illinois Grain Corporation, introduced.

A Publicity Stunt

The fact that the Chicago Journal of Commerce which propagandizes for the grain exchanges and other middlemen groups, against farmer co-operation, announced the incident in headlines a few days later as follows: "FARMERS NATIONAL UNIT DEVELOPS RIFT, Kasbeer Farmers Elevator Withdraws Completely from Illinois Grain Corporation," indicates that certain grain producers around Kasbeer were used by the grain commission crowd and the local manager to further publicity against Illinois Grain Corporation and Farmers National Grain Corporation.

One elevator, more or less, doesn't make much difference to the Illinois Grain Corporation or the Farmers National Grain Corporation. These farmer-owned and farmer - controlled marketing agencies are going concerns, earning dividends every day for intelligent producers who are working together for their mutual welfare.

Illinois Grain Corporation is paying $26,998.75 in patronage dividends on business handled in 1932. One central Illinois elevator alone received $1,133.55 of patronage dividends in stock; another $941.65 in cash, and this stock today is worth one hundred cents on the dollar.

Commenting on the Kasbeer meeting, C. P. Cummings, Manager of Illinois Grain Corporation, who was compelled to leave to keep an engagement that evening in Bloomington, said:

"I personally am opposed to our organization doing anything to divide the stockholders of an elevator. I would like to have so stated at the Kasbeer meeting had I been given an opportunity. We would

(Continued on page 12, Col. 2)

For Farm Bureau M

Country Life Insuranc

Group Policy Available At Rock ot

DURING the month of April, Country Life Insurance Company offers Farm Bureau Members a chance to "cash in" on their membership. During that month, Group Life Insurance—complete protection for your family in the event of your death—can be obtained **by Farm Bureau Members only** at a cost of only a few pennies a day. This policy is offered to meet the demand for low rate, convertible insurance to "tide over" our Farm Bureau members who are feeling the pinch of the depression. Already this group insurance plan is in effect in 40 counties in the state. We know you will want to get the details and set up group insurance in **your county.**

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During April any 50 Farm Bureau members between the ages of 18 and 50, whose dues are paid, may group together to save money on these Country Life Group Insurance policies. Policies are convertible to any standard form policy at any time within 12 years, or at the end of that time new term policies may be taken out. For $1,000 protection no medical examination is required. The rate is the lowest available with complete safety and may be further reduced by dividends which your agent will be glad to explain. You can reach him at your Farm Bureau.

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Here's a policy on which you have everything to gain and nothing to lose. Your family **must** be protected. With this group policy you can protect them for only a few pennies a day—then when times improve convert your group insurance to some other standard form more suited to your needs, **but getting the benefit of all premums paid on the group policy,** in addition to the benefit of the rate for your age **when the group policy was taken out.** Again Country Life, your own legal reserve, farmer-owned and farmer-managed company, offers you a life insurance opportunity you can't afford to miss.

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Bottom Cost During Month of April

Form a Class of 50 Members

You can take advantage of this low cost insurance by enrolling in a class of 50 Farm Bureau members in good standing **immediately**. All must be between the ages of 18 and 50 years. No medical examination is required for $1,000 policies. Your Farm Bureau will be glad to help you form a group among your Farm Bureau friends. It's easy to get 50 or more applications. Groups already are functioning in 40 Illinois counties. Get yours started immediately. There are only 30 days in April and you'll have to work fast. Call the Farm Bureau today, or mail the coupon immediately.

Just Notice These Low Rates

per $1,000 applying on Country Life Group Insurance for Farm Bureau members:

Age	Annual Premium	Age	Annual Premium
18	$7.71	40	$11.06
19	7.76	41	11.48
20	7.82	42	11.99
21	7.88	43	12.56
22	7.95	44	13.22
23	8.02	45	13.94
24	8.10	46	14.76
25	8.18	47	15.68
26	8.27	48	16.69
27	8.37	49	17.83
28	8.47	50	19.10
29	8.59		
30	8.72		
31	8.86		
32	9.01		
33	9.18		
34	9.37		
35	9.58		
36	9.81		
37	10.07		
38	10.36		
39	10.69		

This policy pays annual dividends beginning at the end of the second year, further reducing net insurance cost.

This group insurance offers Farm Bureau members absolute protection at rock bottom, wholesale rates.

MAIL THIS COUPON IMMEDIATELY

Unless you act at once it may be too late! Mail the Coupon now!

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
608 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Please tell me how to take advantage of your special April offer of low-cost group insurance. It is understood that in making this request I do not obligate myself in any way.

My name is_____

I am a member of the_____ County Farm Bureau.

My address is_____ P. O._____



The situation during the next six weeks calls for orderly marketing and the topping out of finished cattle, particularly heifers and mature steers, the Research Department of the National Live Stock Marketing Association advises.

There is danger of marketing too many unfinished calves and light weight steers during the late spring and summer. Quality and finish are what count in the cattle market during the last half of the year. As heavy cattle supplies decrease and the better grades assume more normal proportions the fat cattle market is expected to show further strength during the next few weeks.

Highest prices in hogs are expected early in April. The market is still in a strong position. All weights are selling close together and it will probably be late May before fall pigs become seasonably excessive, and from then until early July is the period to be avoided. A substantial improvement in the hog market is looked for in the summer reaching the highest level during August and September with a possible tendency to hold well into fall. Buying is on a fresh pork basis which makes seasonal variations in prices more marked.

Highest prices for fed lambs are expected during late April and early May. Fed lambs will be relatively scarce and a substantial cut in supplies of early spring lambs is expected. The outlook indicates the advisability of fully finishing lambs on feed and holding back marketings as far as weight limitations make possible. Crowd early native lambs on the market as quickly as possible because the situation looks less favorable for later marketing.

Ask Illinois Senators To Support Farm Bill

A telegram urging the two United States senators from Illinois, Hon. J. Hamilton Lewis and Hon. William H. Dietrich to support the administration's emergency agricultural bill was dispatched by the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n. following a meeting of the I. A. A. board and staff on March 24.

The telegram signed by President Earl C. Smith said: "After carefully reviewing the administration's emergency agricultural bill the board of directors and staff of Illinois Agricultural Association unanimously and respectfully urge your active support of this measure."



Ewing Chosen Again To Head Live Stock Group

Chas. A. Ewing of Decatur was re-elected president of the National Live Stock Marketing Association at the annual meeting of stockholders in Chicago, March 22. C. N. Arnett, Denver, was elected vice-president; P. O. Wilson, Chicago, secretary; and H. H. Parke, Genoa, Ill., treasurer.

New directors are C. W. Fine, St. Paul Farmers Union; J. N. Horlacher, Des Moines; and Lloyd Nickles of Cincinnati Producers. Directors re-elected were C. A. Ward, Chas. E. Hearst, Chas. E. Collins, L. J. Taber, Dr. O. O. Wolf, J. R. Fulkerson, Sam McCluggage, E. A. Beamer, Chas. A. Ewing. M. S. Barker, Irwin Porteus, E. F. Forbes, H. L. Kokernot, C. D. Bellows, J. L. Snook, Jr., John O'Mealey and L. L. Lehman.

Manager P. O. Wilson reported an increase of 15 per cent in volume of livestock handled in '32 as compared with the previous year, and a decrease of sales value of 46 per cent.

Resolutions were adopted pledging support to the new farm bill before Congress, and urging that present credit features of the Agricultural Marketing Act be retained.

Macon Co. Live Stock Ass'n. Steps Up Volume

The Macon County Livestock Marketing Association handled 25,199 head of livestock during the last fiscal year which represents an increase of 247 per cent over 1931, it was reported at the recent annual meeting in Decatur.

Kasbeer Incident

(Continued from page 9)

gladly have cancelled their marketing agreement if they had so requested. If an elevator isn't sold on the idea of co-operative marketing, it can't help us nor can we help them. I'd rather have a hundred elevators on the outside fighting us, than to have one sharpshooter on the inside. We have received no official notice of cancellation of the Kasbeer elevator but if such a notice comes in it will receive more courteous treatment than we were given recently at their meeting."

Warn Wool Growers Against Advance Sale

Illinois Livestock Marketing Association Will Conduct Wool Pool In 1933

A warning to wool growers against the advance sale of wool at unnecessarily low prices was issued recently by the Illinois Live Stock Marketing Association, following reports to the effect that wool buyers are already out contracting for wool at below market levels.

The National Wool Marketing Corporation of Boston, which handled all pool wool in Illinois last year, reports that in certain sections wool has been contracted on the sheep's back at 10 cents or less per pound and that advances have been made on such wool at 50 cents per head.

"While no one is in a position at this time to forecast the trend of prices for 1933," says the Wool Marketing Corporation, "we feel justified in again emphasizing the importance of holding wool for a fair market price. The market will most likely be determined by the price levels established in the producing sections. Thus, the farmer who sells his wool cheap to a local buyer exerts a bearish influence on prices throughout the country. A determined effort during the next few months to obtain all the market affords for wool over a period of time rather than the maximum of cash at shearing time will hasten the return of better days for the wool grower.

"While price forecasting is dangerous, we feel justified in advising against contracting for wool at this time."

The Illinois Live Stock Marketing Association through its wool division will conduct a wool pool in 1933 similar to that of last year. A substantial advance will be made at time of delivery as in the past, and final payment will be made after the wool is sold.

Under the pooling plan the grower is assured of getting all the market affords for the particular grade and quality of wool he delivers. The Wool Marketing Corporation with which the State Marketing Association is affiliated is the largest handler of wool in the country, and through control of a large volume exerts a powerful influence toward maintaining satisfactory prices to benefit the grower.

E. W. "Farmer" Rusk formerly connected with radio stations WMAQ, WENR and WJJD is now employed as farm manager in northern Illinois and eastern Iowa for the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. His headquarters are Galesburg.

Tax And Other Problems Interest 19th District

Discussion At Conference In Tuscola Covers Many Farm Bureau Projects

TAX reduction, grain marketing, co-operative creamery, and organization and collection problems featured the discussion at the district conference for Farm Bureau leaders at Tuscola, March 2. The meeting was called by Eugene Curtis of Champaign, I. A. A. director from the 19th district. Between 50 and 60 attended the meeting.

John C. Watson, director of taxation, analyzed the sources of tax money in the general revenue fund of Illinois and showed how the farmer's tax dollar is spent. Eighty per cent of the tax dollar stays in the county, he said, about 70 per cent in the township, and the balance goes for state purposes. The local tax problem is the real problem. The greatest opportunity for saving lies in enforcing economies in local government.

Mr. Watson presented figures for each county in the 19th district giving the total expenditures for educational purposes in the year 1930-31. He also showed the probable return by counties from the state sales tax assuming that $40,000,000 would be collected throughout Illinois, and indicated how this money will be used to replace property levies unless diverted.

Grain Marketing Success

J. Fred Romine, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Grain Corporation, reviewed the progress of the state regional and the Farmers National in the past year. He reported that his own local elevator at Tuscola which purchased $1,000 of stock in Illinois Grain Corporation, had so far received a total of $805.20 of cash and stock dividends for the years 1931 and 1932. This does not include the elevator's equity in the stock dividends received by the Illinois Grain Corp. from the Farmers National, he said.

The Tuscola elevator was established right in the center of a well organized "old line" grain territory, he reported. At present the bid in Tuscola is about two cents above territory to the south. He emphasized the fact that greater volume of grain delivered to the Illinois Grain and Farmers National will decrease the overhead per unit and make possible greater patronage returns to the producer. All together the Farmers National has borrowed approximately $40,000,000 from the Farm Board, said Romine. And all of this except $15,000,000 has been repaid. The Farmers National not only has met its interest and principal payments on time, but in addition has offered to make its June 1 payment well in advance of the due date.

Source Extension Funds

J. C. Spitler of the University of Illinois discussed the extension service and its relation to the Farm Bureau. The state appropriation for county advisers and home extension workers at present is $145,500 for the fiscal year, said Spitler. This money is paid from the general revenue fund of the State of Illinois. It goes entirely as salaries to farm and home advisers. The extension staff at the University of Illinois gets no state money. About one-third of the cash in the general revenue fund is derived from real estate and personal taxes. Therefore, a property owner paying $100 of taxes pays one and one-fourth cents to support agricultural extension work in Illinois.

J. B. Countiss discussed the co-operative creamery project. Farmers are justified in launching a co-operative creamery program at this time, he said, because they can churn butter of higher quality and do it more efficiently than is being done at the present time. He cited opportunities in cutting down overhead for equipment and buildings, of assembling cream of high quality more efficiently by truck routes, and of reducing the manufacturing cost.

A. B. Culp and B. L. Hornbeek of the Organization Department discussed collections and organization problems. It was voted to hold the next district conference in Decatur, June 1.

New Auto Insurance Policy Is Announced

A new auto insurance policy for Farm Bureau members requiring a lower initial investment than the regular policy was described by Manager A. E. Richardson of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual before the board of directors on March 23.

The new policy known as the "Surplus Fee Plan" eliminates the surplus share and reduces the premium deposit. A smaller surplus fee is substituted for the surplus share.

The net result of the change is that under the surplus fee plan the policyholder pays a little more for his insurance each six months but avoids the necessity of making a rather substantial surplus and premium deposit when he takes out a policy. The surplus fee payable each six months covers semi-annual interest on the surplus share and extra premium deposit which he would have to put up under the old policy.

Thus, on a low-priced, one-year old car a full coverage policy with stationary and movable object collision would cost $15.13 with application (including policy fee) against $35 with application under the surplus share plan. However, the full coverage semi-annual premium under the old plan on a low-priced one-year old car is $6.63 whereas the surplus fee plan policyholder under present schedules would pay $8.13 semi-annually.

The surplus fee plan costs a little more to keep in force but makes auto insurance available to Farm Bureau members with a minimum initial outlay of cash.

Indoor Picnic Makes A Hit In Winnebago Co.

A novel annual meeting attended by more than 1,000 Farm Bureau members, their families, and friends was held by the Winnebago County Farm Bureau in Rockford, March 11. President Geo. F. Tullock reports that it was probably the largest crowd that ever attended such a gathering.

A feature of the meeting was the indoor picnic dinner at noon held in the basement of the Shrine Temple. Each family brought a well-filled basket and sat down at long tables for an informal hour and a half of visiting and entertainment.

While the program for the older folks was underway in the auditorium upstairs, the 4-H club boys and girls and children of Farm Bureau members led by their club leaders gathered in the basement where they played games, sang, and were entertained by the WLS Prairie Ramblers.

A special drawing card was the offer by the Farm Bureau to give every member in good standing who attended five gallons of gasoline. Winnebago Service Co. truck drivers distributed coupons among members the previous week. Those attending the meeting had their coupons stamped and validated to make them eligible for the free offer.

"Several of our members commented that this was the best meeting we ever had in the county," said Mr. Tullock. "The informal indoor picnic was very popular. We expect to try it again next year."

Speakers were Sec'y Geo. Metzger of the I. A. A. and C. W. Ward, supervisor of sales for Illinois Farm Supply Company.

Stocks of old crop corn in Argentina and the Union of South Africa are almost depleted while export supplies from the new harvests are not yet available in important quantities.

Harvest of the new crop in Argentina is underway in early regions, but new corn shelled and ready for export usually does not begin to move in volume until April.

How the New Bill Was Written

(Continued from page 4)

cussed pro and con in the press. The plan which has the most general support of farm leaders provides for an extensive issue of government bonds to be offered holders of farm mortgages in amounts equivalent to a fair appraised value of the mortgaged property. In many cases this means an appraisal below the face value of the mortgage.

It is contemplated that these bonds will bear 2½ to three per cent interest, the rate to be held down as low as possible. The rate will depend upon the state of the money market and the mortgagees' willingness to take the bonds at par value. It is estimated that the government will find it necessary to add approximately one per cent interest to the bond issue rate to the farmer, to cover administration costs, thus offering him a long term loan at the revised valuation in return for a first mortgage, principal and interest to be amortized over a period of 35 to 40 years.

Wholly Voluntary

This plan, if enacted, will be wholly voluntary. No holder of a farm mortgage will be compelled to take the government bonds. It is likely, however, that with the passage of such a measure the government will be called upon to take over many distressed mortgage loans, particularly those bearing high rates of interest where interest and principal payments are in default.

The details of the farm mortgage refinancing program will depend to some extent on the policy of the new administration with reference to inflation. As we go to press there are indications from influential quarters that a reflationary movement may gain considerable momentum.

Heretofore controlled inflation as a remedy for the depression has been sponsored largely by farm organizations, but more recently city interests, particularly holders of distressed real estate, life insurance companies, and others who have even a larger stake in the debt situation than farmers, have shown much interest in relief from this quarter.

In a leading editorial on March 27 the Chicago Daily News, a conservative newspaper, definitely favors controlled inflation as a way out. Opposing the farm mortgage refinancing program the Daily News says: *"Instead of indulging in such complicated experiments the Roosevelt administration should employ a method of farm relief that is already available. The emergency banking act has created the machinery for controlled inflation. Properly and aggressively directed, such expansion of the currency could raise price levels of all farm commodities within a reasonable period. The farmer's burden of taxes and mortgage payments would be lightened as rural dollar incomes rose. If with inflation there was also a temporary moratorium on foreclosures, the major causes of farm discontent would be removed."*

Inflation will bring some relief through higher farm prices from debts, high taxes, and burdensome transportation and distribution costs. Economists generally agree that farm commodity prices would be among the first to be influenced by inflation. But inflation also will raise the cost of things the farmer must buy. Inflation will not alone establish parity prices for agriculture. Control of farm surpluses, development of foreign markets, and relief from excessive interest rates are likewise needed.

DAIRY Marketing

Suit was filed in the Scott county, Iowa district court March 15 and March 18 by the Quality Milk Ass'n., Moline, to collect sums aggregating $7,477.89 against the Superior Dairy Company and five other distributors at the Quad-Cities.

The money is due the producers association for milk delivered the last two weeks of January. The dealers refused payment apparently as another move to harm the producers' organization.

Defendants named in the suits filed in Iowa were Superior Dairy Company, $2,182.17; Double Y Dairy, $349.33; Micheel Bros. Dairy, $1,327.76; Washington Dairy, $1,320.80; Model Dairy, $1,011.97; Iowana Farms, $1,285.86.

When the dealers summarily refused to buy milk from the 800 organized dairymen who have always supplied the Quad-Cities' market, the producers temporarily dropped the price to 3 cents in an effort to build up an outlet through a cooperating distributor, Sturtevant Ice Cream Company. Later the price was raised to six cents.

Retail milk business developed by the Quality Milk Association through the Sturtevant Company has increased steadily as a result of the house to house canvass of the producers. Twenty or more trucks are now operating daily.

All dairies in the Quad-Cities are now selling at six cents per quart, although a number of milk depots have been peddling raw milk direct to the consumer at five cents.

1932 Farm Income Is 56% Less Than In '29

"Farmers are finding it extremely difficult, and many find it impossible to pay their taxes and other fixed charges" says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in its recent report on the farm situation. It is stated that there is "universal complaint that fixed charges now swallow income."

Reviewing the drop in farm income, the bureau points out that "in the last three years the producers of grains, of cotton, of meat animals, and of dairy products have seen their income shrink roundly a billion dollars in each of those lines; and these industries are not the only large losers."

The bureau places responsibility for the long deflation in farm products prices in "causes largely outside agriculture." Net production of farm products, it is stated, has been comparatively stable for ten years while all sorts of farm shifts and readjustments have been resorted to, and production is less this year than in 1929. Nevertheless, the gross farm income is only 44 per cent of that for 1929.

Gross income from farm production for 1932 is tentatively estimated at $5,240,000,000. In 1931 it was $6,955,000,000, in 1930 $9,403,000,000, and in 1929 $11,950,000,000.

The livestock industry shows a return of approximately $2,958,000,000 for 1932 compared with $4,191,000,000 in 1931. Gross income from crops is placed at $2,282,000,000 for 1932 as contrasted with $2,764,000,000 for 1931.

The biggest shrinkage in the livestock group this year has been in returns from cattle, hogs, and sheep, and in dairy products.

Co-operate In Treating Horses Against Bots

F. J. McNair, manager of the Shipping Association, at Dahlgren, Hamilton county, reports that in that section farmers have cooperated successfully in treating horses and mules for bots and stomach worms, at a decided saving in cost.

"Local farmers purchased a capsule gun for $1.75 and a quantity of liquid carbon disulfid," said McNair. "Each dose including capsule costs only a few cents. Carbon disulfid bought in 100 pound lots can be had as cheaply as linseed oil and this amount will treat approximately 1600 horses.

"Farmers everywhere should organize in December and buy carbon disulfid," writes McNair. "If any community is interested we will be glad to give additional information."

Marchant Sees Good Year For Oil Company

ILLINOIS Farm Supply Company has passed the half-way mark in another year with the largest volume for a corresponding period during the history of the company, Manager L. R. Marchant said before the I. A. A. board of directors March 23.

The total number of tank car shipments is approximately 6.76% above the corresponding period in 1932 which is considered remarkable in view of the average decline of 8.98% in the industry in Illinois.

A consolidated statement of all companies associated with Illinois Farm Supply Company during the calendar year 1932 shows total sales of $4,475,185.03. If the income of all the companies had been equally distributed among all Farm Bureau members in good standing in the state at the end of the calendar year 1932, the return would have been $13.68. If distribution had been made to Farm Bureau members in good standing in the territory served, the average would have been $15.95. On the other hand, if distribution had been made among the Farm Bureau members in good standing in the territory served, who were patrons of the companies, the average would have been well above this figure.

Difference In Companies

A summary of the comparative analysis of the business operations of the associated companies indicated that the fifty-two companies could be classified in four different groups, on the basis of net income. The control of operating expenses is a prominent factor in the operations. The more efficiently operated companies were able to show a better net income at the end of the year and consequently a higher patronage refund.

Detailed information on the twelve most efficiently operated companies in the state was presented and the importance of controlling certain operation factors brought out. It was pointed out that a substantial Farm Bureau membership must be maintained; otherwise there will be a tendency to break down the system of distributing the income among Farm Bureau members; also that an aggressive sales program must be carried on at all times in order to maintain the present volume which in a large degree governs the possible net income to the income. Furthermore, the lack of aggressiveness and proper management is likely to lead to the outcropping of undesirable competition in the territory.

"In general," said Mr. Marchant, "sound business principles must be applied; managers must be active, alert, and have some common knowledge of business practices. Sound sales and credit policies must be maintained. Those in positions of leadership must not be influenced by personal interest and must have courage to run the company on a business basis; otherwise they will be unable to maintain the good-will and the respect of the people they are supposed to serve."

I. A. A. Audit Service

"An audit service such as that given by the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association is fundamental to the success of any co-operative business," C. V. Gregory of Prairie Farmer said in a recent letter to Manager F. E. Ringham. "I only wish that the various co-operatives in the state would make still greater use of it."

Fewer Fires Improve Casualty Co. Earnings

A smaller number of fire losses and an increase in earnings were reported by J. H. Kelker, manager of the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company before the I. A. A. board on March 23.

In times of depression the problem of eliminating moral hazards faces every insurance company, said Kelker. When money is needed to pay taxes and mortgage interest the temptation to set fire to a building to get the insurance is ever present. A number of companies in adjoining states, he said, are now withholding insurance money where the building is not replaced. Sentiment is growing against paying claims except where insurance money is used to replace the destroyed building.

The financial statement of the Farmers Mutual was stronger than that of last year and reveals the improvement in operations. The company gives reductions for fire prevention measures such as fireproof roofs, lightning rods, etc., with the result that the average rate on fire is around 32 cents per $100.

Lester Ryan has been employed to manage the Galesburg unit of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association.

Sid Cherrill who had been managing the Galesburg unit is back on his old job doing field work for the State Association.

Hi-Ball Gas Proves Popular

(Continued from page 7)

on results a complete tabulation will be made of the results obtained under actual driving conditions, with all makes of cars and trucks and motors of every age and condition. This is expected to furnish most important facts from one angle of the proposition, namely, whether the new fuel will actually work in a satisfactory manner and whether it will find a ready market at a premium.

President Smith points out that this is only one step in the march for adoption of blended fuel as a farm relief measure. In the first place, comparatively few existing distilleries are equipped to manufacture anhydrous alcohol which must be used. Alcohol containing water will not mix with gasoline. He said that the committee's investigation has revealed that if all the distilleries capable of producing anhydrous alcohol were to work at full capacity and their entire output devoted to dilution of gasoline, the resulting blend would be only about ⅝ of 1 per cent. It has been learned that it will require three years of intensive construction to build distilleries of sufficient capacity to produce a sufficient amount of alcohol to bring about a 10 per cent dilution.

Legislative Problem

The problem of legislation also is important. It is recognized that producing oil companies and refineries will be inclined to oppose dilution to the utmost. Whatever legislation is attempted must overcome this opposition and extreme care must be taken in formulating the measure to prevent it being declared unconstitutional.

Members of the committee, Mr. Smith said, are extremely optimistic regarding the whole dilution scheme, particularly since early reports indicate such a favorable reception and such excellent operating results. They are proceeding slowly, however, testing every step in order that what may prove a boon to grain producers in the long run is not throttled by hasty action in the beginning, and so that no ill-advised action may be taken which would be a detriment rather than a help to the plan.

"Everything will be done that it is possible to do," Mr. Smith said, "but we must proceed cautiously, and base whatever conclusion we reach on the facts, rather than on opinion, however rosy the opinion may paint the picture."

Cost of Flour Small Item In Loaf Bread

Baker's Profit Per Loaf Amounts To More Than Farmer Gets For Producing Wheat

TESTIMONY showing that the price of wheat has little influence on the price of bread was given before the Senate Committee on Agriculture recently by Wm. H. Settle of Indiana, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau, while discussing the domestic allotment plan.

Quoting from a report of the Senate Sub-committee which investigated this subject two years ago he said: "This investigation revealed an alarming tendency toward the monopolistic control of the food supply of the nation by a small group of powerful corporations and combinations. This is particularly true as to bread and milk.

"Bread-cost per pound for three large baking companies was 7.27 cents in 1922-24; 7.89 cents in 1926; and 7.78 cents in 1930; bread-cost for 1926 was only 11/100 of a cent per pound higher than the 1930 price of 7.78 cents.

"On the other hand, wheat at Liverpool for 1926 ranged from $1.55 to $1.74 per bushel whereas in 1930 the price range was $1.37 down to 70 cents per bushel. The 1926 average Liverpool price was approximately $1.57 per bushel, while the 1930 average was $1.04, or 53 cents per bushel lower in 1930 than 1926.

Flour Small Item

"The wheat flour cost in 1926 per pound loaf of bread was 2.47 cents as compared to 1.92 cents for 1930, a decrease of 55/100 cents per pound loaf of bread. The average wheat price decrease from 1926 to 1930 was 53 cents per bushel and the wheat flour per pound loaf of bread shows a decrease from 1926 to 1930 of 55/100 cents. It is constantly stated that a bushel of wheat makes 62 loaves of bread. That being true, it follows that a decrease in the wheat price of 53 cents per bushel should be equivalent to a decline in bread price in the amount of 52/62 cents per pound loaf of bread, or 9/10 cent per loaf.

"At the average farm price of 25 cents per bushel of wheat, the farmer's interest in a pound loaf of bread is 25/62 or 2/5 cents per pound loaf of bread. At present wheat prices, if the farmer furnished wheat for nothing the decrease in bread price would only be cut 2/5 of a cent per pound loaf. The baker's profit per loaf in 1930 was over 4/5 of a cent. The baker's profit in 1930 was twice as much per loaf of bread as the farmer's wheat-interest in the present price of a pound loaf."

Mr. Settle also quoted Sydney Anderson, vice-president of the General Mills, Inc., who in a previous hearing said: "But it is unquestionably a fact that flour is a comparatively small element in the cost of a so-called better-type loaf of bread that is made today; one that contains milk and eggs and sugar and butter. If the flour costs the baker nothing you still have difficulty in reflecting that difference in cost into a loaf of bread."

Settle showed that while wheat rose to $1.51 per bushel in 1925 and declined to 80.9 cents in 1930 the average price of bread per pound loaf in the two years was 9.4 cents in 1925 and 8.7 cents in 1930.

Grain Marketing



The Farmers National Grain Corporation reports that 280 carloads of grain may be unloaded in a 10-hour day into the remodeled and newly equipped Northern Pacific elevator at Kansas City operated under lease by the Farmers National.

The elevator has a capacity of 5,762 bushels. Complete overhauling and modernization of the plant followed the fire and explosion which destroyed the old frame workhouse a year ago. The plant is said to be the most modern, economical handling grain elevator in the country.

It is equipped to perform all services of cleaning, scouring, clipping, washing and drying grain. Cleaning machinery includes the largest capacity disc separator made, capable of handling from 1,600 to 2,000 bushels of wheat an hour. The dust control system in the new concrete work-house includes eight large dust collectors with valves, traps, belt loader hoods, floor sweeps and piping which connect with the cleaners and clippers. The system also is connected with the car dumper sink to eliminate dust in unloading. More than 21 tons of galvanized steel were used in constructing the dust control system. The dust explosion hazard has been greatly reduced by installation of huge explosion ventilators of galvanized steel. These contain patented caps which, in case of explosion, open outward and provide enlarged space for the expansion of the exploding gases.

Texas Wheat Growers Making Good Progress

The Texas Wheat Growers Association, member of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, will handle more than 50 per cent of the entire wheat area in that section harvested in 1933, according to J. Frank Triplett, organization manager at Amarillo.

On January 1, 4,424 members of the Texas Association had pledged delivery to the co-operative of the 1933 crop from their 1,508,000 acres seeded to wheat in the Texas Panhandle and New Mexico counties, an average of 340 acres per member. Last year 2,958,000 acres of wheat were harvested in the Lone Star state.

Establishment of a regional office of the national co-operative at Amarillo has given the wheat growers of west Texas and eastern New Mexico the most advantageous outlet possible for their grain. Farmers National has handling facilities for grain at 62 buying points in the Texas-New Mexico territory. Volume handled by these houses in a normal crop year varies from 30,000 to 1,000,000 bushels, with a total of more than 13,648,000 bushels.

"Our old members are agreed," said Triplett, "that Farmers National sales service in the Texas wheat area has created a better market than they ever had before. Re-collection of some 2,000,000 bushels of wheat delivered by Texas growers but never paid for on account of business failures of various private buyers and users during a recent season is having its influence in turning farmers to their own co-operative."

Farm Bureau Service In Richland County Pays

During the past six and one-half years the Richland county cooperative cream pools have refunded to their patrons $20,579.02. During this time Richland farmers pooled a total of 1,010,821.9 pounds of butterfat. The refund amounted to a little more than two cents per pound. The cream pools have aided non-members also by forcing up prices paid by private cream stations.

The I. A. A. board of directors recently authorized the use of the official I. A. A. emblem to Cook County Farm Bureau, Gardners' Supply Company of Cook county, and to the Illinois Producers Creameries. The latter will use the emblem on cartons containing "Illini" butter.

H. C. Vial Receives Gold Watch At Dist. Conference

Counties Report On Their Accomplishments In Many Fields At Meeting In Wheaton

TAX problems, telephone, and electric power rates, insurance, agricultural extension work, organization and a host of other questions were discussed at the 11th district conference for the Farm Bureau leaders held at Wheaton, March 22. Approximately 50 attended. The meeting was called and presided over by E. Harris of Lake county who represents the district on the I. A. A board.



H. C. VIAL

Farm Adviser Wright reported that the Dupage County Farm Bureau has 920 members and that less than 100 actual Dupage county farmers are now outside the organization. I. A. A. auto insurance is an influential factor in maintaining a strong membership throughout the district. Wright also told of the Farm Bureau's work in securing a 17.5 per cent reduction in taxes this year through co-operation of local assessors and county officials.

President Swayer of Lake county reported that the Farm Bureau now has approximately 50 per cent of the 1200 farmers in the county as members, an increase of 20 per cent in membership in the last four to five years. The Farm Bureau's tax reduction work supported by the county treasurer and assessors he cited as an outstanding service. He felt that the tax program and commercial activities of the Farm Bureau were the life blood of the institution although recognizing the value of extension work. The most permanent members, he said, are those signed by local men and the collections among them are much better.

Against Branding

J. D. Bilsboro of the University of Illinois discussed membership, and state and federal appropriations for extension work.

Farm Adviser Kelley stated that the Kane County Farm Bureau was opposed to branding of feeder cattle because of the harm and shrinkage involved in chasing them all over the yards. Branding with acid only lasts 30 days, he said, and its value is questionable.

H. C. Vial, former director on the I. A. A. board in the 11th district, was presented with a gold watch and chain by Fred Landorf, president of the Dupage County Farm Bureau on behalf of the counties in the district.

On the back of the watch was engraved the I. A. A. emblem and inside the case "Presented by the 11th District to H. C. Vial in appreciation of six years service as Director of the I. A. A."

Additional speakers included Farm Adviser H. C. Gilkerson, who commended the Farm Bureau tax committee for its work with the county board of review in securing a 15 per cent tax reduction in Lake county; President Keslinger of Kane county; Farm Advisers L. H. Braham of Will, W. A. Herrington of McHenry, O. G. Barrett and W. A. Tasher of Cook county; President Dick Nietfeldt, Cook county; A. J. Stahl, Lake county; Vice-President Schroeder of Will county; President Earl Swenson, McHenry county; Clare Bradford, I. A. A. district organization manager; and others.

Suggest Use Unemployed To Build Secondary Roads

A campaign to use the unemployed in building a secondary road system in Illinois was launched recently by the Chicago Herald & Examiner.

"The biggest question before this state, or any other state, at this time is how to obtain something in return for the relief voted and so avoid the dole," says the Examiner.

"Not only the present but much of the future depends on the method used in expending this relief. This can be done, advocates of low cost roads maintain, by the scientific expenditure of the road dollar, instead of the present method of using all the funds on a few high-cost roads which benefit only a few."

Figures are cited showing that in Pennsylvania the average cost of its low-cost roads per mile is $6,000 for a road which will carry from 1,000 to 1,200 vehicles per day. Pennsylvania formerly spent between $50,000 and $70,000 a mile on some roads.

Illinois now has more than 3,800 miles of $30,000 per mile roads which carry less than 1,000 vehicles per day. The situation in Illinois is that the state has only about 25 per cent of its roads paved. There remain more than 70,000 miles of unimproved roads. These roads form the secondary system of Illinois which so far has been completely overlooked.

The Indiana Farm Bureau Co-operative Association is considering the organization of a central co-operative bank to serve farmers' co-operative associations throughout the state.

Exempt Real Estate Mortgages From Taxation

Editor, I. A. A. RECORD:—

As a member of our local Farm Bureau of Richland county I have from time to time read with much interest, the articles on how to lift the mortgage and relieve the burdened farmer. We all agree that the price of farm products is low, and that it is hard to legislate farm prices and products. Why not strike at the proper place, and here is a plan that will help the farmer:

1. There is no better nor safer security than good real estate security.

2. The rate of interest has been too great, for the risk or hazard taken.

3. The holder of the mortgage is taxed (if he gives it in for taxes, and many do not), and the farmer is taxed on the full value of the lands, which is unjust, for he pays on something that he does not own.

Now pass laws reducing interest as follows: that the rate of interest for the loan, when secured by real estate, shall not exceed three per cent per annum; that the note and mortgage securing said loan on real estate shall be exempt from all taxation, state or national. This will give the farmer a low rate of interest, and the money lender can afford to loan the money on good real estate security at three per cent interest, because it is exempt from all taxes.

Many mortgages are never recorded, and many loans are made by requiring the owner of real estate to deed the lands to the party making the loan, and the lender giving back to the landowner a contract agreeing to reconvey when the loan is paid (which is in effect a mortgage), all of which is done by the money lender to evade taxation, which he does. By reducing the rate of interest to three per cent per annum, and making the note secured by mortgage non-taxable, idle money would be loaned on good real estate to the farmer, and the farmer save one-half the interest he is now required to pay at the present rate of interest. This law could be enacted in every state of the Union, and do away with the Federal Land Bank, who sell their loans to the general public, and which are tax exempt, but the rate of interest has been too high, and not satisfactory to the farmer.

R. S. Rowland, Attorney

The Farm Bureau is now aggressively supporting federal legislation to refinance farm mortgages at a low interest rate. Revision of the state constitution is necessary to do away with our antiquated property tax law with its double taxation of mortgaged real estate. The I. A. A. has been working for such revision for a number of years.—Editor.

Farm Organizations Reply To Shannon "Investigation"

Issue Open Letter to Congress Exposing Questionable Conduct of Committee

An open letter to Congress in reply to the report of the so-called Shannon Investigation Committee was recently released by the national farm organizations and co-operatives including the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, National Co-operative Council, National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, American Cotton Co-operative Association, California Fruit Growers Exchange, Eastern States Farmers Exchange, National Live Stock Marketing Association, Farmers National Grain Corporation, National Wool Marketing Corporation, National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange, American Cranberry Exchange, National Pecan Marketing Association, and Co-operative G. L. F. Exchange. The Shannon committee "investigation" is thought to be a publicity stunt created largely by organized middlemen to spread propaganda against co-operative marketing.

"We are amazed that a committee of the House of Representatives should expose its lack of appreciation and understanding of farm welfare as completely as does the so-called Shannon Committee in that portion of its report which deals with Farm Board operations," said the letter.

One From Rural District

"Apparently four members of the Committee, coming from industrial constituencies and lacking in agricultural information, have been deceived and misled by traders and speculators in farm products. It is noteworthy that the fifth member of the Committee, the only one representing an agricultural district and having an appreciation of farmers' problems, has filed a vigorous minority report.

"We respectfully call your attention to the fact that the Committee's review of testimony shows a long string of witnesses representing dealer and speculator interests, and that the Committee either made no effort to secure adequate testimony from cooperatives and their members, farm organizations and their members, disinterested business men, bankers, economists, etc., or else the Committee has evaded summarizing such testimony beyond brief and vague references.

"The report neglects the testimony of farm organization representatives, but on the other hand, gives much space and emphasis to the opponents. Not only were organized agriculture's representatives not encouraged to present their views, but when they sought to present them, the committee majority endeavored in its report to discredit their testimony by impugning their motives.

"The Committee's recommendations reveal a distressing bias in favor of a class of private farm product dealers who for generations have assumed that they possessed some sort of inalienable right to buy as cheaply as possible from producers and to sell as dearly as possible to consumers, even though producers desire to reserve to themselves the right to form their own handling agencies. The Committee's proposals to do away, in a period of great agricultural distress, with any of the advantages now enjoyed by farmers under the Agricultural Marketing Act not only constitute an insidious thrust at rural welfare but, we believe, are also an affront to the intelligence of Congress. . . .

Against the Co-ops.

"The Committee apparently would deny cooperative associations' access to Farm Board credit (except as dealers are also given credit) and thereby prevent their rapid development in the manner intended by Congress in the Capper-Volstead Act of 1922, the Cooperative Marketing Act of 1926 and the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929. The effect would be to subject cooperatives to all the unconscionable financial and economic attacks which have characterized the opposition of speculative interests for many years and which were the cause of these Congressional enactments. . . .

"If Farm Board credit is to be denied cooperatives, why should not loans and subsidies be denied to all private business agencies by abolition of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and by abolition of the preference given industry by the tariff system? Why not deny national banks the subsidy involved in the right to issue currency? Why not discontinue the subsidies for the merchant marine, and for aviation? Why not deny publishers their second class mail bonuses under the postal acts? If Congress ever chooses to repeal all such measures of assistance to business men, then we suspect that agriculture will be willing to yield its access to Farm Board credit, but only then.

"The Committee's proposal to prevent cooperatives from buying any farm products from non-members appears to be an effort (1) to prevent the enjoyment by farmers who are not cooperative members of some of the advantages of the various federal laws; (2) to prevent cooperatives from demonstrating their merchandizing advantages to non-members in order that such non-members may be encouraged to join as members; and (3) to prevent cooperatives from filling out odd lots of stock by open market purchases which facillitate efficient merchandising of members' products. The cooperatives are already adequately restricted by federal law with respect to the amount which they may handle for farmers who are not members.

"The Committee's proposal that cooperatives be subjected to a 'more close and direct supervision' is vague and insidious. What does the Committee mean? Is this proposal anything but subterfuge to hide some scheme of licensing and destroying cooperatives? What more supervision can honestly be expected than that to which cooperatives are already subjected? Is the Committee so poorly informed that it does not know the Secretary of Agriculture and the Attorney General, under the Capper-Volstead Act, already have full power to prevent cooperative enterprises from becoming monopolies in restraint of trade or unduly enhancing prices? Is the Committee ignorant of the fact that the Agricultural Marketing Act gives the Farm Board enormous powers to audit and check all cooperative associations to which it renders a loan service?"

Next District Conference At Bloomington May 24

The Bloomington Co-operative Creamery, collection of dues, and alcohol-gasoline dilution were discussed at the first Farm Bureau conference of the year in the 17th district held at Bloomington, Feb. 27.

The meeting was called and presided over by E. D. Lawrence of McLean county, who represents the district on the I. A. A. board. The next conference will be held May 24 at the same place.

21st District Conference Considers Debts And Taxes

Tax problems, progress report on Sanitary Milk Producers, membership collections, and debt adjustment legislation featured the discussion at the 21st I. A. A. district conference held at Taylorville, March 15. Approximately 40 Farm Bureau directors and county advisers attended the meeting called by Sam Sorrells of Raymond.

Discussion was led by W. F. Coolidge of Macoupin county, Alden Snyder, Montgomery county, Mr. Sorrells, Edwin Bay, Sangamon county, and T. H. Brock, Christian county.

HERE ARE NEWLY ELECTED I. A. A. DIRECTORS



E. HARRIS
Lake county
11th Dist.



M. R. IHRIG
Adams county
15th Dist.



E. D. LAWRENCE
McLean county
17th Dist.



EUGENE CURTIS
Champaign county
19th Dist.



R. B. ENDICOTT
Pulaski county
25th Dist.

I. A. A. Board Hears Review of Ass'n. Program

Officers And Staff Report On Activities In Two Day Session

A GENERAL review of all the activities of the I. A. A. and the associated companies by officers and staff members featured the two day meeting of the I. A. A. board of directors on Thursday and Friday, March 23 and 24. Each department and company was assigned 20 minutes or more to discuss current activities and future program.

President Smith reviewed in detail recent developments at Washington having to do with the framing of the new Roosevelt administration farm bill. He expressed the belief that the measure, which at this writing has passed the House, would pass the Senate without serious amendment.

Deserves Support

"The emergency agricultural measure pending in Congress is the most feasible, practical farm measure presented to Congress in recent years," he said. "This bill is deserving of the united support of farmers and also those indirectly dependent on agriculture in other lines of business and industry.

"Under its provisions, it is possible to apply different principles of surplus control to each of the several commodities as the peculiarities of the commodity might best justify, thereby removing the outstanding weakness of previous measures."

John C. Watson, Donald Kirkpatrick, and Charles Black reported on state legislation at Springfield. Mr. Watson outlined a proposed tax reduction program with cuts in state appropriations, salaries of state and county officials, and expenditures all along the line. He also discussed the reallocation of the gas tax among counties, townships, and municipalities so as to relieve property from all or nearly all of road and bridge levies.

Review Bills

Mr. Kirkpatrick commented briefly on a large number of bills indicating the progress of measures in which the I. A. A. is most directly interested. These include a chattel mortgage bill, a measure providing for a moratorium on farm loans, tax reduction measures, ice cream and oleo bills, possibilities of a flat rate income tax, and the sales tax.

On Thursday night the board approved the report of the Organization-Publicity advisory committee providing for:

1. A publicity contest among the County Farm Bureaus supervised by the Director of Information.

2. Continuation of collection plan used successfully in past months.

3. Maintenance of seven district organization men who will devote time to collections as well as to organization.

4. Approval of organization campaign in 1933 under which each county, township, and solicitor will be assigned quotas with suitable recognition to reward those achieving the goal.

5. Approval of plan to try out full time man in charge of organization and collection in one or more counties.

6. Approval of experiment of organization plan in one or more counties involving credit to member on his dues for signing new members.

It was unanimously agreed that the volunteer system of solicitation should be maintained but that it might be supplemented with additional effort on a paid basis.

The directors voted unanimously to send a message to the two United States senators from Illinois expressing unanimous approval of the new farm bill and urging their co-operation in securing its enactment.

Seek To Improve Farm Bureau News Service

A County Farm Bureau Publicity Contest sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association for the balance of the calendar year beginning April 1 was approved by the I. A. A. board on March 23. Entries are to be made on or before June 1, 1933 and exhibits to be submitted on or before January 10, 1934.

Three cash prizes totaling $150 will be offered to the winning entries, the money to go to the County Farm Bureaus in furtherance of more effective informational service.

The plan calls for the appointment of county committees of three members to work out details of a more effective news service. It is suggested that township or community reporters be appointed to get local Farm Bureau news to the papers and to the Farm Bureau office for publication in the county bulletin.

Exhibits will be judged on the quality and effectiveness of the news service to the local papers, attractiveness, make-up and news content of the official Farm Bureau paper, exhibits, pamphlets, direct by mail literature, etc., and stories in other than local publications. The effect of the publicity program on membership acquisition and maintenance also will be taken into consideration.

The contest is designed to stimulate a more varied and aggressive program of Farm Bureau service and the establishment of an informational service through the local newspapers.

Winners will be recognized and prizes awarded at the annual meeting of the I. A. A. next January.

Horses and mules are the only products of the farm that are bringing better prices than a year ago. In February horses averaged $62 and mules $67 compared with $58.65 a year ago. The price of horses declined from 1918 to 1932.

"And now about that New State Sales Tax"



"THE cities have an unemployment problem we know little about on the farm.

"They were nearly out of funds and the relief commission had reached the end of its borrowing power from the federal government. It was impossible to get enough people to chip in to feed the unemployed, particularly in Chicago.

"So the sales tax was brought out as a solution.

"The bill as originally framed gave the counties having big cities nearly all the revenue. And the state relief commission would have administered it.

"My organization, the Illinois Agricultural Association, studied the bill and suggested some amendments. It proposed that revenue from the sales tax be apportioned among the counties according to population; and that the money be used dollar for dollar to replace property taxes except where the county board by a two-thirds vote decides to use part or all of it for unemployment relief.

"The I. A. A. and our friends in the legislature put through these amendments and now they are part of the law. That's service. That's organization. That's representation. That's one of the reasons why I'm a booster for the Farm Bureau.

"My Farm Bureau membership is the best investment I ever made. The direct savings and indirect benefits are worth far more than the cost."

I. A. A. SERVICES

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Legislation

Transportation and Utilities.

Cooperative Marketing

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Life Insurance

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Auditing for Cooperatives

Please hand this copy to a non-member

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

608 S. Dearborn St. . . . . Chicago, Illinois

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I. A. A. Sponsors Bills To Reduce Property Tax

Outline Program To Members of General Assembly Following Approval By 1000 Leaders

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 19, 1933:—

A legislative program designed to reduce property taxes throughout Illinois at least $60,000,000 annually was launched here today by Illinois Agricultural Association following a dinner given last night to approximately 100 members of both houses of the General Assembly. Lieut.-Gov. Thomas F. Donovan and Speaker Arthur Roe sat at the speakers' table. Edwin Bay represented the Sangamon County Farm Bureau. Rep. Jackson of Toulon led a round of first class community singing.

The measures introduced include one providing for a redistribution of the three cent gas tax back to counties, townships, and municipalities, companion bills to sharply reduce county and township road and bridge levies, a bill to assess income from property not otherwise assessed such as stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc., an occupational tax of 1½ per cent, with $100 per month exemptions, on those earning salaries, wages, fees, and commissions, and a number of measures restoring to county boards the power to fix certain costs and fees within the maximum limits now established by law.

The I. A. A. also is supporting an amendment to the revenue article of the Illinois constitution giving the General Assembly broad powers to enact laws to provide revenue, without present constitutional limitations.

"We are facing a breakdown in government in Illinois," said President Earl C. Smith in addressing the legislators, "because of the inability of the property owners of the state to pay the enormous taxes levied against them. Even with substantial economies which the farmers of the state and our organization greatly desire, the cost of government is still too large for the property taxpayers to bear. This means that there must be new sources of revenue if our governments are to meet their obligations. And that revenue must come from those who have ability to pay but are contributing little or nothing to the support of government."

Explaining the two revenue measures proposed by the I. A. A., Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel, said that the bills had been framed as a result of the recent State Supreme Court decision on the income tax which held that income is property, hence must be assessed with uniformity.

"This legislation," he said, "does not vote more taxes upon the people, but merely spreads the burden a little more evenly until such time as the constitution can be amended. The two measures proposed will be effective only for two years through the present emergency. Every dollar of revenue raised by these bills when enacted will be used to reduce and replace a like amount of taxes now levied against property."

Speaking in favor of House Bill 579 which allows courts to stay the execution of mortgage foreclosures and judgments in the case of worthy mortgagors until 1935, Mr. Kirkpatrick pointed out that the House had voted to abrogate the life insurance contracts of policyholders involving millions of dollars by preventing them from securing their cash values. Yet there are some who oppose the mortgage moratorium legislation although there is nothing mandatory about it. It merely allows the court to issue orders to delay foreclosures under certain conditions so as to protect the interests of both creditor and debtor.

"You have voted to protect the life insurance companies," he said. "Now let's protect the worthy farm mortgagors and home owners and give them a fighting chance to retain their property."

John C. Watson, director of taxation, explained that the time is close at hand when revenue from motor license fees will pay for maintenance of the nearly completed 10,000 mile state paved road system, for policing the same, and for interest and amortized principal payments on the $160,000,000 of state road bonds. "This will leave the income from the three cent gas tax or approximately $27,000,000 annually, for the improvement of county and township secondary roads, city and village streets, and for payment of interest and principal on county and township road bonds," said Mr. Watson.

"We propose to distribute the gas tax three ways as follows: One cent to the county as at present, one cent to the township for paying off bonds or building new all-weather roads under the supervision of the county highway engineer, and one cent to cities and villages for paying off bonds or building new streets. By so doing road, bridge, and street taxes now levied against property can be substantially reduced and further re-

lief brought to the long suffering property owner."

Chas. S. Black, chairman of the Public Relations Committee, and George Muller of Tazewell county represented the I. A. A. board. Other officers and staff members present included R. A. Cowles, treasurer; A. E. Richardson, and George Thiem.

The legislative program presented to members of the General Assembly who listened attentively to the discussion followed unanimous approval of the proposed measures at a state-wide meeting of more than 1,000 County Farm Bureau leaders at Springfield on April 11.

At that meeting President Smith eloquently reviewed in great detail the history of the state sales tax sponsored by the new administration. He revealed how the Association and its friends in the Senate succeeded in amending the measure when it was slated to pass in the original objectionable form, so as to distribute the revenue equitably among the counties, and to make it primarily a tax to reduce and replace property taxes.

Two-Thirds Vote to Divert

As originally drafted, the measure would have placed all sales tax revenue at the disposal of the State Relief Commission. Only by a two-thirds vote of the county board of supervisors can sales tax revenue be diverted during 1933 and 1934 from replacement of property taxes to the relief of destitute people.

Proposed legislation to restore to the counties the power to determine costs, fees, and salaries of local officials was explained thoroughly at the state meeting of Farm Bureau leaders by John C. Watson. A Supreme Court decision, he pointed out, holds that the county has no jurisdiction over the salaries of probate judges, county judges, and states attorneys. It is possible that this decision may extend to juries' fees. Bills have been introduced in the legislature, he said, to reduce salaries of such officials up to 20 per cent. The I. A. A. favors this legislation, but wherever legally possible it hopes to restore to the counties authority to name salaries, fees, and costs within the maximum limits fixed by statute. Such proposed bills include home rule for fixing blind pensions, costs of publishing county assessments, costs of publishing delinquent taxes, etc.

The I. A. A. also will sponsor a bill to postpone the date for fixing school levies from the first Tuesday in August to the first Tuesday in September. This will give more time to school boards and taxpayers to ascertain the financial condition of their districts.



FILLING UP WITH "HI-BALL" GAS AT TAZEWELL SERVICE STATION, PEKIN

Practical road tests of the new motor fuel composed of 10 per cent anhydrous grain alcohol and 90 per cent Aladdin gasoline are being conducted throughout the Peoria and Bloomington area of central Illinois under the auspices of the I. A. A., Illinois Farm Supply Co., and the County Farm Bureau service companies. Manager Clyde Woolsey, President Walter Frasee, Sec. Storey, and Directors Fasse and Aisle of Tazewell Service Co. were on hand as the first mix of blended fuel went on sale.

Redistribution of the three cent gas tax, along lines suggested will make possible a substantial reduction in county and township road and bridge levies on property. Details of the plan outlined by Mr. Watson at the Springfield conference may be changed and modified as the legislative situation at the state capital directs.

Watching Legislature

The fact that a number of other bills have been introduced germane to disposition of gas tax funds, indicates that modifications may be required to insure enactment of a measure that will bring the maximum possible relief from property taxation. The membership will be kept informed from time to time about developments regarding this important legislation. The Public Relations Committee in Springfield each week will watch this measure and use proper influence to see that the bill finally reported out of committee protects the interests of farmers and provides for maximum replacement of property taxes.

Following an explanation of the proposed gas tax redistribution the County Farm Bureau leaders voted unanimously against abolition of township road districts at this time. It was feared by many that if the township road system is turned over to the county many farmers will be forced to wait indefinitely for the improvement of township roads.

The bill providing for a moratorium on mortgage foreclosures until July 1, 1935 at this writing rests on third reading in the House.

Another bill proposed by the Association will make it possible for farmers owning 10 acres or more of unsubdivided farm lands within the corporate limits of a city or village to detach such land on application to the county or circuit court. A bill to tax butter substitutes containing foreign oils and fats also has I. A. A. approval.

Farm Bureau leaders applauded proposals to take the Supreme Court at its word when it declared that income is property. "If there is a legal way to do it we're going to put income on the property tax rolls," said Mr. Kirkpatrick. "That's the only way to get relief from the burdensome property tax."

Cowles Warns Leaders

Explaining efforts being made to wipe out federal and state appropriations for agricultural extension and experimental purposes, Mr. Smith explained that the I. A. A. is favorable to reasonable economies in government, but that the organization would insist on having something to say as to where the economies are to apply.

Robert A. Cowles, treasurer, warned the County Farm Bureau leaders against losing sight of the purposes for which the Illinois Agricultural Association was formed. "The commercial services developed through the associated companies are a secondary program," he said. "They were developed when the I. A. A. had money to invest in such enterprises. Our children have measured up and

(Continued on page 18)

Inflation Move Improves Picture On Farm Aid

Farm Mortgage Legislation Would Lighten Burden On Debtors, Provides Big Refinancing Program

THE legislative picture as it affects agriculture and farm prices is changing so rapidly from day to day at Washington that any forecast as to what may happen in the coming weeks must be largely conjecture.

At this moment, the stock markets and commodity exchanges are in great excitement over the embargo on gold and President Roosevelt's reported statements favoring controlled inflation. Stocks have advanced sharply, wheat and corn futures in the past two days have shot upwards from seven to ten cents per bushel or more, and there is talk that the proposed federal farm mortgage re-financing program will be unnecessary if inflation restores 1928-29 price levels.



GEO. PEEK

The emergency farm bill has been pending in the Senate for more than a month while minority groups have wrangled over amendments. The vote this week to remonetize silver lost by only six votes, and only then when the President announced he would present his own inflation program.

It now seems probable that inflationary legislation may be hooked onto the administration farm bill in the form of an amendment. Sentiment in both houses on the question of controlled inflation is strong enough to indicate prompt and favorable action.

When the emergency farm bill described in the April issue of the RECORD is enacted, Secretary Wallace will need able assistance to help administer such measures as are taken to raise farm prices. Prominent among those being considered for an important post to work with the President and Secretary of Agriculture is George N. Peek of Moline, Ill. who has been an outstanding leader in the fight for farm equality during the past 10 years.

Mr. Peek is an able executive with plenty of courage and drive, qualities that are necessary in the difficult task of restoring pre-war parity prices for agriculture.

The administration of the farm mortgage bill, if and when enacted, will be supervised by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., chairman of the Federal Farm Board, and designated to be Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. This measure has been combined with the emergency farm bill which at this writing is pending in the Senate.

The Farm Mortgage bill provides for the issuance of Federal Land Bank bonds in an amount not to exceed two billion dollars, the bonds to be a joint obligation of all 12 federal land banks. They will bear interest of 4% or less. Payment of interest on bonds is to be guaranteed by the treasury. The banks will have authority to exchange the bonds for approved first mortgages on farm property, or to purchase such mortgages which would bear 4½% interest. The purchase price of any mortgage shall not exceed its face value nor 50% of the normal value of the land mortgaged plus 20% of the value of permanent improvements thereon.

The bill also provides for reducing the interest rate on existing federal farm loans to 4½ per cent. An appropriation is provided for reimbursing the federal land banks to cover loss from reduction in interest rate. Also amortized principal payments on federal farm loans would be deferred for five years. Thus a farmer could keep his federal farm mortgage in good standing by paying only 4½% annually instead of the present 6½%.

Another provision makes possible loans direct to farmers by the farm loan commissioner on the security of farm mortgages, chattels, or crops. The amount of such loans is limited to $5,000 and may not be in an amount more than 75% of the normal value of security pledged. The interest rate on these individual loans is to be 5% or less and they are to be amortized in 10 years. This provision is to help farmers regain possession

(Continued on page 18)

Kirk And Larry At Carthage



D. KIRKPATRICK L. A. WILLIAMS

A mass meeting attended by more than 600 Hancock County Farm Bureau members and their guests was held at the Carthage College field house the night of April 6. The meeting was called by Burton E. King, president of the Hancock County Farm Bureau.

Chief speakers were Donald Kirkpatrick, counsel for the I. A. A., and Lawrence A. Williams, manager, Country Life Insurance Company. Mr. Williams delivered an entertaining and dynamic talk playing up organization as the basis for all farm progress. Mr. Kirkpatrick discussed the state sales tax, the amendments secured by the Illinois Agricultural Association and its friends in the state senate, and other legislation of interest to farmers pending at Washington and Springfield.

Hancock county business men are up in arms against the sales tax and wrongfully accused the I. A. A. of sponsoring the measure. Mr. Kirkpatrick cleared up the misunderstanding by showing that when it became apparent that the administration had the votes to pass a state sales tax the Association strove to amend the bill to make it primarily a replacement tax in downstate counties, and to distribute the revenue equitably among the counties. With the help of friends in the senate, it succeeded in this task.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*

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Dairy Marketing.....J. B. Countiss
Finance.....R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.....H. W. Day
Publicity.....George Thiem
Insurance Service.....V. Vaniman
Legal Counsel.....Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing.....Ray E. Miller
Office.....C. E. Johnston
Organization.....G. E. Metzger
Produce Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics.....J. C. Watson
Transportation.....L. J. Quasey

ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Country Life Insurance Co.....L. A. Williams, Mgr.
Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co.....J. H. Kelker, Mgr.
Illinois Agricultural Auditing Assn.....F. E. Bingham, Mgr.
Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co.....A. E. Richardson, Mgr.
Illinois Farm Supply Co.....L. R. Marchant, Mgr.
Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange.....H. W. Day, Mgr.
Illinois Grain Corp.....Chas. P. Cummings, Vice-Pres. and Sales Mgr.
Illinois Livestock Market. Ass'n...Ray Miller, Mgr., R. W. Grieser, Sales
Illinois Produce Marketing Ass'n.....F. A. Gougler, Mgr.
Soybean Marketing Ass'n.....W. H. Coultas, Mgr.

A Constructive Tax Program

THE long-heralded breakdown of the property tax forecast by the I. A. A. more than eight years ago is here. Tax collections in 1933 promise to shrink sharply even from the low returns of last year. Some economies have been effected in government but further cuts can and should be made. Even then assessed property will be unable to bear the cost of needed services under existing tax laws.

The Illinois Agricultural Association offers a constructive program of tax legislation to remove a substantial portion of the burden from farms, homes, and other real estate. That program outlined on page 3 is set forth in greater detail in a folder just off the press.

The I. A. A. proposes to stop the confiscation of real property first by further reducing appropriations and expenditures in the county and state. Next it would distribute the tax load more equitably among people having ability to pay through new revenue legislation. It would shift the cost of building roads, bridges, grade separations, and streets from property to the gas tax as quickly as possible. Lastly it would give the legislature broad powers through constitutional amendment to revise the state's taxing system.

The tax situation in Illinois demands prompt and aggressive action at Springfield. Much can be done before 1935, the earliest possible date for general tax revision if the people approve a constitutional amendment. The situation demands greater vigilance by taxpayers and more decisive action by tax spenders in many counties and townships. Property taxpayers are crying for relief. Their appeal must be heard.

Pass The Emergency Farm Bill

THE strategy of the emergency farm bill which would give the administration broad powers and discretion as to the use of one or more of several plans to raise commodity prices is being borne out by recent developments at Washington. The inflationary amendment most recently proposed is necessary to make the picture complete. With the authority granted by the bill now before the senate, the President will have many weapons to combat the depression. If one doesn't work he can try another. Inflation alone, as the President pointed out, will not solve the farm problem. It will not restore parity prices for agriculture. It will not balance production nor remove crop surpluses. It will bring instant relief from high fixed charges including debts and interest. The outlook for better times grows brighter day by day. Further steps to rout the depression now only await congressional approval of pending legislation. That approval should be given at once.

The Grain Producer Replies

THE grain producers of Illinois resent the tactics employed by certain elements in the grain trade to undermine their efforts at marketing grain co-operatively. During recent weeks farmers have shown their resentment most effectively by helping their state regional, Illinois Grain Corporation, add 14 new elevator members. This splendid increase was obtained in a little more than seven weeks following the annual meeting on Feb. 22 at Peoria. No better answer to grain trade propaganda against the Illinois Grain Corporation and Farmers National Grain Corporation could have been given.

Volume of grain concentrated in farmer-owned and farmer-controlled marketing agencies counts more than verbal or written argument. Mud-slinging, false charges, and innuendo will not head off the development of co-operative marketing. The opposition had better save its energies and money spent for high-priced publicity bureaus and field workers. We farmers are interested in better marketing service and net returns for our grain. We shall judge private handlers as well as our own institutions accordingly.

W. H. Moody of Port Byron Passes Away

W. H. Moody of Port Byron, died suddenly the night of April 20, the Rock Island County Farm Bureau announced in a telegram received at I. A. A. headquarters. Mr. Moody was on the I. A. A. board many years where he served as chairman of the finance committee. Subsequently he became a director in the Chicago Producers Commission Association. His was a familiar face at state and district meetings of the I. A. A. and associated companies. He attended the recent annual meeting of the Chicago Producers at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago and also was a visitor at the district meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co. in Galesburg a short time ago.



W. H. MOODY

Moody was a pioneer in the Farm Bureau movement and held memberships in both the Rock Island and Whiteside County organizations in past years. He served as general agent for the I. A. A. insurance companies in his home county in 1929 and 1930 and invariably took a keen interest in all the new services and companies set up by the Association. He subscribed for $5000 of insurance in Country Life Insurance Co. soon after it was organized. Mr. Moody's service to agriculture in Illinois is worthy of the highest tribute. His kindly greeting and smile will be missed by a host of friends.

Chicago Health Board Drawing In Milk Shed

The Chicago Board of Health on March 28 announced that it would inspect additional dairy herds in northern Illinois closest to the Chicago market. This announcement represents a change in policy. For several years the health commissioner has refused inspection to new dairy farms regardless of their location.

Assurance was given milk producers of Boone and McHenry counties who gathered at the city hall in Chicago that the board was proceeding on its policy of gradually drawing in the area from which milk and cream for Chicago would be obtained.

Exports At 71

A further decrease in volume exports of farm products in February brought the Bureau of Agricultural Economics index of exports down to 71 for that month as compared with a 1909-14 average of 100.

The index of exports of wheat and flour dropped to 25 as contrasted with 89 in February a year ago.

Representatives of cities desiring the next annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association will appear before the I. A. A. board on May 12.

United States corn will meet less active competition in world markets this year because of prospective short supplies in the Argentine and South Africa.

Stocks of old corn have been materially reduced in Roumania and other Danubian countries of Europe. The United States is the only country having relatively large supplies on hand.

"Mac" and "Hank"



W. W. McLAUGHLIN J. H. LLOYD

Walter W. McLaughlin, state director of agriculture, whose appointment was announced in the April RECORD, recently announced the selection of J. H. "Hank" Lloyd as assistant director. Mr. Lloyd has been managing farms in Kane and adjoining counties for the Frst National Bank of Aurora. He began his new work at Springfield April 10.

"Hank" graduated from the University of Illinois in 1911, was instructor in crops for two years at Purdue University, and was employed for 14 years as farm adviser in Hancock county. In 1930 he became manager of the Soybean Marketing Association which he served until 1931 when he moved to Aurora.

Mr. Lloyd will assist in carrying out the many regulatory duties connected with the state department.

Tax Commission Order Is Unconstitutional—Watson

The reported order of the Illinois Tax Commission that personal property be assessed at 100 per cent of fair cash value, while real estate is assessed at a lower figure is not in accord with the uniformity provision in the Constitution of Illinois, according to John C. Watson, director of taxation.



JOHN WATSON

In a recent statement to the McLean County Farm Bureau, Mr. Watson said that if real estate in that county is assessed at approximately 60 per cent of its fair cash value this percentage also should be used in the assessment of all personal property. Watson states that this method of assessing personal property is the only one that can be defended in the courts.

Len Jones, chairman of the McLean county tax committee, reported that his committee would oppose a 100 per cent valuation in that county because such assessment would throw an unfair proportion of taxes on personal property.

The tax committee also went on record against diversion of funds derived from the state sales tax for relief purposes. The McLean County Farm Bureau believes that sales tax revenue should be used to replace and reduce dollar for dollar taxes now levied against property for educational purposes in that county.

Gross Income Tax In Indiana Fair To All

The gross income tax adopted by the Indiana legislature of 1933 has brought about an equitable distribution of the tax burden, according to the Indiana Farm Bureau. "No tax battle has been more bitterly fought nor more decisively won than that fought by the 'artful taxdodgers' on the one side and the 'embattled farmers' on the other," said Lewis Taylor, director of the tax department. "The tax load is now shifted to all citizens on a parity, and although farmers will pay their just share, their load will be greatly lightened, which will enhance their opportunities to save their farms and homes during this critical period."

I. A. A. Opposes Measure To Cripple Motor Trucking

OPPOSITION to unreasonable curtailment of motor truck transportation was voiced before the Senate Committee on Roads and Highways at Springfield on March 29 by L. J. Quasey, director of transportation who represented the Illinois Agricultural Association in the hearing on Senate Bill 316.

The opposition of the I. A. A. was based on the probability of increasing the cost of marketing hogs, milk, and other farm products if the length and tonnage of motor trucks were further reduced at this time.

The I. A. A. took the view that the State Highway Department should first initiate legislation to protect the highways against premature destruction. It was reported that railroads are behind the bill because of the great inroads made by motor trucks on their freight business during the past two years.

"Transportation of products from the farms and materials and supplies to the farms is a matter of great importance to the agricultural industry," said Quasey.

"We are interested in the development and co-ordination of all forms of transportation, each to be given fair opportunity to find its proper place in the transportation field, unhampered by unnecessary, unreasonable, or vicious restrictions.

Reduced Year Ago

"The measure under consideration here seeks to drastically reduce the weights and lengths of trucks and particularly trailers. It will be observed that the lengths and weights of trucks and trailers were substantially reduced by a law passed only two years ago. Since that time there has been no change in design of our hard surface roads, nor are we aware of any change in conditions that would warrant further reductions at this time.

"The State Highway Department has made great progress in highway design—it has developed much information regarding the effect of motor truck traffic on highways. It is charged by law with responsibility of building, maintaining and policing our highway system. Therefore, we are of the opinion that the Highway Department is in the best position to propose necessary highway regulations.

"Since it does not appear that this measure either originated in the Highway Department or is sponsored by it, it is proved quite conclusively that there is no necessity for further reduction in weights and lengths of motor trucks and trailers to protect the highways of the state.

"I respectfully suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the Highway Department be asked to present information pertinent to this matter."

The Association favors reasonable regulation of trucks to preserve paved roads against destruction, but believes such regulation should have scientific backing.



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING AT CHICAGO 1933 WORLD'S FAIR

This huge building will be filled with agricultural exhibits including finished food products and farm implements demonstrating the progress made during the past 100 years.

The Agricultural Building is located on Northerly Island. It is of steel frame construction, 600 feet long, 100 feet wide and 40 feet high, with roof terraces and observation lounges extending the full length of the building. The Fair will open June 1.

Outlook For Cattle And Hogs In Coming Months

The cattle market should continue in a strong position with a rebound in prices expected within the next few weeks, H. M. Conway, market analyst for the National Livestock Marketing Association, reported on April 5.

Any recovery should be taken advantage of by marketing finished steers and butcher cattle. It is no time to get panicky and rush in half-finished stuff. Butcher cattle will continue strong well into May and further strength is expected in the stocker and feeder market. It will be well to avoid the late spring and summer as price and supply changes are expected to be somewhat the reverse of last year. Steer calves should be carried and fully finished for the fall market. Short feeding for the late fall and winter appears good at this time.

While the spring peak in the hog market apparently has been passed, hogs are still in a strong position. Finished hogs might as well be topped out on any upturn and those on feed crowded for as early a market as possible. Fall pigs will be moving quite freely by late May and are expected to continue well into July. Feeding for August and September looks attractive. However, some caution in regard to weight seems desirable. Developments following farm relief legislation should be watched rather closely, as hogs will be particularly affected.

The lamb market continues to have hard going, but improvement is still expected by the middle of the month with a sharp comeback by late April and early May. Western fed lambs are still moving in considerable volume, but this supply can chop off rather sharply most any time. The number was curtailed but they have moved early, thus throwing the full reduction at the close of the feeding season.

New York Considers Fixing Minimum Prices

The Dairymen's League of New York is sponsoring the Smith bill in the state legislature which provides for fixing the minimum price of milk to consumers by a state board charged with the duty of seeing to it that dealers pass these benefits back to farmers.

The control board would be only temporary. The members would serve without salary. The board is authorized to revoke the license of any dealer who does not comply with the provision.

"We believe the Smith bill is the least objectionable to the dairy industry of any thus far presented," said F. H. Sexauer, president of the League. "It aims to stop price cutting by giving the control board power to fix the minimum price at which milk shall be sold to consumers. Abolishment of price cutting will go a long way toward correcting the evils from which farmers are suffering."



Everything to Gain ..Nothing to Lose!

COUNTRY LIFE Insurance Company has only one reason for its existence — to be of service to Farm Bureau members. Now it has extended that service to the wives and children of Farm Bureau members by extending to them for the first time the opportunity to obtain complete life insurance protection at the lowest possible cost through the Country Life Group Insurance plan.

This opportunity is open only during the months of April and May.

Country Life Group Insurance for Farm Bureau members and their families is an answer to the need for low-cost insurance to tide policy holders over the hard times. Right now, with money none too plentiful anywhere, and the need for adequate insurance protection greater than ever before, thousands of policy holders in all companies find it difficult to pay their premiums.

Farm Bureau members are no exception, and Country Life, seeing their need, has made available to them as part of its service to the needs of organized agriculture, a policy that will give complete protection at a price they can afford to pay.

Complete details of the Country Life Group Insurance plan are set forth on the following page. I most earnestly urge every Farm Bureau member to acquaint himself with them and learn at first hand of this exceptional opportunity offered only to Farm Bureau members and their families.

Let me again call attention to the fact that Country Life's offer holds good only during April and May.

L. A. Williams, Manager,

COUNTRY LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY

Now . . . for the first time

Country Life's Lou C

Is made avail

of FARM B

By enrolling in a class of 50 or more, Farm Bureau members, their wives and children can take advantage of the most sensational insurance offer ever made by **your own insurance company,** Country Life. Complete protection for every member of the family between the ages of 15 and 50, at a cost so reasonable it hardly seems possible. This special offer, **effective only during the remainder of April and the month of May,** applies only to Farm Bureau members and their families. By making it, your own insurance company is helping you to beat the hard times.

Here Are Some of the Advantages of Country Life Group Insurance

1 It is a term policy convertible any time within 12 years to any other standard form of policy at the rate applying to your original or attained age.

2 Policies of $1,000 are issued to Farm Bureau members and their families between 15 and 50 without the formality of a medical examination if their health record is good.

3 Note from the table on the opposite page how reasonable the rate per $1,000 is at your age and how for only a few pennies a day you can obtain complete insurance protection for yourself and your family with absolute safety.

4 Country Life Group policies pay annual dividends starting at the beginning of the third year, thus reducing still further the net insurance cost.

5 Country Life is **your own company,** owned and operated by organized agriculture. Its assets are 100% liquid; its strength unsurpassed by any company anywhere. You can have complete confidence in Country Life.

6 Through Country Life Group Insurance you can safeguard your loved ones during the hard times at minimum cost, and then change to some policy more suited to your needs when conditions improve without sacrificing any advantage of age.



Your Farm Bureau will be glad to cooperate with you in taking advantage of this special offer. They can give you complete information and will assist you in forming a group of 50 if you desire. Just phone them and ask to speak to the Country Life General Agent. Or, if you'd rather, fill out the coupon. In either case you will not be obligated in any way.

Country Life Insurance Co.

608 So. Dearborn St. **Chicago, Ill.**

Cost Group Insurance

vailable to the Wives and Children

BUREAU MEMBERS

You cannot afford to be.. without this Protection

when you can obtain these Low Rates

Just notice these low rates per $1,000 applying on Country Life Group Insurance for Farm Bureau members and their families between the ages of 15 and 50. Compare them with other insurance rates you know of:

Age	Annual Premium	Age	Annual Premium	Age	Annual Premium
15	$7.56	27	$ 8.37	39	$10.69
16	7.61	28	8.47	40	11.06
17	7.65	29	8.59	41	11.48
18	7.71	30	8.72	42	11.99
19	7.76	31	8.86	43	12.56
20	7.82	32	9.01	44	13.22
21	7.88	33	9.18	45	13.94
22	7.95	34	9.37	46	14.76
23	8.02	35	9.58	47	15.68
24	8.10	36	9.81	48	16.69
25	8.18	37	10.07	49	17.83
26	8.27	38	10.36	50	19.10



Fill in the Post Card and take advantage of THIS SPECIAL OFFER

Mail This Coupon Immediately—This Offer Expires at Midnight on Tuesday, May 31

Country Life Insurance Company,
608 So. Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Please tell me how I can take advantage of Country Life's special group insurance offer for myself and members of my family. It is understood that in making this request I do not obligate myself in any way whatever.

My Name is _____

I am a member of the _____County Farm Bureau.

My address is _____ P. O. _____

My family consists of my wife and _____ children of 15 or over.

Talk Over Problems At I. A. A. District Conference

County Farm Bureau Leaders Find Plenty of Topics To Interest Them, Sales Tax Is Live Issue

THE STATE sales tax and the relative merits of the county commissioner form of government vs. the board of supervisors form were discussed by John C. Watson of the I. A. A. at the 15th district conference in Quincy, April 3. Ray Ihrig, I. A. A. director, called the meeting and presided. Farm Bureau leaders who attended from Adams, Knox, Schuyler, Henry, and Fulton counties got down to fundamentals and exchanged views informally on a variety of subjects of vital interest to the organization.

Mr. Watson stated that the sales tax was not sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association, although the I. A. A. did not oppose it. "It became apparent," he said, "in view of the new political lineup that some sort of a sales tax would be passed so the I. A. A. immediately interested itself in getting a tax that was least objectionable to rural people.

Amended Original

"With the help of its friends in the senate, the Association succeeded in amending the original bill to distribute the sales tax funds among the counties according to population and to make the new tax primarily a replacement tax to reduce levies against property."

The commission form of county government, Watson said, has greater possibilities for efficiency but also is more open to rule by political cliques. The county manager form offers the greatest hope for efficient and economical government, he said.

The only legal basis for assessing personal property under the constitution of Illinois, Mr. Watson told the delegates, is at the same percentage of fair cash value as real estate is assessed. He recommended conferring with the county treasurer on personal property assessment, expressing the belief the reported order of the state tax commission to assess personal property at 100 per cent is in error.

Sam H. Thompson, former I. A. A. and A. F. B. F. president, who recently retired from the Federal Farm Board, attended the meeting and discussed general agricultural conditions and pending legislation. He concluded his talk by saying that he returned to Adams county as an ordinary citizen and Farm Bureau member in the ranks and hoped to prove that he could be a good follower. Dudley Myers, president of the Adams Co. Farm Bureau for 14 years who with Mr. Thompson was awarded a medal by the A. F. B. F. for distinguished service to agriculture, expressed the belief that the depression had brought about an awakening among all groups to the farmers' plight and the need for restoring farm prosperity before there could be general prosperity.

G. A. Broman of Henry County reported that money was tight and Farm Bureau collections slow in that county. Farmers are paying insurance premiums, gasoline and oil bills, and neglecting to pay their dues, he said. He suggested that volunteers be directed to look after collections in their respective communities. John Moore of the organization staff outlined several plans for collecting dues.

A. R. Kemp of Knox county recommended school and town hall community meetings as a means of reaching members and keeping them informed on organization activities and accomplishments. Let's spend more time serving our present paid up members, said Kemp, and not so much time on delinquents and figuring how to get new ones. He related how 18 successful "fireside" meetings in members' homes were held where livestock marketing was discussed. Harry Gehring emphasized the need for getting the Farm Bureau story before the people through local meetings and told of school house gatherings promoted with excellent results in two townships in Knox county.

Wm. Brown of Fulton county emphasized the value of 4-H club work to county fairs expressing the belief that this feature had made possible continuation of the fair in his county. "Many farmers are not the right calibre for Farm Bureau members," said Brown, "and should not be invited to join." Increased taxes from unemployment relief, he said, are imposing a heavy burden on farmers.

J. E. Meatheringham of Adams explained his organization plan in which each member would be allowed a discount on his dues for every new paid-up member secured. Thus as membership increased per capita dues would go down and vice versa. "Let's put responsibility on the members for maintaining the organization, but credit the man who signs up his neighbors, with a lower cost membership fee for his effort."

Resolutions were adopted referring the question of appropriation for State Fair to the I. A. A. legislative committee; opposing legislation to wipe out or seriously cripple Farm and Home advisory work; recommending maintenance of 4-H club work on the present basis.

The next meeting will be held after corn planting in Henry county. L. E. McKinzie of Schuyler county, was elected secretary of the district for a two-year term.

Sam Thompson Retires

Sam H. Thompson of Quincy, member of the Federal Farm Board and former president of the Illinois Agricultural Association and A. F. B. F., announced his resignation from Washington on March 29. He was appointed in March, 1931 to complete the unexpired term of Alexander Legge, first chairman of the Board. Mr. Thompson resigned as president of the American Farm Bureau Federation to accept the appointment by ex-President Hoover.



S. H. THOMPSON

Mr. Thompson will long be remembered for his sincere devotion to the welfare of agriculture and for his many years service in the Farm Bureau movement which he entered first as a membership solicitor in his home county, Adams.

Chicago Producers Gain In Percentage Receipts Handled

Money And Prices And Economic Developments Interest Livestock Growers At Annual Meeting

A RISE in commodity prices is the most hoped for solution to the economic predicament affecting the entire world, Prof. F. A. Pearson of Cornell University told approximately 300 members and guests of the Chicago Producers' Commission Association in their annual meeting at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, April 4. President Henry H. Parke of Genoa presided.



HENRY PARKE

Dr. Pearson presented a mass of statistical data including charts and curves which held his audience with rapt attention for more than three hours. With simple illustrations he clearly outlined the money question and showed how widely prices had departed from their close relation to gold reserves during the 1928-1929 period of inflation.

"Only two courses are open," Prof. Pearson said; "one is deflation, the other reflation. If we wish to go through with deflation we may as well proceed with bankruptcies, foreclosures and public defaults and get them over with. An early postponement by lending some money or attempting to hold up the price of this or that will accomplish little.

"Probably nothing is more universally wished for than a rise in commodity prices. We are willing to have the Farm Board buy wheat and cotton, pile tariff on tariff, lend billions of government money all in the hope that commodity prices may rise, but when any proposal is put forward that will raise the whole price level it is commonly considered sacrilegious. There is probably no other subject on which so many people have formed positive convictions without scientific evidence."

Dr. Pearson traced the history of money and prices since before the revolutionary war, outlined in some detail how European and other countries are attempting to solve the money question. Answering the question, "what price level should be restored?" he said: "That price level to which debts and other relationships are most nearly adjusted. Freight rates, telephone, and similar charges are adjusted to the present price level before the collapse. To bring commodity prices into adjustment with these charges would require a price level of about 40 to 50 per cent above pre-war. If a very prompt recovery from the present situation is desired a higher price is necessary.

"We should not be too disgruntled because so little progress has been made in solving the money question. Past experience guides the action of most of us and only a few ever depart from its teachings. Inertia is such a commanding force in our thoughts and actions that a great change rarely occurs until an unusual event forces it upon us."

In opening the meeting, President Henry H. Parke delivered a well-thought-out address in which he pointed out economic factors which have reduced livestock prices. He condemned the home-buying campaigns as a hindrance to recovery. "We must master the major principles of inflation, deflation, and the gold standard," he said. "Restoration of trade between nations is necessary to bring back prosperity. If deflation is carried on it will be a victory for the creditor class and the bondholder who will take over much property at rock-bottom prices. The nineteen or more countries which are off the gold standard with depreciated currencies are undermining our industries and agriculture.

"Our association came through the year with net profits of $15,683.48," said Mr. Parke. "The fact that we had a reserve was very helpful during the first two weeks of March when the bank holiday was on. This reserve made possible an uninterrupted flow of cash to the country. The result was an immediate increase in receipts.

"The Chicago Producers took the initiative in reducing commissions at Chicago and is now working with the packer and stock yards administration toward securing more equitable rates. The hearing will probably be held in May." In closing he paid a tribute to the Farm Bureau for laying the groundwork that made possible the Producer commission associations.

A complete analysis of the year's operations which showed another gain in percentage of receipts handled, was given by Manager D. L. Swanson. During 1932 the Producers handled 9.3 per cent of all livestock sold on the Chicago market. This compares with 8.4 per cent handled in 1931. While livestock averaged approximately $1,200 per car in 1931, last year a carload averaged only $900 in value. Illinois contributed more than 70 per cent and Iowa 14.07 per cent of the Chicago Producers' receipts.

The mass of statistical data presented by the manager was impressive. It shows that the organization is in constant touch with all details affecting its business and the marketing of livestock.

Mr. Swanson stated that the Producers' subsidiary, the Chicago Stocker and Feeder Co., saved more than $15,000 in actual cash to producers last year, and also had been helpful in maintaining livestock prices, for when animals are shunted over to the Stocker and Feeder Co. that much is removed from competition for sale to killers. "This is an example of a service refund," said Swanson, "in contrast to a cash refund."

He named 16 distinct services the Chicago Producers has developed for livestock growers, few of which he said are available elsewhere. Trucking-in increased 64 per cent during the past year. The Producers sold more than 19 per cent of all trucked-in stock.

L. J. Quasey and G. W. Baxter of the Transportation Department saved Illinois and Iowa livestock shippers more than $75,000 last year by securing modified mixed livestock rates and rulings. More than $7,100 of claims were collected for members last year, a total of $109,395 since the collection service for livestock shippers was started.

Two hundred and sixty-six feeders

borrowed a little more than $400,000 through the Chicago Producers' Loan Service in 1932. Since 1924 the Producers loaned approximately one and two-third millions of dollars of which only a little more than $6,000 was lost. The association carries ample bonds to protect shippers. The organization has investments of $107,627 of which $35,000 is in government bonds, and $64,000 in the stock of associated companies. Net worth at the close of the year was $156,770.85, a gain of a little more than $16,000 for the year.

Chas. A. Ewing, president of the National Association, gave a highly interesting talk in which he expressed optimism over the outlook for agricultural relief from Washington. He lauded the progress made by the new administration, but suggested that organized livestock growers better get ready in the next few years to do their own financing. "Nothing is so uncertain as the uncertainty of politics," he said. "We must not depend too much on any one bill. We must become self-reliant.

"Our biggest job," he said, "is to concentrate terminal and direct marketing. Science has done much for agriculture since the turn of the century, but apparently it has not solved the problem of maintaining prosperity. While the National Marketing Association members increased their business 15 per cent in volume last year the livestock handled brought approximately 46 per cent less money."

Ewing expressed approval of the new farm bill, but believes its most hopeful feature is that concerned with establishing reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries. He attacked the industrial tariff which, he said, had nursed industries along for more than 100 years. "I agree with Joe Fulkerson of Jerseyville," he said: "If I had a calf that couldn't stand up and suck after 140 years, I would veal it."

Directors chosen to represent the four districts whose directors' terms had expired were as follows: Chas. J. Hearst, Jr., Blackhawk county, Iowa; Earl Gehring, Knox county, Illinois; Frank Snodgrass, Geneseo, Henry county, Illinois, and Theodore Oriez, Washington, Iowa.

Dolomite, or dolomitic limestone, added to complete fertilizers which contain ammonium compounds will prevent them from increasing soil acidity.

The gross income from dairy products last year was $1,180,000,000 or about half the income of 1929. Poultry and eggs yielded $608,000,000 in 1932; a decline of 52 per cent since 1929.



NEW STOCKYARDS ON I. C. AT BLOOMINGTON

The McLean county unit of Illinois Livestock Marketing Association will use these facilities recently completed at Bloomington. There are 28 pens under one roof. Lower view shows unloading platform for trucks.

Direct Shipping of Hogs Cuts Terminal Prices

How direct buying of hogs at local concentration points is undermining terminal market prices was explained by Ray Miller, director of livestock marketing, before the I. A. A. Board March 24.

A recent survey shows that hogs are being bought by local packer buyers for direct shipment at 29 different points in Illinois, said Miller. In many cases these hogs are shipped direct to eastern markets such as Buffalo and Pittsburgh. By shipping direct the buyers make a substantial saving on freight rates, compared with the combined rate from the country point to Chicago or St. Louis, and then on east to destination.

For example, the hog rate from Bluffs, Ill. to Buffalo, N. Y. is 46 cents per cwt. Thus a buyer at Bluffs could secure plenty of hogs within the past week for $3.65 per cwt. He could add a commission of 15 cents and lay these hogs down at Buffalo to the packer at $4.26. Hogs were selling on the open market at Buffalo at considerably more money.

Has Bearish Influence

This district buying has a bearish influence on all the terminal markets according to Miller. The result of the system is to place farmers in direct competition with each other. The seller for the lowest price tends to set the price for all.

Miller stated that farmers today are receiving less than 30 per cent of the consumer's pork dollar. Based on recent prices the Illinois hog crop for 1933 he said will bring the farmer approximately $44,000,000 whereas the consumer will pay approximately $176,000,000 for the finished product. In other words, it will cost close to $132,000,000 to process and distribute the Illinois hog crop. Packers and distributors thus receive three times more for processing and handling the hogs than the farmer receives.

In Denmark where farmers have co-operative packing plants, the producer gets close to 60 to 70 per cent of the consumer's dollar. Before the war Illinois farmers were receiving upwards of 50 per cent of the consumer's pork dollar.

"It is time that livestock growers made a more complete study of packing and distributing their commodities," said Miller, "not so much with the idea of getting into the packing business themselves, but to learn how the excessive cost and waste of getting the finished product to the consumer can be reduced."

Dairy Products Lead In Gross Farm Income

Dairy products assumed first place in the amount of gross farm income during 1932. This position was formerly held by the livestock group, including cattle, hogs, and sheep. Livestock in 1932 was the second largest source of income to farmers of the U. S. and vegetables third.

Gross income from cattle, hogs, and sheep declined from $2,807,000,000 in 1929 to $1,122,000,000 in 1932—a drop of 60 per cent.

Business Men Advocate 75 Per Cent Inflation

Movement To Revalue Gold Gains Momentum, Industry Supplies New Recruits

SEVENTY-FIVE per cent inflation—to be accomplished by raising the price of gold from $20.67 to $36.17 an ounce is being urged by a group of 300 industrial leaders organized as the "Committee for the Nation to Rebuild Prices and Purchasing Power."

Chairman of the directing committee is Frederic H. Frazier, chairman of the General Baking Company. Other members are Vincent Bendix, president, Bendix Aviation Corporation; Lessing Rosenwald, chairman, Sears, Roebuck & Co.; F. H. Sexauer, president, Dairymen's League Co-operative Association; and J. H. Rand, Jr., president, Remington Rand, Inc.

Five Next Steps

The committee now proposes what it calls the "Five Next Steps" to inflate prices, as follows:

1. Reopen the maximum number of banks as rapidly as possible.
2. Continue an embargo on gold exports and suspension of specie payment. Confer with Great Britain with the idea of both countries returning to gold basis simultaneously.
3. Remove restrictions upon foreign exchange dealings which do not involve export of gold. Discontinue efforts to keep the dollar at its former gold parity.
4. Announce at once that prior to lifting the embargo on gold at a future date it will be the policy of the United States to revalue gold. It is the opinion of the committee that the U. S. treasury should raise the price of gold from $20.67 per ounce to a new price of $36.17 per ounce. This 75 per cent increase it is estimated will bring the commodity level to a 1926 base.
5. Create a federal non-partisan board to stabilize the United States price level of wholesale commodity prices at 100. This is the average of the U. S. Bureau of Labor price levels from 1921 to 1930.

These Men Signed

Among the prominent business men signing the report were Philip K. Wrigley, president, William Wrigley, Jr. Company; E. L. Cord, president, Cord Corporation; Gen. R. E. Wood, president, Sears, Roebuck Co.; Carl W. Ullman, executive vice-president, Dollar Savings and Trust Company, Youngstown, Ohio; F. L. Innes, president, Speigel May Stern Company; Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale University; G. R. Meyercord, president, the Meyercord Company; E. M. Allen, president, National Surety Company; Edwin L. Lobdell, vice-chairman, Chicago City and Connecting railways; M. B. Nelson, president, Long Bell Lumber Company; George W. Borg, chairman, Borg Warner Corporation; and Fred G. Wacker, president, Automatic Maintenance Machinery Company.

The committee quoted at length from the recent report of the National Industrial Conference Board to the effect that between 1929 and 1932 the price the farmer received for goods he sold fell from 100 to 41, while the cost of his purchases decreased only to 75.

All Groups Injured

"Debts and interest payments continued unchanged. Taxes increased, the report states. The farmers' income was almost wiped out. The disparity in prices makes it unable for him to buy as formerly from industry in the city.

"This cuts down the volume of freight shipments, closes factories, throws city workers out of employment, and reduces their ability to buy from other industries. The drop in price level thus makes it difficult for one group to carry on business with another."

All economic groups, the committee says, have been injured by the drop in the price level, which has already wiped out approximately $175,000,000,000 of value.

"Until we deal with this monetary cause of the depression, there can be little hope of recovery. Measures to reduce the debt structure or to relieve distress or give employment out of public funds are only palliative.

"The best place where 12,000,000 of unemployed can find work is in their formerly accustomed positions in factory, commerce, and agriculture. Our efforts must be directed to removing the causes which brought this organization to a standstill.

"Our economic system has proved itself the most efficient for production that the world has ever seen. Like a high-powered automobile, it is stalled because the distributor on its magneto has broken down.

"Instead of tinkering with the body of the car we must direct our efforts at the source of the trouble."

Auditing Ass'n To Refund $2020 Cash

The Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association announces that it is ready to issue $3,345 of preferred stock covering 1932 contributions to capital reserve. It will also redeem $2,020 of preferred stock issued on 1927 capital reserve contributions.

From January 1, to April 19, 1933 the Association had completed 115 audits and prepared 20 income tax exemptions, states Fred E. Ringham, manager.

Nine new contracts to audit accounts of co-operatives were secured since January 1, 1933 as follows:

Chadwick Co-operative Produce Assn., Chadwick, Ill.

Illinois Grain Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

Jersey County Produce Assn., Jerseyville, Ill.

Bureau Service Company, Princeton, Ill.

Farmers Creamery Company, Bloomington, Ill.

Winnebago County Farm Bureau, Rockford, Ill.

Farmers Co-operative Dairy Products Co., Davenport, Iowa.

Rees Farmers Elevator Co., Franklin, Ill.

Burlington Co-operative Pure Milk Ass'n, Burlington, Wisc. (Office in Chicago.)

The German import duty on lard was recently raised from $1.08 per 100 pounds to $5.40.

Corn Yield May Again Be Reckoned In Gallons

Hi-Ball Gasoline Containing 10 Per Cent Alcohol Wins Out In New Road Tests

HISTORY is repeating itself in the Corn Belt. Years ago, before the brass rail and the swinging door became obsolete, grain growers of the Middle West would jokingly estimate the yield from their broad fields at so many "gallons to the acre." National prohibition put an end to that.

But today it seems possible that the phrase may again come into circulation. King Corn, whose ultimate destiny has for years been corn meal, corn syrup, starch, beef or ham, may again find his way to the distillery to emerge as alcohol, not for beverage purposes this time, but for use in propelling thousands of automobiles along millions of miles of paved highways, and doing the job better—and possibly cheaper—than it has ever been done before. And as a result the grain farmer may once again come into his own and have something to cheer about after many long years in the Slough of Despond.

For about two months, Illinois Farm Supply Company has been distributing to thousands of motorists "Hi-Ball Gasoline," a motor fuel composed of 90 per cent gasoline and 10 per cent anhydrous (dry) grain alcohol. Careful tests have been made under actual working conditions. Thousands of questionnaires have been distributed in which users of the new fuel have noted their experiences and their conclusions. And the result seems to be that the blended fuel is far superior, not only to regular grades of gasoline, but to the premium grades, and further that its users would gladly pay a premium of two to three cents a gallon if the new fuel were made available to them permanently.

For months scientists and others interested in farm relief had been discussing the possibility of providing a market for surplus farm products from which alcohol might be produced, by blending it with gasoline for a motor fuel. Extensive laboratory tests were made. As is always the case, over-enthusiastic proponents of the idea advanced extravagant claims for it. There was much reference to similar experiments abroad. Some professors thought it would work. Refiners were equally sure it wouldn't. Farmers were hopeful but skeptical and the voice of the promoter was heard in the land, extolling not a chicken in every pot, but a distillery in every township.

At the instance of Earl C. Smith, president of Illinois Agricultural Association, Illinois Farm Supply Company was asked to make a practical test of the plan and get some facts. And the results of that test, conducted in co-operation with the American Commercial Alcohol Corporation and under the supervision of the Federal Bureau of Industrial Alcohol, now are available.

The verdict is overwhelmingly in favor of "Hi-Ball Gasoline." About a thousand questionnaires have been returned giving the results achieved with the new gas, and the unfavorable reports are so few as to make the favorable reaction almost unanimous. For instance, out of 712 users who compared Hi-Ball with ordinary gasoline, 430 reported an increase in miles per gallon. Only three reported a decrease and 279 did not report on mileage. The 430 who did report showed an average increase of 2.66 miles per gallon with the blended fuel. In this same group, 709 reported that they would be willing to pay a premium for the blended fuel if it were produced from the surplus grain crop. Only three said they wouldn't pay a premium.

Another group of 29 made a comparison of Hi-Ball Gas with premium motor fuel of other grades. Twelve did not report any increase in mileage, but the 17 who did reported an average increase in miles per gallon of 3.09 miles with Hi-Ball. All but one favored paying a premium.

In both groups reports were made on the various phases of motor operation and comparisons drawn between the old and new fuels with the result that Hi-Ball's performance was better by a wide margin as regards starting, acceleration, smoothness of operation, anti-knock qualities, power and general motor performance. Only one reported that his motor ran better with regu-

(Continued on page 18)

A PERMANENT JOB



Waterway Creates Broader Outlets For Grain

New Facilities at Peoria For Loading River Barges

PLANS to make maximum use of the deep waterway system for the benefit of Illinois grain producers are being developed by the Illinois Grain Corporation and the Farmers National Grain Corporation. Of special interest to Illinois farmers are the new facilities to be erected at Peoria where the Farmers National million bushel warehouse is being remodeled and facilities installed to unload and load large trucks.

Handling equipment also will be established at the Illinois river for transferring grain direct from trucks to barges.

A comprehensive program is being launched by the Farmers National involving the establishment of additional warehouse space at Chicago, Buffalo, and other points necessary to take advantage of low cost waterway transportation.

C. P. Cummings, manager of Illinois Grain Corporation, reports that it is impossible to forecast what's ahead on truck and river transportation of grain. "It is our intention to make available to our member elevators the full benefits of savings in marketing grain over water routes to the markets of the world. Whatever is in store for the country elevator as a result of changes in transportation methods, we intend to work wholeheartedly for the best interests of our member elevators and the grain producers who own them."

The new loading facility at the Peoria elevator will make it possible to unload grain from trucks and store it in the big warehouse for later shipment. This facility will be extensively used when river transportation is closed or when it is not desirable to ship by water.

At the same time the loading equipment at the water's edge will make possible conveyance of grain direct from trucks to the river barges for movement to Chicago and other Great Lakes ports or to New Orleans for transfer to ocean-going ships.

It is contemplated that the plant at Peoria will be built in units, the first to cost about $50,000 and to have a capacity of 100,000 bushels daily. If water transportation proves advantageous, additional handling units close to the river will probably be erected. The present million bushel warehouse at that point is located about a mile from the site now under consideration, C. E. Huff, president of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, announced recently.

"Our handling of several thousand tons of corn by barge from Havana, Illinois to the Gulf, which pioneered in the movement of grain from interior Illinois by use of the new waterway," said Huff, "proved so successful that we have planned expansion of this service on a permanent and comprehensive basis for the benefit of Illinois grain producers.

"The installation of necessary equipment at Peoria, with continuance of our outlet through Havana, together with adequate facilities at Chicago for handling barge grain, constitutes the nucleus from which we expect to develop grain handling service throughout the entire system of inland waterways to give farmers the benefits they have anticipated from water transportation.

"Through the development of these facilities, cities located at strategic points on the vast system of inland waterways will become important grain ports. The system taps one of the world's richest grain areas; with immense acreages within feasible trucking distance, permitting either truck or rail shipment to barge terminals."

Illinois farmers have good prospects for a new market for upwards of 10,000,000 bushels of corn annually on the Pacific coast. Approximately this quantity is now being consumed by the big poultry, egg, and dairy cooperatives in California and other Pacific coast states. Heretofore most of the corn used for feed by Pacific coast farmers has come by rail. By shipping down the Illinois and Mississippi rivers and through the Gulf of Mexico and Panama Canal, corn can be laid down at San Francisco for approximately half the rail rate from interior points. In the same way corn can be laid down at European ports from Illinois by using the inland waterway system at a substantial saving compared with the rail-water rate. All in all the Illinois corn grower has prospects of a much broader outlet for his product.

The waterway system fits in admirably for shipping corn, soybeans, and other Illinois products to farmers and dairymen in the Middle Atlantic and New England states.

The G. L. F. Exchange of New York, for example, which buys and mixes feeds co-operatively for thousands of northeastern dairymen and poultrymen is one of the best customers of Illinois farmers. Hook-ups are being arranged whereby these big farm buying co-operatives will purchase direct from farmers through their own farmer owned and farmer controlled grain selling agencies.



ONE MILLION BU. FARMER-CONTROLLED WAREHOUSE AT PEORIA

This big grain elevator is being remodeled and new facilities installed to unload and load grain from trucks for storage and later shipment by rail or water.

State Watches Motor Fuel Tax Evasion

J. M. Braude, superintendent of the division of motor fuel tax, is beginning to supervise more carefully applications for refunds of the three cent gas tax on motor fuel.

"We ask the co-operation of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the County Farm Bureaus and service companies in seeing that the law is complied with," said Mr. Braude. "The law provides for a 3c tax on fuel used in motor vehicles on the public highway. We have had plenty of evidence that many have been claiming tax exemption for all motor fuel purchased regardless of whether or not part of the gasoline was used in automobiles and trucks. Some have claimed that they purchased all gasoline for their cars and trucks at filling stations and use that delivered to the farm only in tractors and gas engines. This may be true in some instances but we shall insist that applicants for refunds secure and send in receipts for gasoline bought for cars and trucks at filling stations with their applications. Otherwise refunds will be held up. We insist that farmers deduct from total purchases that portion used in cars and trucks when applying for refunds."

Mr. Nudelman, in charge of gas tax inspection, states that a number of farmers he called on admitted that they applied for refunds on all gasoline purchased, although part of it was used in their automobiles.

I. A. A. Sponsors Legislation At Springfield

(Continued from page 4)

rendered a fine service, but don't overlook the fact that membership is the life blood of the organization. These institutions depend on membership. We are just one family and all of our state and county commercial enterprises are part of the program, but their continued success depends to a large extent on the maintenance of a strong parent organization. The I. A. A. has currently met its dues and paid 10 per cent of its receipts from membership each month to the American Farm Bureau Federation needed to carry on the national program. It will continue doing so so long as the members recognize the importance of putting first things first."

Secretary Geo. E. Metzger outlined the membership plan with a quota system for each county designed to increase membership throughout Illinois.

Following an explanation of recent developments in the alcohol-gasoline dilution plan, Mr. Smith stated that a bill would be introduced in Congress shortly which attempts to meet the obstacles toward relief from this source.

Corn Yield May Again Be Reckoned in Gallons

(Continued from page 16)

lar gas than it did with Hi-Ball; aligned against him were 683 who reported that with Hi-Ball their general motor performance was distinctly better. In the premium fuel group 25 had better performance with Hi-Ball, and four could notice no difference.

One particularly interesting experiment was conducted which would seem to indicate that regardless of its higher price the blended fuel may prove to be a real economy for the motoring public should it ever come into general use.

Aldoph Woolner, Jr., a prominent citizen of Peoria, Ill., made this test over a measured course of 128 miles, extending from Peoria to Bureau Junction, back to Sparland, Ill., thence to Mt. Hawley road and back to the starting point. The first test was made with Hi-Ball gas. Mr. Woolner drove over the course, until he had covered 500 miles during which trip his car consumed 40 gallons of Hi-Ball, or an average of 12.5 miles to the gallon. The following day he drove over the course until he had consumed 40 gallons of "regular" gasoline and compared the mileage. He was surprised to note that while 40 gallons of Hi-Ball had driven his car 500 miles, 40 gallons of the regular gas drove him only 380 miles, or an average miles per gallon of only 9.5 miles, as compared with 12.5 for Hi-Ball.

Several days later Mr. Woolner made another test, this time using 40 gallons of ethyl-gasoline. On this occasion he succeeded in making 488 miles on the 40 gallons, or an average of 11.2 miles per gallon as compared with 9.5 for the regular and 12.5 miles for Hi-Ball.

It is interesting to note the cost figures compiled by Mr. Woolner following his test. His Hi-Ball gasoline cost him 18.6 cents per gallon, he bought his regular gas for 14.6 cents per gallon and he paid 18 cents per gallon for Ethyl-gas. At these prices his average cost per mile for gasoline was: regular gas 1.53 cents per mile, ethyl-gas 1.60 cents per mile, Hi-Ball Gas 1.48 cents per mile. The conclusion is inescapable that should the blended fuel come into general use, users who pay th premium per gallon which will be necessary to cover increased blending and refining expense, will more than get it back in reduced gasoline cost per mile in operation of their motor vehicles. All the tests above referred to were made with a Packard car, 1929 model, weighing 5,400 pounds.

There is only one conclusion to be drawn from this test and that is that gasoline, diluted with grain alcohol at a ratio of 10 to 1 and used as a motor fuel works as well in the engine of a Model T Ford on a country road as it did in a shiny laboratory cluttered with tachometers and what not. The folks who said the idea was practical were right. It seems to not only work, but work better than anything else we have today.

Of course, Illinois Farm Supply's test is only the first step. Much remains to be done in the way of overcoming selfish opposition and there are many legislative and constitutional obstacles still to be hurdled. There is also, the matter of inadequate distillery capacity which may require years to correct.

We must not be over-enthusiastic or over-confident. Much remains to be done and alcoholic dilution of gasoline isn't going to make the grain farmer rich over night. But, on the basis of the results obtained in a fair, impartial and carefully conducted test, there seems to be a good deal of hope for better things in the future. Of course we must wait for a little while, but farmers don't mind waiting. We are used to it.

Inflation Move Changes Picture On Farm Aid

(Continued from page 5)

of farms lost through foreclosure within the last year. The Reconstruction Finance Corp. is authorized to advance $200,000,000 to the Farm Loan Commissioner for this purpose.

Under the proposed bill, joint stock land banks would be slowly liquidated. Arbitrary foreclosing of farm property would be stopped. The joints would be permitted to borrow up to $100,000,000 to refinance present mortgages. This would be at the disposal of the Farm Loan Commissioner to take over joint stock farm mortgages at not to exceed 60% of the normal value of farms so pledged.

Another $50,000,000 would be available from the R. F. C. to refinance encumbered lands in drainage, levee, and irrigation districts.

Reports from Washington at this moment indicate possibilities of the congress giving President Roosevelt broad powers to inflate the currency using one or more of several methods.

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President Roosevelt Signs Farm Bill

Secretary Wallace Plans Early Administrative Action, Loans Begin Under Mortgage Refinancing Section

AS THIS is written, news dispatches from Washington report that President Roosevelt has signed the Emergency Farm-Inflation Bill and Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace plans to take steps immediately to do whatever is possible and practicable to apply price-raising measures to the 1933 crop.

The community markets have advanced miraculously now for more than three weeks until on Wednesday, May 17, hog prices at Chicago averaged $5 per cwt. with a top of $5.35 for the day. The grain markets and other livestock have advanced similarly, most of which is psychological in anticipation of coming inflation, although continued wet weather delaying corn planting, and an indicated 50 per cent reduction in winter wheat from winter-killing are having a bullish influence on all grains.

All in all a splendid beginning has been made in the march back to prosperity although the only action taken thus far by the administration was first to restore confidence in banks, and secondly to stop exports of gold which resulted immediately in the decline of the dollar abroad.

The powers given the Secretary of Agriculture to restore parity prices to agriculture, the stated purpose of the bill, may be used in whole or in part. It isn't likely that buying power of farmers equivalent to that enjoyed in the five year period from 1909 to 1914 will be restored in the next few months nor in the next year. President Roosevelt indicated in his radio talk to the people of the United States on Sunday night, May 7, that measures would be applied to bring about a gradual rise rather than a boom. But he did state specifically that "the administration has the definite objective of raising commodity prices to such an extent that those who have borrowed money will, on the average, be able to repay that money in the same kind of dollar which they borrowed. We do not seek to let them get such a cheap dollar that they will be able to pay back a great deal less than they borrowed."

Commenting on the farm bill, the President said: "The farm relief bill seeks by the use of several methods, alone or together, to bring about an increased return to farmers for their major farm products, seeking at the same time to prevent in the days to come disastrous overproduction which so often in the past has kept farm commodity prices far below reasonable return. This measure provides wide powers for emergencies. The extent of its use will depend entirely upon what the future has in store."

Specifically, the bill now enacted into law provides:

1. For reduction in acreage or production of any basic agricultural commodity (wheat, cotton, field corn, hogs, rice, tobacco, and milk and its products) through agreements with producers or other voluntary methods, and to provide for rental or benefit payments in connection therewith.

2. For a tax at the point of processing on basic commodities, or competing commodities if necessary, with which to make benefit payments to producers who co-operate in reducing production. Commodities exported are exempt from the tax.

3. For entering into marketing agreements with processors and handlers for the purpose of raising farm commodity prices.

4. For licensing processors, co-operative associations, and other handlers of farm products to eliminate unfair practices or charges "that tend to prevent the effectuation of the declared policy and the restoration of normal economic conditions in the marketing of such commodities or products and the financing thereof."

5. For revoking any such license after due notice and opportunity for hearing, for violations of the terms or conditions thereof.

The processing tax shall commence on the date of proclamation by the Secretary of Agriculture that rental or benefit payments are to be made with respect to such commodity.

The rate of the tax shall be the difference between the current average farm price for the commodity and the "fair exchange" value of the commodity. (Fair exchange value means that price which will give the producer purchasing power equivalent to that of 1909-1914.) If the tax results in an accumulation of surplus, however, the Secretary may lower the rate.

To administer the Act, the Secretary is authorized to set up the Emergency Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the Department of Agriculture. No officer or employee may receive more than $10,000 per year. The Secretary may establish state and local committees or associations of producers, and may permit processors and co-operative associations when qualified, to act as agents of their members and patrons in distributing rental payments.

The Act may be terminated "when-



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SIGNING THE BILL THAT PROMISES A NEW DEAL FOR AMERICAN AGRICULTURE

Grouped about the President in the White House when he signed the Emergency Farm-Inflation Act on May 12 are: left to right, Congressmen Wall Doxey, Miss.; Hampton P. Fulmer, S. C.; Geo. N. Peek, Moline, Ill. (rear); Marvin Jones, Texas, chr. House Agricultural Committee; L. J. Taber, pres. National Grange; Senator Ellison D. Smith, S. C.; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., chairman Farm Credit Administraton; Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Edward A. O'Neal, president, American Farm Bureau Federation.

ever the President finds and proclaims that the national economic emergency in relation to agriculture has been ended." The President likewise may terminate the application of the act to any basic commodity.

The "cost of production" section providing for fixing minimum prices for farm products was stricken from the bill in conference committee. This section would have made it unlawful for anyone to buy farm products for domestic consumption below a certain price named by the Secretary.

The bill as passed provides for an immediate appropriation of $100,000,000 to administer the Act and make benefit payments. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to permit postponement for a period not to exceed 90 days, of the payment of the processing tax.

Farm Mortgage Section

As we go to press, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., farm credit administrator, according to press dispatches, has appointed nine regional loan agents to carry out the provisions of this section of the Emergency Farm Act.

The bill provides for:

1. Issuing up to two billion dollars of 4% federal land bank bonds the interest of which is unconditionally guaranteed by the government. Such bonds may be exchanged for farm mortgages or the proceeds used for making new loans.

2. Reducing the interest rate on present federal farm loans to 4½% and waiving principal payments for five years.

3. Making loans at 5% on farm lands or property up to 75% of normal value of the property pledged. Limit of loan is $5,000 and principal and interest must be paid pack in 10 years.

4. New mortgage loans shall be limited to 50% of normal value of land mortgaged and 20% of permanent improvements thereon, and in no case shall purchase price of any mortgage exceed its face value.

5. $200,000,000 from Reconstruction Finance Corp. for loaning up to $5,000 to farmers on good security as outlined above.

6. Slow liquidation of joint stock land banks and halting of arbitrary farm foreclosures. The joint stock land banks are permitted to borrow up to $100,000,000 from the R. F. C. to refinance present mortgages. Loans may not exceed 60% of the normal value of farm lands pledged as security.

7. Loans up to $50,000,000 from R. F. C. to refinance encumbered lands in drainage districts, levee, and irrigation districts.

Farmers may apply for loans up to $5,000 on farm property at once through the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis.

Organized Farmers Win Long Battle

President Roosevelt Signs Bill Containing Principles Farm Bureau Fought For Since 1921

A NEW deal for agriculture, victory after a 12 year fight marked by broken political promises, the selfish opposition of vested interests, two presidential vetoes of effective farm legislation, and finally a half-way measure, was realized by the signing of the Emergency Farm Act at the White House. This is a victory for organized farmers, a victory for the Farm Bureau which vigorously led the fight at Washington and kept the issue in the forefront during the most trying period in the history of American agriculture.

The seventy-third Congress and the President have finally given not only American farmers but the nation a law with teeth in it granting ample authority to the administration to restore the buying power of farmers and thereby the prosperity of the country.

Now only aggressive administration of the Act, and the co-operation of farmers, handlers, and processors of farm commodities are needed to make it work.

Weeks before the passage of the Act, the well known views of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and his strategic moves to restore confidence in banks and stop exporting and hoarding of gold, began routing the depression and sending prices upward.

Miracles have been happening at Washington. How different from the dark days of the nineteen-twenties when organized farmers were thwarted time after time in the fight for a reasonable share of the prosperity that finally swept business and industry into a whirlpool of profiteering and speculation never before equaled in the history of civilization.

The Farm Bureau movement launched its fight following post-war deflation which hit agriculture the hardest. It battled to wipe out the disparity between farm prices and non-agricultural prices. In this state, the Illinois Agricultural Association simultaneously waged war against high assessed valuations which did not reflect the terrific decline in farm land values until the I. A. A. demanded and secured substantial reductions.

The Farm Bureau gathered facts and evidence to show that agriculture was being discriminated against, that farmers were compelled to buy in a protected market, pay prices fixed by a high protective tariff, although their staple crops, both that consumed at home and that portion marketed abroad, sold at the low world price.

Industrial prices and prosperity rose rapidly beginning in 1922 and 1923 but the farmer lagged behind because of the indifference of successive administrations and their refusal to strike at the heart of the problem, farm surpluses.

The fight for the McNary-Haugen bill, twice vetoed, ended in the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act which was supported by industrial and business groups including handlers of farm products. Farmers asked for something more effective, and although skeptical of the value of the measure in raising prices, recognized it as better than nothing, and co-operated whole-heartedly in the laudable policy of government support to farmer-owned and farmer-controlled marketing agencies.

The Farm Bureau continued its fight into the 1932 political conventions on a non-partisan basis, and when Governor Roosevelt took a clear and definite stand in favor of effective legislation to give farmers a square deal, they voted overwhelmingly for him for President.

Without effective organization, it is extremely doubtful if farmers would have received any real consideration at the hands of government. The outstanding contribution organized farmers made was to educate not only law makers, but also influential business and industrial leaders about agriculture and the merits of their demands for consideration.

Events of the past few years have eloquently testified to the soundness of the farmers' position. Had the McNary-Haugen bill been enacted and put into operation, many believe the more extreme measures of the present day would not be necessary.

Had national prosperity of the boom years been more evenly distributed and the agricultural population given its fair share, certainly the extreme decline of the past few years would not have gone so far. Millions of dollars were loaned abroad much of which came back through purchases of American industrial products to further stimulate the unhealthy spiral of inflation.

Had farmers been able to store up cash reserves and liquidate debts in the post-war period they might have cushioned the fall of industrial activity with all its attending evils.

Now farmers must continue their organized vigilance so they may offer the administration complete co-operation in putting into action wise measures to restore parity prices for agriculture and with that ultimate return of prosperity to the nation.

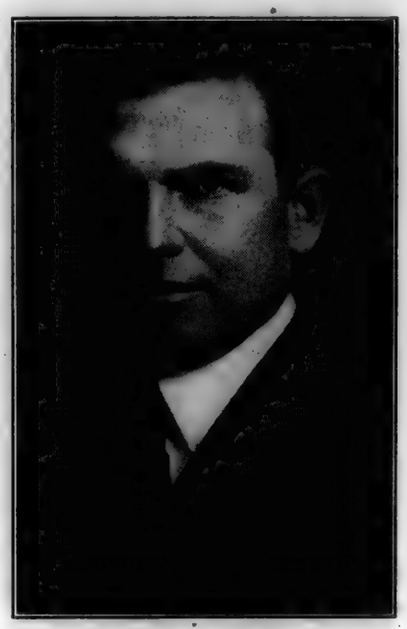
A Victory For Organization

The signing of the Emergency Farm Bill by President Roosevelt is the victorious culmination of a 12 year fight of the Farm Bureau for effective legislation to wipe out the discrepancy between farm and non-agricultural prices. The Illinois Agricultural Association took an active and prominent part in this struggle. Previous administrations said co-operative marketing is all you need. Farmers said we want co-operative marketing support but more than that is necessary. We must have equal privilege legislation, an American price for farm products, effective measures to help us dispose of or eliminate surpluses that depress our markets.

President Roosevelt's bill paves the way for a new deal for the farmer. Vigorous administration of the measures permitted under this act will restore farmers' buying power and some of the comforts of life for farm families. The continuous hammering away of ORGANIZATION fighting for a worthy and righteous cause made all this possible.—Editor.

"We Are Going To Raise Farm Prices"

By George N. Peek, Administrator of the Agricultural Act, U. S. D. A.



GEO. N. PEEK

Illinois farmers rejoice in the selection of a fellow Illinoisan and a real champion of agriculture as administrator of the Emergency Farm Act. Mr. Peek, whose home is at Moline, is a member of the Rock Island County Farm Bureau and Illinois Agricultural Association. His driving force and courage, displayed during the long fight for the McNary-Haugen bill, promises an able and vigorous administration of this measure to raise farm prices. Mr. Brand, his co-worker, was former marketing specialist with the Department of Agriculture. He put the finishing touches on the McNary-Haugen bill at the direction of former Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace, father of Henry A. Wallace. Mr. Brand was banquet speaker at the 10th annual I. A. A. meeting at Champaign in 1925, and will be remembered by many who attended that meeting.

IN ASSUMING responsibility for the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, it is only fair to agriculture, to so much of industry as is affected by its operation, and to the consuming public, to state the principles of that legislation as I understand them and as it is intended to apply them.



CHAS. J. BRAND

In the first place the sole aim and object of this Act is to raise farm prices. Generally speaking, it is to raise them to a point where farm products will purchase as much of industrial products as they did before the war, and to keep farm prices at that level. This is just what farmers through their organizations have been demanding for a dozen years.

To agriculture it should be said that the purpose is not to do something for the farmers. It is to enable farmers to do something for themselves that they have been prevented from doing through many long, painful and distressing years, and that they could not do without this law. It is to enable them to do what all other producing social groups do, and that is (approximately and in the long run) not to produce and send to market more goods than consumers at home and abroad want and have money to pay for.

Unless farmers will work with each other and with government to do that, government cannot maintain fair prices and restore prosperity to them —nobody can. They must help do this particular job. In adopting the law and through the work that will be done under it, the Government goes the limit to help them, but that is the most that it can do or that they in justice and fairness can ask.

To the food and textile industries, I want to make it clear that the spirit and purpose will be to act with as little interference with established institutions and methods—indeed with as little administration of any kind as is consistent with the fixed purpose of the law; namely, to raise farm prices. It is my opinion that much of that purpose can be accomplished by these industries without anything more than the aid that government and agriculture can and will give them.

The first step will be to discuss with industries and trades our purposes, to ask them what they need from farmers and from government, and to call upon them, with the help of those concerned, to work out the difficult task themselves in such manner as will least interfere with their business and established methods, with as little government interference in their affairs as is reasonably possible. But none will be permitted to forget the purpose of the legislation—**to raise farm prices** in the national interest.

To the consuming public it is unnecessary to say that what is to be done is to bring about economic justice — to right a social wrong — which grew up under our economic system in the false theory that the urban half of our population could enjoy the benefits of an artificial, protective system, leaving the rural half largely outside the benefits of that particular device. It seemed to work all right at first, but lately it has resulted in taking the farmer's crop away from him without paying for it. Nobody wants to do that. I am aware of no objection from labor, or indeed from anybody, to this attempt to do what is right.

Agricultural prices are and for a long time have been unduly depressed and ruinously below their fair relation to other prices. Putting them where they belong has the support of all fair-minded people and will not be a heavy burden on any person or class in our country. Agriculture must be restored to its proper place in the Nation's life, not only for the sake of the farmer but for the general welfare.

Upon the request of Secretary Wallace and myself, the President has requested Mr. Charles J. Brand to act with me as co-administrator. Mr. Brand is recognized throughout the Nation by farmers and the food and textile industries as one of our foremost authorities in the marketing of farm products.

In administering this Act, we shall draw heavily upon the advice and assistance of Frank O. Lowden and B. M. Baruch, who have pledged to the President, Secretary Wallace, and to me their cooperation.

1,200 Hear Farm Bill Explained In Grundy

President Smith Expresses Belief That With Vigorous Administration And Co-operation of Producers Measure Will Be Effective



EARL C. SMITH

THE OUTLOOK for agriculture is brighter and more hopeful today than at any time in the past 10 years, President Earl C. Smith told more than 1,200 Farm Bureau members and their guests who came out in spite of a heavy rain to attend a mass meeting in Morris, Grundy county, Wednesday night, May 10.

The meeting was held in celebration of the passage of the Emergency Farm Bill at Washington and to bring latest information to local farmers and their friends from the towns and cities of the county, on the contents and probable operations of the measure.

In addition to discussing the farm bill, Mr. Smith reviewed the economic situation as it affected agriculture before and after the world war, traced the decline of farm income and the terrific rise in taxes, and outlined the legislative program for the relief of the property taxpayers the Association is fighting for at Springfield.

C. V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer, explained the credit sections of the bill, the inflation amendment, and briefly reviewed latest developments in alcohol-gasoline blending legislation.

"The effectiveness of any law depends on its administration and the co-operation of the people it is designed to help," said Mr. Smith in commenting on the farm bill. "With the fullest co-operation of the farmers of America and with vigorous administration from Washington, I have no hesitancy in saying that this measure in time will restore parity prices for farm products and prosperity for the entire nation. It will not only result in farm prices that bring cost of production, but also prices that will restore profits with which to pay debts and buy some of the comforts of life for the farm family."

The purpose of the bill, Mr. Smith explained, is to establish prices for farm products that will give the farmer buying power equal to that he possessed in the period from 1909-1914. He expressed faith in the possibilities of the trade agreement section of the bill under which, for example, it will be possible to control the tonnage of pork marketed by premiumizing earlier selling of hogs at lighter weights, reduce the production of wheat and cotton by cutting acreage and compensating producers therefor, and compelling the handlers and processors of farm products to co-operate toward establishing fair prices and so stop the confiscation of farms through taxation and foreclosure.

A striking picture of what has been happening to the farmer during the past 30 years was presented in figures on farm income and taxes. Net income of American farmers in 1920, Mr. Smith showed, was approximately 9¼ billion dollars. By 1925 it had declined to a little more than 7½ billions. In 1930 it had dropped to around $4,200,000,000 and last year, 1932, net farm income was estimated at only one billion dollars, although national net income was approximately 38 billion. Thus the farmer comprising around 30 per cent of the population received only 1/38th of the national income.

But what happened to taxes during the past 30 years? Total property taxes for state, county, and local government in Illinois outside of Cook county in 1899 amounted to $24,417,020; by 1909 taxes had increased to $39,494,276; in 1919 the downstate tax bill was $89,781,442; and in 1929 property taxes had risen to the enormous total of $144,358,582. In Grundy county, it was shown, property taxes had grown from $187,436 in 1899 to $847,345 in 1929.

The tax problem and its solution alone justifies and demands a strong organization of farmers to head off ultimate confiscation of all property, Mr. Smith said. The public and private debt of the United States has been estimated at 200 billions of dollars which is said to be more than all the wealth of the country. Thus the national debt amounts to around $9,000 for each head of a family, the interest on which approximates the average annual income per family head.

Explaining the important work of the I. A. A. legislative committee at Springfield, Mr. Smith said that 1,500 bills were now under consideration by the General Assembly, 1,000 of which directly or indirectly affect the welfare of the farmer.

Had the emergency relief bond issue not been passed largely through the influence of the Farm Bureau movement, Illinois farmers this year would have paid five millions more taxes, 1¼ millions of which would have been contributed by Farm Bureau members. This alone is more than the total cost of the county, state and national organization for the year by a wide margin.

Farm Bureau members about Tuscola are considering the establishment of a co-operative livestock concentration point there.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*

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A Victory For Organization

THE Emergency Farm Bill is passed, signed by the President. It began working for farmers, lifting prices, even before its passage because of speculation based on belief in coming inflation. Nearly all, if not all, the principles fought for by the Farm Bureau since 1921 have been enacted into law.

The way has been cleared for reflation, higher farm prices, payment of debts, refinancing mortgages at lower rates of interest, saving farms and homes for their owners, giving new hope to millions. Only lack of vigorous administration of the powers granted and co-operation of farmers in discharging their responsibilities can prevent the realization once more of fair returns to agriculture. With a liberal socially-minded president, with Henry Wallace, Henry Morgenthau Jr., George Peek, and Chas. J. Brand in charge, aggressive administration of the Act is assured.

All this is a victory for ORGANIZATION. Nothing less. These things did not just happen. Organized agriculture **made them happen.** The Farm Bureau led the fight nationally for reflation. Reflation began with the suspension of gold payments by presidential order, and the inflation amendment in the Farm Act. The two are largely responsible for the doubling of farm prices within a few weeks.

Miracles have happened again because there were those who had faith, and backed that faith with organized effort.

Those Gas Tax Bills

TWO principles are involved in the series of bills now pending at Springfield to redistribute state gas tax funds. The I. A. A. is insisting, first, that the state keep its pledge made when the 10,000 mile paved road system was initiated to the effect that on completion of the trunk lines, attention would be given to secondary roads. Secondly, that gas tax revenue gradually be used to reduce and replace levies against property for road and bridge building. The McClure-Hall bills sponsored by the I. A. A. recognize these principles. Other bills do not.

A third principle might be emphasized, namely, that diversion of gas tax funds for other than road purposes be discontinued. The state already has taken $13,900,000 from the motor fuel tax fund to spend elsewhere. Cook county now owes the state approximately $35,000,000, a total of $50,000,000 including 1932 taxes payable this year, and is largely responsible for the diversion of these funds. Such diversion of gas tax funds is a growing menace to the road program and property tax relief. It furnishes another reason for sending this revenue back to the counties, townships and cities expressly designated for road and street purposes.

The thousands located on the 70,000 miles of unimproved roads who also pay auto license fees and gas taxes deserve something. The I. A. A. is fighting for them—not for a paved road past every farm but for gravel or other inexpensive all-weather roads to provide a year round connection with the pavement.

High School Districts

A NUMBER of bills have been introduced in the Illinois General Assembly which authorize under certain conditions the transfer of specified areas in a high school district to an adjacent high school district.

The purpose of this legislation is to correct some of the injustices created during the organization of community high schools. Residents of territory remotely situated from the high school which arbitrarily annexed them are anxious to pull out and join districts where the school is closer.

John C. Watson, director of taxation, is studying these bills at the request of a number of Farm Bureau members. It is at once recognized that any new act will probably not correct the offenses of early community high school land grabs. What is needed is a state-wide plan of redistricting which will take territory out of one district and place it in another high school district where it naturally belongs. Any such action must take into consideration the welfare of the people in the districts affected and obligations incurred in erection of buildings.

Country Life At 50 Months

A RECORD of $1,000,000 of life insurance each month since it was organized early in 1929 or approximately $50,000,000 in 50 months has been achieved by Country Life Insurance Company.

Organized and launched by the Illinois Agricultural Association in February, 1929 to provide safe, dependable protection at minimum cost for the farm families of Illinois, the company has grown in stature and importance until today, according to Manager L. A. Williams, it has approximately one-fifth of all policies in force among the 24 Illinois companies. This record of growth, Mr. Williams believes, has never been equalled in life insurance history.

The wisdom of the Farm Bureau movement in setting up its own life company on a sound basis is emphasized by recent revelations in the life insurance field.

Country Life Insurance Company is controlled and operated by the chosen representatives of Farm Bureau members. It is not a profit-making enterprise. It was founded on the principle of providing a needed service at cost. The moral hazard present in private profit-making enterprises is lacking in this one. No one can get any profits out of the company except the policyholders.

Only one principle guides the officers and management, that is, to make the company serve the farm families of Illinois, offering highest security for their investments and protection for families and estates at minimum cost.

Country Life Insurance Company has kept itself in a position to carry out to the limit its contracts with policyholders. The company is in an enviable liquid condition and will welcome any move to lift the moratorium on withdrawals of cash values. It has an A-1 rating in the insurance world. Country Life represents one of the finest achievements of organized farmers in modern co-operative history. It is a living example of what farmers can do through organization and co-operation to help themselves.

Milk Price Up

THE trade agreement section of the Emergency Farm Act, considered by many the trump card in the new deal for agriculture, is already at work. The price of base milk in the Chicago district was raised to $1.75 per 100 pounds beginning May 15 largely on the strength of this provision. The price of milk was advanced one cent to the consumer but this time the farmer got all the benefit.

A similar move is underway to raise prices in the condensery districts. Processors will be required to co-operate. The purpose of the new farm deal, as Mr. Peek points out, is to **raise farm prices.** That will be good for the entire country. Measures already taken by the administration are proving effective. All indications point to the fact that we are on the road to recovery.

Administering the Act

STATE administrators will be announced shortly by George N. Peek and Charles J. Brand, in charge of carrying out the new Farm Act. Present employees of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will be used wherever possible in the Emergency Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The office force at Washington will be held down to a minimum, and employees will be subject to civil service rules and regulations. Appointments in the field will not be subject to civil service rules except the positions of special county assistants for which an examination will be announced at an early date.

Emphasis is laid on the fact that the majority of the work involving acreage reduction, supervision of trade agreements, etc. will be in the field.



SHELBY COUNTY FARM BUREAU "MAN A MONTH" CLUB

Top Row—H. Bonser, Stewart, Kuhn, Tice, W. Boys, Scheef, Krile, Matthews, Storm, Warner, McGrath, Mitchell.
Center Row—McKinley, McDonald, Baptist, G. Kull, Foley, H. Kull, Lantz, L. Boys, Scott, Smith, Bunning, W. S. Batson, Farm Adviser and Originator of the "Man A Month" plan.
Bottom Row—Hauter, R. Baptist, Anderson, Compton, District Organizer Hornbeek, Parks, Jordan, Ruff, Bonser, Hawk.
Absent Members—Diefenthaler, Lichtenwalter, Renshaw.

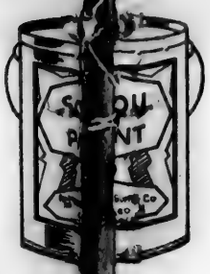
SOY



THE introduction of SOYOIL PAINT by the Illinois Farm Supply Company has created a new market for Illinois-grown soy beans. SOYOIL quality is far superior to that of ordinary paint, without any increase in cost. There is a reason for this: the soy bean oil, used in the manufacture of this paint, undergoes special processing and refining. This, in combination with carefully selected pigments, produces a paint that spreads easily, covers well and gives lasting protection with a high gloss finish. Your county service company can supply you with a complete line of interior and exterior SOYOIL PAINTS and ENAMELS. See your truck salesman for further information.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO

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A Century of Progress Paint

THE Illinois Host Building, the State's official exhibit at Chicago's Century of Progress Exposition has been painted inside and out with SOYOIL PAINT.

SOYOIL PAINT is manufactured for the Illinois Farm Supply Company and distributed exclusively through fifty-three associated county service companies.

When you attend the World's Fair be sure to visit this building and inspect this paint.



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The Illinois Farm Supply Company's new color-card will help you select the SOYOIL PAINT you need for your buildings. It shows the entire SOYOIL line and gives complete directions for applying. One of these cards will be sent you FREE OF CHARGE if you will fill out and mail the coupon. Please act at once; the supply is limited.

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Three Sets Of Gas Tax Bills In Legislature

I. A. A. Sponsors Measures To Use Gas Tax To Reduce And Replace Property Taxes

THREE sets of bills providing for the apportionment and use of the three-cent state gas tax are now pending in the legislature at Springfield. One set is advocated by a commission of legislators established by the last General Assembly. Rep. David Hunter of Rockford is chairman of the commission.

The Illinois Agricultural Association is sponsoring another series of bills being handled by Rep. McClure and Rep. Hall in the House.

A third bill is reported to be sponsored by the Illinois Municipal League and was offered by Reps. Doyle and Galvin.

The Commission bill, H. B. 553, would leave one-third of the three-cent gas tax with the State Department of Public Works and Buildings, one-third in the counties as at present on basis of motor license fees, and would give one-third to cities, villages, and incorporated towns. The Doyle and Galvin bills would apportion gas tax revenue in the same way. The McClure-Hall bills, sponsored by the I. A. A., would give one-third of the gas tax fund to counties for state aid roads as at present, one-third to counties for township and road district roads, and one-third to cities, villages and incorporated towns.

The Commission and I. A. A. bills would distribute one-third of the funds to cities and villages in proportion to the population of each municipality. The Doyle and Galvin bills would give the one-third for cities and villages to counties in proportion to motor vehicle license fees to residents thereof to be allotted prior to January 1, 1934 to each city or village in proportion to the population thereof and after that date in proportion to motor vehicle license fees paid by residents of such cities and villages.

The I. A. A. bills would apportion one cent of the gas tax to each county to be distributed to townships and road districts in proportion to total average lawful extensions of road and bridge taxes therein in 1931 and 1932; to be further allotted to each township or road district therein in proportion to the total average lawful extensions of road and bridge taxes in each in 1931 and 1932.

The Commission bill would use the one cent retained by the state for the construction and maintenance of bond issue roads, federal aid roads, highways, belt lines and separation of grades. The Doyle and Galvin bills would use the one cent to the state as provided in the present laws.

The commission bills would have roads built by the counties out of their share of gas tax funds approved by the State Department. The Doyle and Galvin bills would use this one cent for the construction and maintenance of roads and streets subject to approval by the State Department. The McClure-Hall bills supported by the I. A. A., would leave the construction and maintenance of state aid roads by counties as in the present law.

While neither the Commission nor the Doyle and Galvin bills would give any gas tax funds to the townships or road districts, the McClure-Hall bills sponsored by the I. A. A., would apportion one-third of the gas tax revenue for construction and maintenance of all-weather roads or by referendum for paying bonds heretofore or hereafter issued for such construction. Township or road district officials specify the section of road to be improved and the type of construction. The county superintendent of highways must approve such plans and specifications.

The McClure-Hall bills, sponsored by the I. A. A., have for their first consideration the reduction of levies against property for road, bridge and street purposes in the townships and road districts and in cities, villages and incorporated towns. There is no provision for reducing levies against property for road and street purposes in the other bills.

The Commission Bills, H. B. 551 to 559, provide for a county-wide referendum in each county November, 1934, to submit the question of abolishing townships and local road districts and the transfer of such jurisdiction over local roads to the county superintendent of highways. In any county where this proposition is approved the county board is empowered to levy a tax up to 30 cents or by referendum not over 40 cents for construction and maintenance of all state and local roads.

The I. A. A. bills would reduce township and road district taxes by cutting the present maximum of 33 cents to 15 cents, or by referendum to 25 cents. The maximum rate required for the preceding two years to enable any town or road district to secure county aid in building bridges and roads is also reduced to 15 cents.

Would Detach Farm Lands From Villages

Senate bill No. 552 supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association would make it possible for owners of farm lands lying within the corporate limits of cities and villages to disconnect them under certain conditions and thereby escape certain tax levies from which they receive no benefit.

The bill provides that the owner of any tract of land lying within such corporate limits may have the same disconnected if the tract of land: (1) contains 10 acres or more; (2) is used exclusively for agricultural purposes; (3) is not subdivided into lots and blocks; (4) is not located on the border or boundary of the city, town or village; and (5) is not bounded on more than two sides by lands subdivided into lots and blocks.

The owner shall file a petition in the county or circuit court of the county where the land, or the greater part thereof, is situated. The petition must set forth facts in support of such disconnection. If the court finds that the allegations are true, and that such tract is entitled to disconnection under the Act, the tract shall be ordered disconnected.

The disconnection shall not exempt such land from taxation for the purpose of paying any indebtedness contracted by the corporate authorities of the municipalities, but the tract shall be assessed and taxed for unpaid debts as if it had not been disconnected until the indebtedness is completely paid.

Nobody Wants Our Surplus Farm Products

Therefore We've Got To Cut Acreage and Reduce Production Or Else—

FRANKLY admitting the difficulties the administration of the new farm bill faces, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, in an address on May 10 told the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange that the measure could succeed only if farmers, processors, and consumers operated under the measure in a new spirit of interdependence.

The most difficult operation will be that of reducing farm acreage, the Secretary said. "Yet, as you survey the world situation," he added, "and appreciate the prospective demand from abroad for our surpluses, I challenge you to discover any alternative course we might take."

Huge export surpluses would not have bothered us so much before the World War, Mr. Wallace explained, because then we were a debtor nation, and it was possible to move things abroad onto the European market. But today, he continued, we are a creditor nation; other nations want to sell to us, rather than buy from us; and there is no immediate prospect of a substantial foreign demand for our surplus farm products.

Like An Ostrich

"How I wish I could drive that thing home to all the people of the United States," the Secretary exclaimed. "We have hidden our heads in the sand for the last 12 years, refusing to face that fact. It was concealed from us by loaning vast sums of money abroad, $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 a year from 1921 up to 1929. Now we have stopped loaning that money abroad, but we have still refused to face in any definite manner the implications of what it means to be a creditor nation.

"I am not accusing any particular group. The farmers do not understand it; the business men do not understand it. We have not learned to act as a creditor nation should. What we really have to do is to change the whole psychology of the people of the United States.

"There is abroad in the land today the feeling that we do not need to face this fundamental fact of a surplus acreage, that inflation is going to keep us from facing it. We do not need to face it, so it is said, because foreign markets are going to be restored by reciprocal tariff agreements. We do not need to face it, it is said, because under the agreement section of the new Farm Bill, it is possible to enter into agreements to smooth out those things that have caused so much trouble.

Reciprocal Tariffs Not Enough

"I am hoping that we will be benefited by the right kind of money control. I am hoping that we will restore a very substantial volume of foreign purchasing power by appropriate reciprocal tariff agreements and wisely administering the trade agreements section of the farm bill. However, as I examine each of those three sources of hope and try to measure them, I feel that there is not enough to turn the trick.

"I do hope that as hard-headed business men, you will not allow yourselves to fall into that contagion which so easily clouds our judgment. We have undoubtedly such an insufficiency of stocks of many kinds that a very real upturn was in the cards, and while we utilize that to the full and keep it going, I trust in the background of our minds we will prepare to take appropriate steps to build a firm foundation to continue it.

Hope In Trade Agreements

"There is an unusual amount of interest in the trade agreements section of the farm bill, I find, among the cotton spinners of both New England and the South. Apparently destructive competition has been almost as remorseless in the cotton textile industry as in agriculture. Under this bill it is possible to discipline that recalcitrant minority which has prevented the entire cotton industry from doing some of the things it has long needed to do. By the terms of the new bill it will be one of the responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture to help the affected industries observe a code of ethics which all believe to be sound, while at the same time the rights of the consumer are adequately protected. It is to be hoped that this can be done in the spirit of cooperation, rather than in the spirit of compulsion."

Illinois Farmers May Borrow Up To $5000

Paul Bestor of St. Louis has been selected Farm Loan Commissioner in the new Federal Farm Credit Administration headed by Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

C. W. Carson of Amarillo, Texas has been chosen as assistant and will have charge of the direct loan provisions of the new Farm Mortgage Act. Details of the plan for administering the $200,000,000 made available to the Farm Loan Commissioner through the R. F. C. under the Act are now being worked out. This money will be lent to farmers through 12 offices located in the Federal Land Bank regions. Security required will be first and second mortgages upon real and personal property. Loans are to be made up to 75 per cent of appraised value of property offered as security.

The Act provides that individual farmers may borrow as much as $5,000 at an interest rate not to exceed five per cent annually. Borrowers may use the money for the following purposes: to repay indebtedness, secured or unsecured, of the farmer; to provide working capital for farm operations, and to provide funds to enable any farmer to redeem or purchase farm property owned by him prior to foreclosure which has been foreclosed at any time after July 1, 1931.

Ernest J. Bodman, Federal Land Bank, St. Louis, Mo., has been designated as agent of the Farm Loan Commissioner in charge of such loans for Arkansas, Illinois, and Missouri.

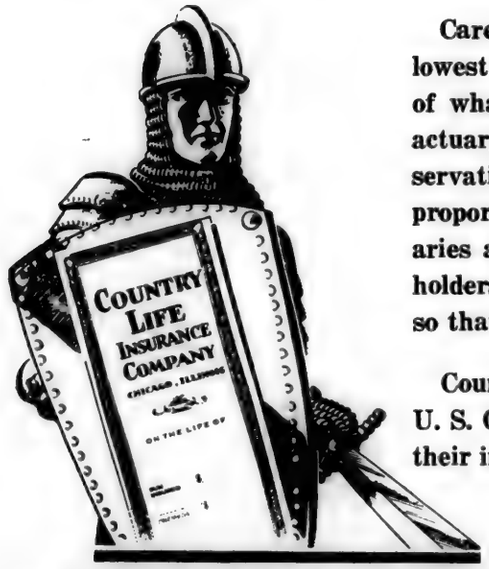
fifty million

On February 1, 1929 Country Life wrote its first Life Insurance Policy. Today, fifty months later, the Company has approximately $50,000,000.00 Life Insurance in force. Since the beginning, Country Life has added to the amount of its insurance at an average rate of a million dollars every 30 days, or about $33,000 every day.

Country Life Has the Confidence of the People It Serves

The fact that Country Life Insurance Company has been able consistently to increase the amount of its insurance while older, better-known companies were steadily running behind in volume as the result of the depression, is proof positive to its policy holders of the strength and stability of the Company to which they have entrusted their savings in the form of Life Insurance Premiums.

Mortality 25%—Dividends Reduce Cost



Careful selection of risks has resulted in Country Life having one of the lowest death rates on record. Last year this rate was less than one-fourth of what reasonably might be expected according to the best available actuary tables. And because Country Life has operated carefully and conservatively, holding its operating expenses to a minimum, its dividends are proportionately greater than those of companies where high official salaries and careless management operate to the detriment of the policy holders. Country Life dividends have reduced the net cost of its insurance so that our policy holders are in a most favorable position.

Country Life's assets are invested in sound securities—many of them U. S. Government issues which offer our policy holders unusual safety for their investment. It is one of the very few companies which, if called upon

COUNTRY LIFE . . . A CONTRIBUTION

in fifty months

to pay the entire cash value of every one of its policies, could do so and still have nearly three-quarters of a million dollars left over.

Country Life Gives Complete Insurance Service

No matter what your particular Life Insurance needs may be, Country Life has a policy that will be of value to you. Its standard contracts include Straight Life, Term Insurance to Age 65, Endowment at Age 65, 20-Payment Life, and 20-Year Endowment policies. It has in addition a 12-Year Term policy available as group insurance to Farm Bureau members and their families. In general, Country Life insures from birth to Age 65.

Country Life Thrived on Hard Times

Country Life is one of the few companies in America, regardless of size, that did not need the insurance moratorium to tide it over the bank holiday and its after-effects. Hard times have been the rule almost constantly since the Company was formed, but there has been no halt in our growth and expansion.

Strength, safety, economy, low net cost of insurance—these are only a few of the advantages of Country Life. The Company's control resting in the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Farm Bureau gives assurance that it will always continue policies which have made it almost miraculously successful.

Country Life Insurance Co.

608 So. Dearborn Chicago

TO THE SCIENCE OF LIFE INSURANCE

I. A. A. Auto Insurance Co. Breaks All Records

All previous records for auto insurance applications were broken during the month of April when the Illinois Agricultural Mutual received 1,472 applications for policies during April and the first seven days of May. Most of the applications were for auto insurance under the surplus fee plan by which the surplus share and premium deposit are waived.

Early reports indicate that a substantial number of the new applicants recently joined the Farm Bureau, probably 10 per cent or more.

Whiteside county led all others in the number of insurance applications turned into the home office. The record for April was as follows: Whiteside, 117; Madison, 77; Cook, 68; Henry, 47; Bureau, 39; DeKalb and LaSalle, 37; Champaign, 36; Kane and Lake, 34.

The 10 high general agents in auto insurance applications for April were as follows: Stanley Castle, Madison, 46; Roy Mitchell, Champaign, 31; Wm. C. Linker, Whiteside, 31; Fred H. Wilson, Kane, 25; Bertram Abney, Lake, 24; A. B. Shubert, Kankakee, 23; Homer Hitchcock, Winnebago, 23; E. B. Young, Montgomery, 21; E. A. Carncross, Cook, J. D. Smith, Sangamon, H. A. Bonser, Shelby, 18.

The 10 high special agents were as follows: Earl Keniston, Whiteside, 16; L. D. Snavely, Whiteside, 13; Ezra McClaughry, Cook, 12; A. H. Booth, Bureau, D. J. Auble, DuPage, and L. W. Wiese, Henry, 11; Loy J. Knox, O. C. Beatty, and L. S. Johnson, Whiteside, and E. L. Wilson, Will, 10.

I. A. A. Men Speak At Stronghurst Meeting

The emergency farm bill and the need for organized action by farmers in solving their problems featured addresses by Donald Kirkpatrick of the Illinois Agricultural Association and L. A. Williams, manager of Country Life Insurance Co. before more than 400 Farm Bureau members and their guests at Stronghurst, Henderson county, the night of May 10.

Mr. Kirkpatrick explained the contents of the new measure which, he said, embodies the principles the Farm Bureau movement has been fighting for over a 12 year period. A group of business men from Burlington, Iowa came as guests of the Farm Bureau seeking further information on the operations of the new relief legislation.

Emphasizing the basic importance of a prosperous agriculture if other interests are to be prosperous, Mr. Williams told the business men that if farmers failed to organize effectively to help themselves maintain a prosperous industry, it would be to the interests of business and industrial groups from a selfish point of view to organize farmers and thereby help place the farm industry on a profitable basis.

How To Market Wool

1. Remove heavy dirty locks before shearing.
2. Shear sheep only when fleece is dry.
3. Remove fleece from animal unbroken.
4. When rolling, spread fleece with flesh side down, fold in from the sides and ends, then roll from tail to neck. Always keep flesh side out.
5. Do not roll too tightly.
6. Tie each fleece separately using only paper twine—never use sisal or hemp twines.
7. Keep burry, seedy, cotted, dead, black and gray fleeces separate from good clear wool.
8. Place fleeces in wool sacks or covered piles.
9. Do not pile nor store in a damp place.

Kankakee Farm Bureau Is Getting Under Way

"The Kankakee County Soil and Crop Improvement Association will soon be known as the Kankakee County Farm Bureau," writes Farm Adviser Geo. T. Swaim in the inaugural issue of the Farm and Home Bureau News of Kankakee county. "We expect that a co-operative organization will control the seed and hatchery business," he says. "Suggestions for the improvement of the organization, the paper, or the activities are open to the membership."

Officers of the Kankakee County Farm Bureau are: President, Len Small; Vice-Pres., Chas. H. Schmidt; Secretary-treasurer, L. B. Bratton.

A. B. Shubert has been appointed insurance manager and W. B. Peterson, manager of the service company. Del George is in charge of the hatchery and Fred J. Osterlee manages the seed department.

Seven Cities Ask For Next I. A. A. Meeting

Springfield, Danville, and Peoria led in the order named when I. A. A. directors finished voting on the place for 1934 annual meeting of the Association at the May board meeting.

Invitations were presented by delegations from seven cities including those above and Decatur, Rockford, Kankakee, and Moline.

"Come to Moline," pleaded Secretary Lydig of the Chamber of Commerce. "'Come out and let the people of the Quad-Cities know what a fine organization you have. Out there where the milk dealers are fighting the producers, they have advertised you as a Chicago group. The thinking people know better, but come out and show 'em. It will have a wholesome influence on everyone."

Otis Kercher, Vermilion county farm adviser, and C. C. Simpson of the Danville Chamber of Commerce extended the invitation for that city. "Eight thousand dollars have been spent on the accoustics of the armory since you were there last," said Kercher.

"It's our turn to have this meeting," said Mr. Coulter of the Springfield Ass'n of Commerce. "You know what we can do."

A cordial invitation to come to Kankakee was extended by ex-Governor Len Small, president of the Farm Bureau, and by Farm Adviser George T. Swaim, and the Chamber of Commerce secretary. Complete coverage of the meeting was promised through the Kankakee County Republican, edited by Leslie Small who accompanied the delegation.

President Dillinger, Secretary Hamilton, and Farm Adviser Fisher of the Macon County Farm Bureau and Mr. McClelland of the Chamber of Commerce presented the arguments for Decatur. Farm Adviser Whisenand and Mike Finn of the Association of Commerce spoke for Peoria, and Farm Adviser Keltner and the Chamber of Commerce secretary for Rockford.

Springfield, it was pointed out, is the most strategic city with ample accommodations for members in the Southern Illinois counties who were compelled to travel far north to Rockford and Peoria the last two years.

Chamber of Commerce secretaries commented that the I. A. A. annual is the cleanest and largest convention in the state. The I. A. A. board will decide on the meeting place after hearing the committee's report at the June meeting.

Talmage DeFrees Heads Illinois Fruit Growers

Talmage DeFrees, I. A. A. director from Smithboro, was re-elected president of the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange, at their annual meeting in Centralia on May 10. Seventy-five per cent of the local associations and individual contract holders were represented.

Following the reports of Manager H. W. Day and Fieldman H. W. Cummins, talks were made by Secretary George E. Metzger of the I. A. A. and A. B. Leeper, president of the National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange.

Professors W. P. Flint and R. S. Marsh of the University of Illinois discussed production problems. A. O. Eckert, president of the new Belleville produce market, and L. N. Colp, manager, stated that the new market would probably be in operation June 1. Horace Newell, superintendent of the Division of Standardization and Markets, pledged the full co-operation of the state.

Other officers and directors elected are as follows: Vice-President, R. B. Endicott, Villa Ridge; Secretary, J. W. Cummins, Centralia. Other directors elected are: Prof. J. W. Lloyd, Urbana; Fred Hawkins, Texico; E. G. Kinsey, Centralia; L. R. Allen, Carbondale; L. N. Colp, Carterville; W. L. Cope, Salem; Geo. Adams, West Liberty; Harry Fulkerson, Grafton; Arthur Foreman, Pittsfield; L. L. Anderson, Summer Hill; R. B. Shaffer, Edwardsville; and H. B. Koeller, Godfrey.

Producers Creamery of Champaign Sells Stock

Steady progress is being made in selling stock for the Producers Creamery of Champaign, reports the Champaign County Farm Bureau. The Savoy unit in that county is leading with subscriptions for 40 shares. A plant will be established when enough members are secured to supply at least 850,000 pounds of butterfat annually. This will require cream from approximately 6,000 cows.

The creamery district in the seven counties of the Champaign area contains around 52,000 cows owned by approximately 16,000 farmers.

The quotas assigned by the board of directors to each county in this district are as follows: Champaign county $14,000; Vermilion $7,000; Ford $6,000; Douglas $6,000; Piatt $6,000; Moultrie $5,000; and Iroquois $7,000; total $51,000.

Champaign county had sold 28 per cent of its quota on May 1. The Champaign Chamber of Commerce has endorsed the project and offered to help locate a site for the plant.



PRODUCERS CREAMERY OF PEORIA OPENS FOR BUSINESS

Wilfred Shaw, manager, left, and Fulton Miller of Hanna City who delivered the first can of cream to the new co-operative. The creamery had to buy a new churn the first week of operation to care for the tremendous volume. A total of 119 shippers delivered on the opening day, May 1.

Baseball League Plans Opening Sat. May 20th

More than 20 teams playing in six divisions are scheduled to open the 1933 season of the State Farm Bureau Baseball League on Saturday, May 20. DuPage and Shelby counties have organized teams and will play for the first time this year. The lateness of the Spring has delayed baseball interest and activity and may result in postponement of opening games in several divisions to May 27 or later.

Country Life Rates "A"

Country Life Insurance Company was recently given an "A" rating by the Best life insurance rating agency. Farm Bureau members who own and control the company will be pleased to learn that their high estimate of Country Life is shared by professional life insurance people. This rating was given without the purchase of advertising books, agents supplies, or other forms of petty bribery which recent newspapers report is getting to be something of a racket in the insurance world.



The National Broadcasting Company announces that talks by leaders at Washington will be featured on the NBC chain at 11:30 A. M. central standard time for the week beginning Monday, May 29 and ending June 2.

Latest decisions reached on methods of carrying out the emergency farm act will be explained. Names of speakers will be announced only a short time previous to the broadcasts.

The next American Farm Bureau Federation broadcast on the NBC chain is scheduled for Saturday, June 10 at 11:30 A. M. central standard time. News of Farm Bureau accomplishments throughout the country will be broadcast. A radio tribute to Dudley Myers, former president of the Adams County Farm Bureau, will be read by Secretary M. S. Winder.

Tune in and hear the speaker on the I. A. A. period at 12:45 P. M. central standard time over station KMOX, Monday, May 29. The I. A. A. is furnishing a speaker the last Monday of each month during the noon farm program over the Voice of St. Louis.

Chicago Producers Hits New High In Receipts

During April Chicago Producers' receipts increased 37.8 per cent over the same month a year ago. A total of 721 cars were received by rail and the equivalent of 859 by truck, a total of 1,580.

The Hog Department handled 19.1 per cent of all hogs sold on the Chicago market which represented the highest percentage in Producers' history and an increase of 14.7 per cent over a year ago, although salable receipts on the market fell off 17.1 per cent.

Wool Market Advances Illinois Pool Growing

The National Wool Marketing Corporation recently authorized the Illinois wool pool to advance 13 cents per pound on good grades of wool. The Corporation reported on May 13 that prices have been advancing steadily as a result of depleted wool stocks. "The failure of prices to advance as fast in this market as in producing sections is due to the early sales from non-co-operating farmers at low levels," reports the Corporation. "When stocks of cheaply bought wool disappear, further advances may be expected.

"Buyers have been active in all fleece wool sections. A clip of one-fourth million pounds brought 22½ cents this week in Texas. From 20 to 22 cents has been paid in Montana. In Missouri and northern Texas 21 cents has been freely offered for small clips, while 20 cents is the going price for fine and fine medium combing wool in Michigan, and adjacent territory, and from 20 to 21 cents in Indiana."

Reports from many counties indicate there will be a substantial increase in the amount of wool pooled this year in Illinois.

Smith Heads Conference

President Earl C. Smith has been named chairman of the committee to arrange a program for the annual conference of mid-west Farm Bureau federations to be held July 25, 26, 27 at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago. Mr. Smith will act as general chairman of the conference and will be called upon to deliver the keynote address.

The Emergency Agricultural Relief Bill and its operations will be one of the principal topics to be discussed.



SORTING HOGS FOR SHIPMENT—MACON COUNTY LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION, DECATUR

The co-operative concentration point, nine of which are now operating in conjunction with Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, makes possible selective grading and shipment in carload lots direct to processors or markets where they will bring the most money. Sell your livestock through the Producer Commission companies at the terminals, or deliver to your local livestock marketing association. Only by so doing can farmers hope to gain bargaining power and thereby exercise influence in raising the average level of prices.

500 At Schuyler Meet

"We held our third annual Farm Bureau blow-out last night, April 27," writes L. E. McKinzie, farm adviser in Schuyler county. "We had about 500 present.

"George E. Metzger explained emergency relief legislation and the legislative program of the I. A. A. at Springfield. The rest of the program consisted of 45 minutes of music by Frank Busby and four boys, a poetry box by Laurence Royer and other entertainment."

Gets Check For $25

Unable to secure settlement covering damages following the laying of a pipe line through one of his fields Carl E. Baughman, Macon county, Illinois, appealed to the Illinois Agricultural Association for help.

The I. A. A. Claims Department wrote the contracting engineer who built the line for the Panhandle Illinois Pipe Line Company. A check for $25 was received recently in settlement of the claim.

Booster Club

The Edgar County Farm Bureau announces that 20 members recently joined the Farm Bureau Booster Club. The Club will hold its first meeting on June 6.

Membership cards are being issued. Each member has agreed to secure at least six new Farm Bureau members between now and Dec. 1.

68 County Leaders At Belleville Meet

Organization and publicity problems featured the discussion at the 22nd I. A. A. district conference at Belleville on May 8. The conference attended by 68 Farm Bureau leaders from five counties was said to be the best ever held in the district.

The meeting was called by Talmage DeFrees of Smithboro, I. A. A. director, who arranged the program in co-operation with farm advisers and other leaders in this territory.

Farm Adviser C. A. Hughes of Monroe county discussed "Our Publicity Program for 1933," T. W. May of Madison county told about the "Value of Community Units" in getting information over to farmers.

Following each talk there was a review and discussion led by Farm Adviser L. R. Caldwell of Washington county and J. H. Brock of Bond county. L. B. Eidman of St. Clair county presided.

H. H. Walker, district organization manager, introduced the afternoon session with a talk on organization problems. Secretary George E. Metzger outlined the legislative program of the I. A. A. in the morning session.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Road Bills Pass, 58th Assembly Nears End

State Sales Tax Approved in Senate Faces Fight in House, I. A. A. Favors Local Responsibility for Poor Relief

AS WE go to press the 58th General Assembly is rapidly drawing to a close and is expected to adjourn within the next ten days. As in former years, it is faced with another legislative jam with more than a thousand bills in various stages of passage, most of which will get left in the shuffle.

The administration is putting on pressure in these last few days to enact the legislation in which it is particularly interested. Foremost in the administration's program is the two per cent retail sales tax bill and companion measures which distribute the revenue derived from the tax.

The main bill and the companion bills met with considerable opposition in the senate where it appeared for a time that they would not receive the required 26 votes for passage. But at the insistence of the governor according to reports, unwilling downstate members of his party came across, with the result that the bills passed on June 15 by a vote of 26 to 17.

How Senate Voted

The vote was reported as follows:

AYES: Democrats—Boeke, Carroll, Clifford, Gillmeister, Graham, Hickman, Huckin, Kielminski, Kribs, Lee, Loughran, Maypole, McDermott, Williams, Mendel, O'Connell, O'Grady, Shaw, Sieberns, Stuttle and Ward—22; Republicans—Barbour, Leonardo, Roberts and Woods—4. Total 26.

NAYS: Democrats—Behrman, Burgess, Karraker, Lohmann, Mayor, Monroe, Mundy and Penick—8; Republicans—Baker, Benson, Carlson, Ewing, Gunning, Lantz, Mason, Searcy and Thompson—9. Total, 17.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING: Democrats—Broderick and Kline—2; Republicans—Barr, Huebsch, Paddock, Serritella and Wright—5. Total, 7.

As a result of the determined opposition of the Illinois Agricultural Association to a tax on the bulk sales of farm crops as originally contained in the bill, the senate on June 14 adopted an amendment prepared by the attorney general's office which the administration states will exempt farm products from the tax when sold in the usual course of commerce.

Under this amendment, the administration states, the farmer who occasionally sells corn or small grain to his neighbor for livestock feeding purposes will not be subject to the tax.

Appropriate $25,000,000

The companion bills to the sales tax appropriate $25,000,000 from the occupational tax fund, where sales tax money will be placed, to the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission for unemployment. They also provide that after February 1, 1934, revenue received from the sales tax shall be used to reduce and replace state property taxes.

It is generally conceded that Chicago will get the bulk of the first six months receipts from the sales tax, and many believe that after January 1, 1934, pressure will be brought to bear on the governor to call a special session of the legislature for the purpose of appropriating the balance of the year's tax receipts to the dole.

Policy of I. A. A.

The Illinois Agricultural Association is strongly of the opinion that counties and municipalities should provide their own unemployment relief, President Earl C. Smith announced recently in a public statement. To this end the I. A. A. is supporting a series of bills introduced by Senator Simon E. Lantz of Woodford county to give the cities with over 500,000 population additional taxing power for poor relief, and to give all counties under the commission form of government together with all cities within such counties, additional power to raise revenue.

Counties having the township form of government have had this power many years and through township levies have been taking care of their own unemployed. This series of bills which can be employed either by counties or municipalities for poor relief passed the senate, and at this writing is pending in the house.

For Tax Replacement

"By the adoption of the Lantz bills," said Mr. Smith in a statement released to the press, "all counties and cities will have equal opportunity to take care of their own needy people. The Illinois Agricultural Association still maintains that if a state sales tax is necessary, the revenue derived should immediately be used to reduce and replace property taxes in equitable proportion among all the counties of the state. The I. A. A. has made it known to the governor and members of the General Assembly that it CANNOT and WILL NOT support ANY new revenue legislation unless such legislation provides immediate reduction and replacement of property taxes. We believe that destitute people should be taken care of by the local units of government—that by keeping responsibility for poor relief at home, economy in the admin-

istration of such funds can best be achieved."

This position follows the policy laid down in resolutions passed by the board of delegates at the last annual meeting of the I. A. A. in Peoria.

Experienced legislators say that it is not certain, by any means, that the sales tax bills will be passed in the house where downstate opposition is said to be better organized.

The Road Bills

Of great interest and importance to farmers is the series of road bills sponsored by the Hunter Highway Commission outlining road-building in Illinois for the immediate future.

These bills, as explained in the June issue of the RECORD, were amended by the Illinois Agricultural Association in the House Road and Bridge Committee so as to provide that when the 10,000 mile state paved road system is completed, the state's one-third of the 3 cent gas tax shall be expended on road building and improvement only outside of municipalities which means in rural areas; further that the one-third of the gas tax going to cities and villages shall first be used to build, improve, and maintain the state highways within municipalities which formerly were improved and maintained by the state.

As these bills were originally drawn, it was indicated that the state would spend its portion of gas tax revenue largely in metropolitan areas and was authorized to build and maintain arterial highways within municipalities.

Important Amendments

As amended, no part of the state's portion of the gas tax fund may be spent within municipalities over 2,500 population after January 1, 1934.

The amendments to House Bill 557 inserted at the request of the I. A. A. are of greater importance, however, to the farmers of Illinois. **They declare that each year current expenditures for road purposes shall be equitably distributed among all of the counties of the state.** This bill now provides that as the state takes over additional mileage from the counties into the state road system, estimated at 1,000 miles yearly, such mileage shall be equitably distributed among the different sections of the state. This provision will prevent the concentration of additional state roads in any one section.

The federal government now distributes approximately $3,500,000 annually for federal aid roads in Illinois which the state must match. **Under the I. A. A. amendments this $7,000,000 will be distributed among the rural areas.**

Another I. A. A. provision also of extreme importance is embodied in House bill 1012. This bill prevents further diversion of the state motor fuel tax fund to other than road building purposes. During the past year, state road building in Illinois has been halted because nearly $14,000,000 was removed from the road fund and used for state expenses. This diversion of funds was occasioned by the failure of Chicago to pay its share of state taxes. At this writing it is estimated that Chicago owes the state approximately $50,000,000 including 1932 taxes. This bill passed the senate on June 16 along with the other road measures.

Oleo Bill Vetoed

The Governor vetoed Senator Kribs' bill levying a 10 cent tax on oleomargarine containing imported oils and fats such as cocoanut oil, following an opinion from the Attorney General that the bill was unconstitutional.

Another bill sponsored by the State Department of Health would make it impossible to bring raw milk for human consumption into any municipality having a pasteurization ordinance, from within a five mile zone around city limits. This bill also paves the way for cleaning up pasteurization plants and preventing the spread of undulant fever and other diseases. The measure passed the senate and at this writing rests in the House Committee on Agriculture.

A large number of other bills in which the Association is interested are in various stages of passage. A more detailed report on these will be made by the I. A. A. legislative committee after the General Assembly adjourns.

Horses and Mules Are Coming Back—Robbins

Signs of a horse raising revival in Illinois recall the fact that in 1910 farmers of the state were taking in more than $5,000,000 annually from the sale of surplus horses and mules, according to Prof. E. T. Robbins of the State College of Agriculture.

"In 1910 when Illinois farmers took in more than $5,000,000 from the sale of about 50,000 surplus horses and mules they were doing a good job of farming with about $73,000,000 invested in farm machinery. Farm mortgage debt was only $115,000,000. By 1930 they were paying out money for horses and mules, had more than $160,000,000 invested in farm implements and machinery, and had a mortgage debt of $199,000,000 on owner-operated farms. Many students of the industry believe that part of this increase in debt is a result of farmers failing to maintain their horse stocks."

Heavy Attendance at Farm Bureau Meetings

President Smith and L. A. Williams Address Large Audiences

A MASS meeting attended by an enthusiastic crowd estimated at 1,600 to 1,800 people was held in the Galesburg armory the night of June 2 where President Earl C. Smith discussed state and national legislation of interest to farm people. He outlined economic trends, traced the rise of taxes and the decline of farm income and told what organized agriculture had done and was doing to bring about higher farm price levels and reduce the unfair burden of taxes now resting on real property.

He discussed the Association's policy on the state sales tax elsewhere reported in this issue and talked briefly about other measures of direct interest to farmers before the General Assembly.

The meeting was arranged by the Knox County Farm Bureau. President Harry Gehring presided. Many business men attended. L. A. Williams, manager of Country Life Insurance Co., was the principal speaker at a series of meetings during June in JoDaviess, Stephenson, Lee, Ogle, DuPage and Kane counties.

400 at Stockton

"We had a crowd of around 400 at our meeting in Stockton," reported H. R. Brunnemeyer, JoDaviess county farm adviser. "Larry Williams gave a mighty good account of the organization. His talk was straight from the shoulder and was very well received. The dance after the program, in spite of the heat, was popular and most of the crowd much to our surprise stayed until the end."

Lee County Farm Bureau sponsored a meeting celebrating the victory of farm organizations in passing effective legislation that already has resulted in raising farm prices. More than 500 attended the gathering held in the grandstand on the fair grounds at Amboy. Mr. Williams took full credit on behalf of organized farmers for the legislative victory.

Nearly 600 people turned out for the mid-summer meeting arranged by the Kane County Farm Bureau at Sugar Grove the night of June 16. Mr. Williams addressed the audience on the subject, "The Future of Co-operative Action." He also addressed the annual meeting of Country Life policy holders at Freeport in Stephenson county, the annual meeting of Ogle County Farm Bureau at Oregon, and the annual session of the DuPage County Home Bureau at Wheaton.

Plan Cut In Wheat Acreage

Wallace Announces Application of Domestic Allotment Plan, Await Decision on Corn and Hogs

ANNOUNCEMENT by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace that acreage reduction will be applied to the wheat and cotton crops of 1934 indicates that the domestic allotment plan will be relied upon mainly to bring the prices of these commodities up to a pre-war parity basis whereas the trade agreement section of the Emergency Farm Act will probably be used in the case of hogs and milk.

As we go to press, we have seen no official statements regarding the administration's policies, but newspaper reports of a press conference state that benefit payments are to begin September 1, to farmers who sign an agreement to reduce their wheat acreage in 1934 and 1935. The payment will depend upon the amount of the processing tax levied, estimated at around 30 cents per bushel. The date for levying the tax is expected to be announced by proclamation shortly.

It is understood that each state will be allotted a certain acreage from which county and individual allotments will be computed. County wheat production control committees or associations will be formed to see that the plan is carried out. The domestic allotment plan has the advantage, according to M. L. Wilson, wheat administrator, of being self-policing since it will be to each farmer's interest to watch his neighbor to see that he does not put in a greater acreage than the plan calls for and thereby undermine the effort to raise prices.

Pay Sept. 1

News dispatches announcing developments continue as follows:

"The compensating payments to farmers are to be premised on the farmer's signing a contract to reduce his acreage in 1934 and 1935. Two-thirds of the payment is to be paid the farmer on or about September 1, 1933, and the remaining one-third will be allowed him when he has lived up to his contract to reduce the next planting.

"The basis of allotment of benefit money was outlined by the secretary as follows: Each state will be allotted an amount in proportion to its part of the national average production in the preceding five years. Each county is to be allotted its share on the same basis and each individual farmer will be given his proportionate amount on the basis of his average production in the preceding three years. Only that part of the farmers' produce estimated to represent wheat for domestic consumption will figure in the allotment, however, it being now estimated that that part will amount to about 80 per cent of his crop.

Production Control Groups

"In addition the contracting farmers in each county are to form a wheat production control association, which will supervise operation of the plan in that county. The extension service of the department of agriculture is also to be utilized for this purpose in counties where the number of contracting farmers is too small to warrant formation of control association.

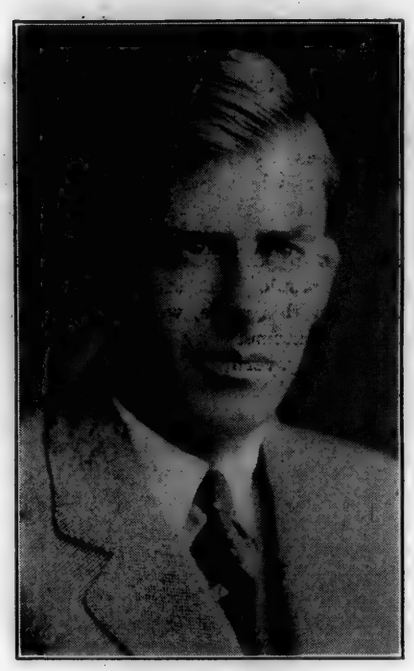
"Operation of the domestic allotment plan, according to the secretary, will serve materially to facilitate the export of American wheat by bringing the exportable surplus more closely in line with the price of the grain in world markets. At the same time, as an adjunct to the domestic allotment plan, the agricultural adjustment administration, created under the farm relief bill, is to make new efforts to expedite the outward movement of wheat from this country."

Conferences Held

A series of conferences with organized producers and dealers representing milk, wheat, and cotton were held during recent weeks both at Washington and at market centers at the call of Secretary Wallace and Geo. N. Peek, farm adjustment administrator.

Representatives of the cotton industry met on June 3 to present their suggestions on the application of the Emergency Farm Act to this commodity.

Charles J. Brand, co-administrator of the Adjustment Act, and Dr. Clyde L. King, arbitrator for the Chicago milk zone, conducted a series of hearings early in June relative to the marketing agreement in the Chicago area.



Henry A. Wallace

Mr. Brand asserted that it is the duty of the adjustment administration under the law to make milk production pay the farmer better, to get milk to consumers without excessive increase in price and see that the distribution system does not get more for its services than it is entitled to receive. "Fairness to the consumer and distributor will be our constant purpose, but not at the expense of the producer," Mr. Brand concluded.

Representatives of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago dealers, and Mrs. W. B. Fribley, president of the Chicago Housewives' League, attended the hearings.

It was announced that when the hearing closes the testimony and statements will be used by the administration to determine whether the Secretary of Agriculture is justified in entering into a compact.

Marketing agreements and price schedules covering five milk marketing areas in Georgia have been filed with the Secretary of Agriculture pending the fixing of a date for hearing. An effort will be made in the Georgia milk area and adjacent regions to work out an agreement giving the producer a better price.

Corn-Hog Administrator

Dr. A. G. Black of Ames, Iowa, was appointed Acting Corn-Hog Production Chief of the Adjustment Administration for an indefinite leave-of-absence period from his duties as head

(Continued on page 12)

Senate Committee Tries To Kill Moratorium Bill

Charges by the Chicago Tribune and others who apparently support indiscriminate mortgage foreclosures, that passage of the moratorium bill now before the Illinois General Assembly would shut off federal farm credit in this state, were denied in a recent statement by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

In reply to a question from the Governor of Arkansas, the latter was informed by Mr. Morgenthau that "the law governing the administration of the land banks indicated no reason for objection to state laws which for a limited emergency period such as two years would empower the courts to grant continuances of mortgage foreclosure sales or confirmation of them, or extend the time of redemption, if the purpose of these statutes is to prevent sales on a markedly unfair and unreasonable basis."

Earl C. Smith, president, and Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel of the Illinois Agricultural Association, spoke for the moratorium bill, H. B. 579, in the hearing before the Senate judiciary committee. Certain Chicago members led by Senator Ward, the committee chairman, and Senators Graham and Barbour sought to kill the bill in committee, and failing in this prevented passing it out with favorable recommendation by raising the question of a quorum.

The next day Senator Martin Lohmann of Pekin who is handling the bill in the senate, succeeded in his motion to take the bill from the committee and place it on the senate calendar where it now rests in the final passage stage. The bill had previously passed the House by a large majority vote.

The bill is improperly called a moratorium measure because it merely authorizes courts to continue proceedings in foreclosure in the case of worthy mortgagors. It provides for the protection of creditors by virtually making the court receiver for the property, so that rents and income may be equitably applied on payment of taxes and interest. There is nothing mandatory about the legislation. It merely outlines a course of procedure for the guidance of courts. The termination of the length of the continuance, if any, is left to the judge. The bill declares that levy and payment in a foreclosure suit may be stayed for a reasonable time, but no longer than July 1, 1935.

How Farm Land Values Dropped Since 1920

The value of farm lands in Illinois compared with the 1912-1914 value figured at 100 has been as follows since 1920: 1920 @ 160; 1925 @ 115; 1926 @ 109; 1927 @ 99; 1928 @ 96; 1929 @ 95; 1930 @ 91; 1931 @ 80; 1932 @ 66; 1933 @ 54. Trends in other corn-belt states were similar. In the New England States the value of land has been much more constant. Land did not rise as high nor did it sink as low. In Maine, for example the value of farm land in 1930 was @ 142, whereas in 1933 it had sunk only to 94. In the southeastern states, the variation was nearly as large as in the corn belt.

500 Attend Jubilee Celebration in Cook

"Our Jubilee Celebration and barn dance was a great success," reports O. G. Barrett, Cook county farm adviser. "More than 500 Farm Bureau members and their friends attended."

The evening was largely devoted to entertainment with only a few short talks during the evening. The program was arranged to celebrate the passage of the Emergency Farm Act.

"The Farm Bureau, county, state and national, made this legislation possible," said Barrett, "and our members are taking credit for what it already has done to raise prices and bring back better times."

16th District Conference

Farm Bureau members in the 16th district held a conference Saturday, June 7, at the recreation park in East Peoria. The program was largely confined to a discussion of organization and publicity problems.

George B. Muller, I. A. A. director from Tazewell county, presided. Secretary George E. Metzger; district organization manager, R. J. Hamilton; and Farm Advisers, J. H. Whisenand and Wayne Gilbert were scheduled as speakers.

Next Annual Meeting I. A. A. at Danville

The next annual meeeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association will be held next January at Danville, the board of directors decided at their meeting in Chicago, June 16. The I. A. A. held its annual convention in Danville also in January 1929.

Launch Cream Sign-Up In Rock Island Area

Plan To Build Up Production of Local Co-operative Creamery

A MEMBERSHIP sign-up of cream producers preparatory to the establishment of additional cream routes in the Rock Island district is underway, according to Frank Gougler, director of produce marketing. The nine counties in this territory, including Whiteside, Lee, Bureau, Henry, Rock Island, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, and Knox have approximately 19,243 farms which in 1930 marketed approximately 6,500,000 pounds of butterfat.



FRANK GOUGLER

It is planned to haul the cream to the plant of the Farmers Co-operative Dairy Products Company plant in Davenport. The latter is a member of the Illinois Producers Creameries and has been operating successfully since last fall.

"It now requires a total of 219 cream stations in these nine counties to assemble the cream," said Gougler. "The farmer has to pay the cost. The cream station system of assembling frequently results in an inferior product, particularly in hot weather. The producer pays for that. Cream can be assembled by truck cheaper than by stations. The farmer is thus served better, the creamery gets good cream, and as a result makes a higher quality butter."

The Illinois Agricultural Association recently issued a prospectus on the cream marketing project for the use of producers in the Rock Island territory in developing their co-operative marketing program.

The requirements for producers to get more money for butterfat, according to Gougler, are as follows: (1) Large volume creameries for low cost operation. (2) High quality butter made from good cream collected at farm by truck. (3) Farmer-owned plants to reflect prices for higher quality back to producers. (4) Good plant management. (5) A co-operative sales agency to sell their own brand of butter on the best markets. (6) Statewide co-operation for manufacture, sale and purchase of supplies. (7) Adequate capital. (8) The spirit of co-operation. (9) Own test and weights.

Quality Milk Wins Suit At Davenport

Dealers Reported Dissatisfied With Their Leadership, Now Buying Milk From Quality Association

GRADUAL disintegration of the close tieup between the organized milk dealers in the Quad Cities and the "rump" organization which they brought into being, known as the Illinois-Iowa Milk Producers Association, began several weeks ago when the Mississippi Dairy of Rock Island and Midvale Farms of Moline broke away and are now buying milk from the Quality Milk Association. Additional dealers are expected to do likewise.

Distributors who have been seeking to disorganize producer members of the Association received another blow when the justice court at Davenport recently rendered a decision favorable on all accounts to the organized farmers. C. M. Strawman of the I. A. A. legal department assisted in winning the case.

The court held (1) that the Quality Milk Association is a lawful agent of the producers and has a valid contract with its members to receive payment for milk delivered, and may dispense such payment if and when received from the dealers; (2) a membership in a co-operative is not a security and therefore does not come under the Iowa Blue Sky Act; (3) plaintiff (producer, believed to be backed by local dealers) must pay all court costs.

The suit before the Iowa justice was brought against the Association by William Gronewalt, a producer, to collect $9.93 covering milk delivered to one of the contracting dealers during the last few weeks of January. The Quality Milk Association had a contract with the dealers up to February 1 when the latter refused to renew and instead entered into a contract with the "rump" organization in Iowa for their requirements.

The dealers thereupon refused to pay Quality Milk Association for milk delivered by member producers during the two weeks' period, in defiance of their contract. As a result Quality Milk could not pay its members.

The court in its decision showed that the producer, Mr. Gronewalt, under an agreement had appointed Quality Milk Association as his agent to sell his milk and collect the payment therefor.

The court said: "I construe the agreement to be a contract of an agent (Quality Milk) of the producer (plaintiff, Mr. Gronewalt) with the distributor. The intention of the parties as disclosed in the agreement was that the Quality Milk Association will be recognized by the dealer as a sales agent for the milk producers. Therefore a principal (plaintiff Gronewalt) cannot sue his agent (Quality Milk Association) for money that the agent has not received from the distributor.

"In other words I am of the opinion that the agreement was an agreement between the distributor and the agent of the milk producers to accomplish the act of collective bargaining. The contract disclosed that Downing (dealer) was to pay Quality Milk Association as the plaintiff's agent—'all milk producers supplying him with fluid milk shall be paid through the offices of the Quality Milk Association!'

"I am therefore deciding the case that the farmer producer cannot recover a judgment against his agent for money that the agent has not yet received from the distributor.

"Regarding the plaintiff's claim for a refund of $4 for a membership please be informed that I made a thorough search of the Iowa Blue Sky Law and was unable to find any authority to classify the membership in a co-operative company as a 'security.'

"Therefore under the Blue Sky Law a person cannot recover the consideration paid. The defendant (Quality Milk) then being a foreign corporation not licensed to do business in Iowa could not maintain a suit in court to recover the price of a membership. The membership once having been paid, I find no authority authorizing the purchaser to recover the price of the membership since the membership is not a security."

Mr. Gronewalt, the plaintiff, also subscribed for a share of stock in the co-operative creamery of the Quality Milk Association's subsidiary at Davenport for which he gave a note of $12. Then he filed suit to collect the $12 subscription, although the note had not been paid. On this point the judge said: "Regarding the plaintiff's claim for $12 as the value of his note held by the defendant, and the claim as amended for the return of the note, please be informed that a note is a security as defined in the Blue Sky Law, but the plaintiff has not paid the note therefore he cannot recover the price thereof. The plaintiff did not buy a note, he executed and delivered a note. Again, the plaintiff has a valid defense to an action on the note because the defendant was not licensed to do business in Iowa at the time of the transaction.

(Continued on page 9)

A Lesson In Organization

Organized milk producers numbering more than 500 adjacent to the Quad Cities refused to accept defeat when the organized dealers last winter sought to shut them off the fluid market by purchasing their milk from a "rump" organization of outlying producers in Iowa which they set up.

The Quality Milk Association representing the regular producers for the local market began developing their own fluid milk outlets. The members stuck together although it meant a sacrifice temporarily. The organized dealers then waged a newspaper campaign against the Quality Association, and the Illinois Agricultural Association for the aid given its members in that area. An effort was made to prejudice the public against the Quality Association, its members, and dealers friendly to the latter's cause.

Battling against odds, the Quality producers maintained their position and the right of collective bargaining. The recent court decision outlined in the accompanying article upholds the Association and deals a blow to efforts of certain dealers to hurt the organization by illegally withholding payment for milk.

In efforts to obtain fair prices and equitable laws, farmers may receive temporary reverses but they can win eventually by standing together for their rights. ORGANIZATION alone makes victory possible.—**Editor.**

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*

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Industrial Control Bill and Agriculture

PASSAGE of the industrial control bill by congress just before adjournment makes it imperative that the emergency farm act be aggressively administered and that farmers co-operate in whatever steps are found advisable to raise farm prices.

The industrial control bill has for its purpose the stabilization of industrial prices at profitable levels with government aid—also reemployment and the raising of wages. This indicates that farmers will have to pay more for manufactured products if the bill succeeds in its purpose.

There is evidence to support the belief that the better organization of industry with control in fewer hands, will enable it to attain a larger measure of success than agriculture in establishing profitable price levels. Some brances of industry have been able to do this without government aid. This much is certain, however. Increased prices will restrict sales and defeat re-employment unless purchasing power, including the farmer's, rises as industrial prices advance.

It is important to agriculture that the unemployed be put back to work so they can buy more meat, milk, butter, eggs, fruits, vegetables and other products of the farm. Both labor and industry have stood in their own light by their resistance and reluctance to accept reasonable cuts. This has prolonged the depression by preventing a free exchange of goods and services between the farmer and these other groups. The necessity for striking the proper balance in the new economic planning is emphasized by past and current experiences. Only by so doing can the new ventures succeed.

Grain Trade Propaganda

MANY farmers elevators in line with most business institutions have suffered losses during the last two years. This reflects economic conditions affecting agriculture and, in fact, the entire country. Shrinkage in inventory of grain and supplies, and slow collections have been largely responsible. Then too, the volume of grain and supplies handled by many elevators has shrunk. Farmers' unwillingness to sell at unreasonably low prices and their inability to buy are the cause.

Grain trade propagandists have seized upon this situation like a drowning man grasping for a straw. They have named several elevators affiliated with the Illinois Grain Corporation which they allege suffered losses during the last year, whereas it was asserted they formerly made money. Their affiliation with the state co-operative was held to be responsible for the losses.

Of course this kind of reasoning is absurd but so is much of the cheap propaganda of the "trade" against the co-operative efforts of farmers who are trying to better their condition.

Charles Schmitt, president of the Beason-Skelton farmers elevator in Logan county answers this charge most effectively by pointing out that "the report of Manager Keys and the audit show that the company had a very successful year with net earnings of $5,459.62. Our company was one of the first to become a member of the Illinois Grain Corp.," continues Schmitt. "The stock we purchased in the Illinois Grain Corporation three years ago has not only paid 7 per cent during the entire period but our company received a cash patronage dividend from the corporation last year amounting to $941.66."

Let's Be Alert

AN important service of co-operative marketing institutions many farmers overlook is their influence in forcing private traders to bid up for farm products. It is entirely possible for a co-operative association that is operating conservatively, to be outbid by a private buyer or commission man, particularly if the latter wishes to make capital out of the high price offered, to destroy farmers' confidence in their own agencies. Let's be alert and not out-generaled by these tricks of the trade. Some co-operatives have been destroyed by such tactics to the everlasting sorrow of farmers who unwittingly contributed to their downfall.



THE fact that a number of state farmer elevator associations have drifted into the hands of mere propagandists against farmer-owned and farmer-controlled marketing in the terminals is a reflection on farmers' elevators everywhere and an outrage upon the co-operative ideals of those who pioneered in the movement.

Farmers' elevators together with township and county mutual insurance companies represent the first successful achievements of farmers in the co-operative field. These service institutions were organized to meet a definite need. They blazed the trail in farmer co-operation and thereby rendered a great service.

The first farmers' elevators came into being more than a half century ago to correct abuses in the handling and grading of grain, and in the purchase of feeds and commodities, at country points. They demonstrated that with competent management and adequate capital, farmers can succeed in reducing the cost of assembling and shipping grain and handling certain supplies. Early successes in this field developed the necessary self-confidence and leadership to bring about further achievements in the co-operative movement.

So it is that many leaders in the terminal grain co-operatives of today secured their training and knowledge to fit them for the larger tasks from their experience in working through local elevators in their home communities. Such men as President Huff, Webb, Johnstone, Peterson, Horn, Hague, and Maddock of the Farmers National Grain Corp. directorate, have served as officers and directors in local elevators.

Likewise in this state the directorate of Illinois Grain Corporation is composed of former or present farmer elevator officers and directors, a number of them such as J. C. Sailor, Geo. L. Potter, E. H. Stevenson, and others, pioneers in the work.

The terminal co-operatives already have demonstrated that there is just as much, if not more, opportunity to render a great service to grain producers at the big markets as at the country points. Therefore it is inconceivable that anyone thoroughly sold on the co-operative idea should hold that the local farmer elevator is all right, whereas the terminal co-operative is all wrong. Yet this is exactly the position held by officers and employees in two or three so-called state farmer grain dealers associations. The inconsistencies of the situation do not seem to bother them. A searching investigation of the reasons for the close connection between the individuals operating such associations, and the grain trade, undoubtedly would develop much interesting information.

The state elevator associations in the northwest, we are told, have degenerated into mere "paper" organizations, without a substantial following. Certain elements in the grain trade apparently have seized these derelicts, manned them with their own hirelings, and now use them to fire broadsides of propaganda against the grain co-operatives in the central markets.

Thus it has been made to appear that farmers are divided in their support of real co-operative marketing. And in reality many sincere grain producers and local elevator boards have been so confused by the malicious and baseless charges against the Farmers National Grain Corporation and its member stockholders that they have hesitated to support the institutions which were expressly created with the friendly assistance of government to help them.

In time, of course, the fabrications of these enemies of the grain producer will fall of their own weight. The atmosphere will clear. The continued growth of the co-operative movement is an indication that this is now coming to pass. The constant demonstration of successful handling of grain by the big co-operatives breeds confidence in itself.

The lesson to be learned from the activities of these renegade farmer elevator associations which work against the real interests of grain producers is that in too many instances boards of directors have ceased to direct. This situation is not confined to farmer boards. In a recent decision, a New York judge held the directors of the International Match Corporation liable for the mishandling of the finances of that organization although they pleaded ignorance, therefore exemption from the consequences of their employees acts. "Boards of directors are supposed to direct," said the judge.—E. G. T.

The Trouble With Hogs

American hog farmers are beset with an excess production problem because of a severe contraction in their export outlet says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Where the American hog farmer averaged 20 foreign customers for pork in the 1926-29 period, he had only eight left in 1932. And where he had 40 foreign customers for lard during this same pre-depression period, he had less than 30 in 1932.

The shrinkage in exports during the past year alone was equivalent by weight to approximately a half million market-weight hogs. And the difference between exports last year and our record peace-time exports in 1923 is equivalent to about 8,000,000 hogs. In other words, the decrease in annual exports since 1923 is equivalent to one hog out of every six hogs in the Corn Belt farm feed lots this year.

Germany recently raised the tariff on lard to $9.40 per 100 pounds. Previous to February, 1933, the tariff was only $1.08.

Quality Milk Wins Suit

(Continued from page 7)

"Judgment is therefore rendered in favor of the defendant against plaintiff for costs herein assessed at $12.70."

The effect of the decision is to outlaw further efforts by friends of the dealers to collect money from the Quality Milk Association until dealers have paid the Association for milk delivered during the two week period.

Reports from "rump" organization members indicate general dissatisfaction due to the fact that they received only 79 cents per cwt. for milk, although 75 per cent of their deliveries were reported sold in the fluid milk class. On the other hand the Quality Milk Association which marketed only about 25 per cent of its production locally as fluid milk through the Sturtevant Company, Midvale, Mississippi Dairy and others, paid producer members 84 cents per cwt. by developing an attractive outlet for surplus sweet cream.

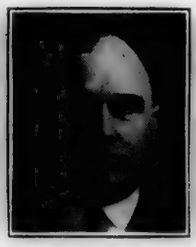
In has been reported that the bottle exchange of the of the dealers assessed all members $25 each to fight the Quality Milk Association and that an additional assessment of $15 was made on a second appeal for funds.

Producers point out that when milk was retailing in the Quad Cities for ten cents per quart farmers only realized an average of $1.00 per cwt., whereas milk is now retailing at six cents and the Quality Milk Association has been able to pay its members 84 cents per cwt.

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These agents of Country Life Insurance Company, who qualified in recent contests, are largely responsible for the Company's record of Fifty Million dollars of insurance written in Fifty Months.

L. A. Williams, Manager

Net Farm Income For '32 Estimated $1,302,000,000

Income Fell Short More Than Billion Dollars of Paying For Labor of Family

A decline of nearly $6,800,000,000 in gross farm income from 1929 to 1932 or about 57 per cent is estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Gross farm income in 1932 was $5,-143,000,000. The net farm income after production expenses were deducted was estimated at $1,302,000,000 for 1932.

Farm income last year was the lowest in 23 years. The most drastic decline in expenditures by farmers was for machinery, building materials, and fertilizers.

The Bureau points out that "income available for farmers' capital, labor, and management last year provided no return on investment, and fell short by nearly $1,200,000,000 of paying the farm family for their labor even at the reduced wage rates for hired labor."

There was a sharp reduction in the inventory value of farm capital. All land and buildings which had a value of about $48,000,000,000 in the spring of 1929 were down in value to about $37,000,000,000 in 1932. The value of livestock on farms during this interval declined from about $6,600,000,000 to about $3,500,000,000.

Gross income from dairy products declined less than that for any other major commodity. Expenditures for farm machinery, tractors, and repairs in 1932 were only about 16 per cent of 1929, and for automobiles and trucks only 15 per cent.

The ranking of the principal lines of production in gross value for 1932 was as follows: milk, poultry and eggs, hogs, and cattle and calves. Among the crops vegetables ranked first, cotton and cottonseed second, fruits and nuts third, and grains fourth.

Scott Got His Fence

"The railroad recently repaired the fence along my farm thanks to your help," writes E. B. Scott of DeKalb county in a letter to the I. A. A. Transportation Department.

Mr. Scott tried unsuccessfully for several months to get the Chicago Great Western to repair the fence but without success. Then he appealed to the I. A. A. which secured immediate attention from officials of the company at Chicago.



McLEAN COUNTY SERVICE COMPANY'S NEW SERVICE STATION AND GREASING PALACE

This modern filling station located just off the square in Bloomington was opened May 27. The first two days it sold 8,500 gallons of gas, 125 gallons of oil, greased 42 cars, and had 57 oil changes. Manager Geo. Curtiss, and C. W. Ward, sales supervisor for Illinois Farm Supply, believe this to be one of the outstanding stations in Illinois.

Plan Cut in Wheat Acreage

(Continued from page 5)

of the agricultural economics department at Iowa State College.

Dr. Black will assist with the formulation of initial policies for applying the Agricultural Adjustment Act to corn and hog production and marketing problems. He will collaborate with Guy C. Shepard of Evanston, Illinois, chief of meat processing, who is in charge of trade agreements in the field of processing and distribution of packing house products.

Black has made an extensive study of corn and hog production in the Corn Belt during the past few years. He is a graduate of the University of Illinois and was born near Peoria.

General William I. Westervelt of Chicago has been appointed Director of Processing and Marketing, which completes appointments for the two main divisions of the Administration set-up. Chester C. Davis occupies the comparable position as Director of Production.

General Westervelt is a West Point graduate and has served in a military capacity for more than 25 years, rising to the rank of Brigadier General. Since 1927 he has served as research director for Sears, Roebuck, and Company at Chicago.

Here Is Procedure

The method of procedure for conducting hearings on proposed marketing agreements between producers, processors and distributors was recently outlined as follows:

1. Reading of proposed marketing agreement without comment.
2. Appearance of those who favor the establishment of such a marketing agreement.
3. Those who are opposed to the setting up of such an agreement.
4. Persons favoring detailed provisions of the agreement.
5. Persons opposed to specific provisions, or urging additions or changes.
6. Supporters of the agreement concluding with replies to those desiring changes or additions in the proposed agreement.

The Secretary of Agriculture will tender the decision for or against the proposed agreement within a reasonable time.



News of the progress being made toward the goal of the Emergency Agricultural Act and the restoration of the purchasing power of basic farm commodities to pre-war levels, was scheduled to be broadcast over the NBC chain on the National Farm and Home Hour program daily and Sundays throughout the last half of June.

These programs featuring men in charge of the Adjustment Administration will come on the air at 11:30 A. M. central standard time. Among the leaders who are to appear in the broadcasts are George N. Peek, Charles J. Brand, M. L. Wilson, and Cully Cobb.

Technical advisers to the Administration will also be heard.

Some Facts About Marketing Wool

By Ray E. Miller

WHAT the wool grower wants most are higher prices for wool and lower marketing costs. Higher prices can be obtained by growers through selling collectively and retaining their bargaining ability. Lower costs can be secured by growers selling collectively, thus increasing their volume and decreasing their per unit cost whether that cost be freight, storage or grading, and national, state or local handling charges. What's true of wool marketing is true in principle in the marketing of livestock, cotton, produce or beans. True, volume control will not fix prices but it will help to determine prices and is very instrumental in determining marketing costs.



RAY MILLER

No matter how much we may blame others for the prices of farm products, part of the blame for low prices and certainly a lot of the blame for the high costs of marketing farm products rests squarely on the shoulders of farmers themselves. During the last ten or fifteen years particularly, cooperative marketing machinery has been set up by the more progressive groups of farmers to handle practically all kinds of farm commodities. When judged fairly it can be truthfully said that they have been highly successful. They have demonstrated their ability to affect prices, they have reduced marketing costs or have increased the amount of service rendered. In spite of these facts, there are still only a small part of the growers who are taking advantage of the opportunities open to them. These non-cooperators are not only standing in their own light but they are preventing by their indifference or opposition, other growers from securing the benefits possible through cooperative effort.

Here's What Happened

Take the 1933 wool pool as a specific example. Prices opened around 8c or 9c a pound. The Illinois Livestock Marketing Association started the season with a cash advance of 7c. A great many growers sold out because the price looked higher than it did last season at shearing time. Others, of course, sold because of their urgent need for cash. Prices have continued to advance but unfortunately a great deal of the Illinois clip was sold to buyers at prices ranging from 10c to 15c per pound. Others who held off longer have received more. The Illinois Livestock Marketing Association is advancing 16c per pound, twice as much as a great many growers received for their wool early.

The situation affords a striking example of what the wool growers of Illinois could have saved had they had a little more faith in their own ability to market their own product. We produce in Illinois about 4,000,000 pounds of wool. The growers of the state have easily sacrificed an average of 10c a pound because of the vast number who sold early at ridiculously low prices.

In other words about $400,000 has passed from the pockets of the wool growers to the pockets of the dealers simply because the growers did not use the key which reposes in their own hands, namely, ownership of their own property and the right to market it in any way they choose.

This Is More Serious

As serious as this is it is not the most important part of the picture. The $400,000 which Illinois growers have sacrificed is but a fraction of the net losses resulting from this disposition to cash out at the first opportunity. The buyers who have gotten possession of this wool at low prices are in a position to offer it on the Boston market at less than its present value and still make a handsome profit. No matter how efficiently the National Wool Marketing Corporation may operate nor how skillfully its salesmen may endeavor to mark up their prices in accordance with current values for wool these low priced wools hang like a pall over the market.

If the National asked 30c for Illinois wools there are plenty of wools that have been bought by independent buyers that can be sold at 28c with substantial profit to the purchaser. Thus, the wool grower himself by attempting to match his wits against the experience and superior market information of the buyer has not only deprived himself of a legitimate price for his product but he has contributed to a market condition which prevents all growers from getting fair values for their product. There is only one answer to this situation and that is the united effort on the part of the growers themselves to develop their own marketing machinery.

Private Buyer vs. Co-op.

Someone asks "What's the difference between the private buyer and the cooperative?" That question can be best answered by quoting the reply of an Illinois wool buyer when asked how he determined what to pay for wool. He replied, "Well I read the Journal of Commerce and the Boston wool market and then I start out to buy it as cheap as I can. If some competitor forces me to raise my price I have to raise it, but I don't raise it unless I have to." Contrast this with the policy of the cooperative. Instead of paying the producer of wool, livestock or cotton as little as they can, they pay him as much as they can. Which system holds the most promise for the producer?

The pooling plan of marketing has certain fundamental weaknesses which we shall probably never get away from. In the first place most growers expect the average seasonal prices to be equal to the highest price that is paid for the commodity at any time during the entire season. This is, of course, impossible. If all growers sold or attempted to sell at the peak period no peak period would appear at that particular time. It is easy to look back and see when the peak period was, but it is impossible to look forward and determine when the peak period will be.

Grower Usually Easy Prey

If the individual grower has or feels that he has more knowledge of the markets than the professional dealer in any commodity and if he has no interest in the building of a permanent selling agency under producer control perhaps he is justified in selling as an individual. But if the grower is willing to recognize that he is at a disadvantage about nine times out of ten when he attempts to match his information and experience in selling with that of the professional dealer, and if he does not have any interest in building a permanent selling organization operated on a policy of profits to growers instead of profits to purchasers, then he should participate in the pooling plan of market-

(Cont'd next page, Col. 3)

Hear Watson On Tax, Road Bills in 17th

Prof. Case, Cherrill and Others Speak at Bloomington Conference

THE chief concern of the Illinois Agricultural Association is to insure that any new revenue legislation proposed at Springfield contain features similar to those in the previous sales tax bill providing for replacement of property taxes, John C. Watson, director of taxation, told Farm Bureau leaders attending the 17th district conference at Bloomington May 27.



E. D. LAWRENCE

Mr. Watson called attention to the fact that unconstitutional features of the previous sales tax bill were placed there originally without any effort on the part of the I. A. A. He also reported on the progress of the bill now being sponsored in the legislature which provides for a property tax on income from intangible property. As this is written this bill has passed the senate and lies in the House Committee on Revenue. The revenue received from the application of this measure will go to all taxing bodies that receive the general property taxes, and the regular tax rates will apply.

Other Legislation

Mr. Watson also reported on other measures including road bills, and explained the amendments which protect the interests of farmers in future road building. He explained that the I. A. A. is backing the revenue amendment to give the legislature broad powers toward developing a new system of taxation.

Prof. H. C. M. Case of the Illinois College of Agriculture, discussed the farm mortgage situation and the plans of county debt conciliation committees. He showed that the total farm debt tripled during the period 1910-1928 and now totals about $12,000,000,000. About 40 per cent of the farms of the country are mortgaged with an average of about $15,000 per farm. In Illinois the average mortgage indebtedness on farms that are mortgaged is about $7,500, the annual interest payments on which total about $500,000,000.

S. C. Cherrill of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association pointed out that a large proportion of the livestock grown in the United States is processed by comparatively few firms and that sales are made on the terminal markets by a large number of commission men. This situation, he said, results in a market where the chief advantage rests with the buyers. The large processors have an organization operating in all the large market centers. Thus they are able to take advantage of the situation and buy livestock at the lowest possible price. In order to compete, farmers also must have a large organization to give them bargaining power. It should be so set up that it will be possible to co-ordinate selling operations on the various markets and raise low spots existing on any day.

Cherrill discussed the direct marketing problem and showed how the State Marketing Association is attempting to meet it by the organization of co-operative concentration points.

A. B. Culp told what community information committees were doing in many counties and called attention to the influence of this work on membership.

Forrest Fairchild, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Creamery stated that the local plant had been operating at an annual rate of 1,600,000 pounds of butter during the last two weeks. He said it would be necessary to install another vat and also an additional churn, and to operate at least 20 hours daily to manufacture the large quantity of butterfat being received.

The conference was presided over by Director Ernest D. Lawrence. W. F. Purnell of Ford county acted as secretary. After the meeting the group inspected the Bloomington concentration point operated by the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association.

Settle For $100 More Than Original Offer

A settlement for $175 to cover loss of a two-year old colt, injury to two other horses, and veterinary fees, was secured by the I. A. A. Claims Department recently for Albert Charlier of LaSalle county recently.

The above sum is $100 more than the original offer of the railroad company to Mr. Charlier.

Two colts and an older horse broke through the defective railroad fence along the right-of-way and were hit by a passing train.

Wool Marketing

(Continued from page 13)

ing and other cooperative enterprises.

There will be some seasons in any pooling plan of marketing when some individuals will get more selling on the outside than they would in the pool but on the average the man who will market his wool through a pool whether in Illinois or any of the other states where pools are conducted, over a period of ten years, will secure more dollars through the pool than he will selling as an individual. Not only that, but constant pooling on the part of a majority of the growers would raise price levels for everybody and reduce marketing expense.

The 1932 Pool

In 1932, especially, at shearing time prices for wool were very low. This condition continued for a period of two or three months. In some counties wool was sold for as little as 5c per pound. In other counties buyers refused even to bid on the commodity. Last year the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association made a cash advance of 7c per pound. Final returns resulted in a net to producers of good wool of around 9c per pound. Most of the 1,300 consignors in last year's pool were well satisfied. There were a few, particularly those who had fine wool or burry wool, who were dissatisfied. There were some who could have got more money outside of the pool than they did in the pool but on the whole the 1932 Illinois wool pool resulted in higher prices to the wool growers of Illinois and contributed somewhat to supporting price levels in general.

There have been few seasons in which the circumstances were more favorable for the cooperative plan of marketing wool than they have been in 1933. A tendency on the part of the growers to withhold their wool this season would have actually resulted in increasing returns to Illinois farmers of approximately a half million dollars. We always hear about the cases when the cooperative gets less money. It would be refreshing to hear from some of these same persons who got 8, 9 and 10c, this year when they could have secured much more cooperatively.

There is a valuable lesson to be learned from our experience in wool marketing in 1933. It merely furnishes further evidence of the fact that the producer holds the key to his marketing problem. Acting collectively he can answer to his own advantage the problems of price and marketing costs. Acting individually he never can.

Moving Grain By Truck And Water

Farmers Elevators Can Meet the New Situation by Providing Patrons With Trucking Service

INCREASING use of the motor truck, and prospective expansion of waterway service, in the transportation of grain, not only has aroused considerable discussion in Illinois and other states bordering the Mississippi river, but has led a few persons with private axes to grind to lay down a barrage of misinformation upon country elevator managers.

The purpose of this tirade obviously is to check the development of national co-operative grain marketing. That this effort has signally failed is indicated by the tremendous growth during the last year of Illinois Grain Corp., and other stockholders in the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

The statement has been made by Lawrence Farlow of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n. that the development of truck and waterway transportation has been inspired by the grain co-operatives with the intent to destroy the business of farmers' elevators. To any one of intelligence the statement is as false as it is ridiculous. For years the use of trucks in hauling freight of all kinds, including livestock, has been steadily increasing. During 1932 trucks hauled more than 40 per cent of all receipts at seventeen principal livestock markets. Similarly, for many years waterway transportation, lake and river, has been used out of leading terminal markets such as Chicago and St. Louis, with railroads participating.

Another Charge Nailed

It has been further stated that because of humid atmospheric conditions grain shipped south was subject to hazards that the country elevator manager could not afford to risk. As a matter of fact, the atmospheric conditions have not offered any serious obstacles to skillful handlers of grain. Of more concern to the country elevator manager and Illinois grain grower, however, is the fact that grain purchased by Farmers National Grain Corporation has been settled for on point of shipment grades, so that regardless of deterioration in shipment, the elevator manager is paid for the quality of corn he delivers.

One of the definite objects of the co-operative marketing movement is to bring to farmers the benefit of every possible saving in the costs of getting their products from the farm to the market. One of the principal items that enters into these costs is transportation, for which the farmer pays. Farmers National Grain Corporation moves grain from points along the Illinois river to New Orleans as cheaply as it could be moved from point of origin to Chicago. In export years, through a movement of this kind, the national co-operative places the grain in a position where it has only the ocean rate between it and the world market, whereas had the grain moved to Chicago, it would have between it and the world market not only the ocean rate but the inland cost of transportation from Chicago to tidewater. In many instances this adds sufficiently to the cost of the operation to prevent our entry into the world markets.

The Farmer Benefits

Delivered prices to any destination are calculated on the cost of the grain, plus insurance and transportation, therefore any saving on transportation increases the possibility of larger volumes of business. This is desirable from the standpoint of the producer, because it enlarges his outlet for grain and lessens the chances of burdensome surpluses at the terminals. From the standpoint of the co-operative, it means lower handling costs per unit by reason of the increased volume. These savings result not only in higher price levels at country points, but in increased earnings of the co-operative and increased dividends to co-operative membership.

Within an actual operating period of about three months Farmers National Grain Corporation handled at Havana, Ill., more than a half million bushels of corn for destinations on the Pacific Coast via the Panama Canal and for export. Present water rates to the Pacific Coast from central Illinois points offer distinct savings over rail costs to Illinois shippers, in some cases 50 per cent or more. Similarly, water rates from interior Illinois points to consuming centers in nearby states, offer even greater savings over rail rates. Coarse grain rates from St. Paul to New Orleans by barge are lower by more than one-half the rail rates between the same two points. Numerous other similar comparisons could be made.

Dealt With Elevators

In its waterway operations Farmers National Grain Corporation has dealt entirely with country elevators. Every bushel of grain shipped via the river was bought from a country elevator. Thus the benefits of water transportation were shared by both producers and country elevators. It is the policy of the national co-operative to continue to market its members' grain as economically as possible. To that end it has acquired facilities in Chicago for the unloading of river barges and is planning facilities in connection with its terminal elevator at Peoria, to make water transportation, with its lower costs, available to grain producers of central Illinois.

Railroad rates, although reduced in some instances, still are generally the same as they were when grain prices were three to five times higher than they are now. The result has been the steady increase in the use of trucks to haul grain from country points to terminal markets and to river ports. Trucks are hauling grain 100 miles or more, in many cases direct to mills, with a consequent threat to the existence of many country elevators.

Everybody Is Trucking

No organization is responsible for this changing situation. Private grain firms are accepting and handling such business. Low prices of grain at the farm are forcing growers, who must pay the freight, to take advantage of the cheapest forms of transportation, just as low prices of all commodities and decreased earnings in industry are forcing increasing use of motor trucks, causing tremendous revenue losses to the railroads.

The situation is both competitive and evolutionary. Development of motor trucking and of waterways is changing the transportation map. Railroads may adjust their rates and meet this competition to some extent. However, there are those who predict that in time railroad freight business will be confined largely to long-distance hauling. It is possible that these developments may, in the course of time, spell the doom of many farmer elevators. Farmer owners of these elevators, however, realize that they were built to perform a service in the marketing of grain, and

many of them express the opinion that if and when economic necessities force the use of other facilities, which render equal or better service at lower cost, the elevators not able to meet changing conditions may pass out of the picture, as handlers of grain.

From the Grain Trade

On this point H. C. Donovan, well known Chicago crop expert, recently had this to say:

"Radical changes continue to beset country elevators because of truck hauling and such elevators that are within one hundred miles of a grain terminal market or a large mill where roads are in good shape, are losing out considerably in the handling of grain, with the prospect that the distance of truck hauling may become still greater, and it seems to me large grain concerns may do a whole lot better to send solicitors among the farmers to encourage trucking and even going so far as to run a fleet of trucks themselves, rather than to operate small elevators along the railroads as they have done in the past or are still doing.

"Many of those small elevators are now dying out, but the towns that they are in are also dying because the stores are closing down and there is little left outside of the post offices and gas stations. This being so, those who may own a string of such elevators and can not rid themselves of them had better develop other resources in which they can put them to use, by not only dealing in farm implements, coal and lumber, but also in many of the staple articles the farmers purchase—such as auto tires, sugar, coffee, heavy hardware and many other of the non-perishable commodities which, if bought direct from the manufacturers on standing orders, could be sold at a profit to the farmers at a cheaper price than they would have to pay in their nearby big town. All of which means—make such elevators more of a selling station than a buying one."

Do It Now!

Similarly, a bulletin issued by Lowell, Heit & Co., discussing the truck development from the standpoint of the country grain dealer, says:

"If there was any grain in this territory that was going to be trucked he should have had whatever little profit there was in it. Right now he should lock up his elevator—leave only the office open where the telephone is located—get in touch with every farmer who is going to sell or ship grain of any kind, and arrange if necessary to forward it by truck. He doesn't have to invest in trucks. There are plenty of them waiting to haul grain. But do the business and don't permit the outside, irresponsible and incompetent grain bootlegger with no money invested to handle the grain business of the community.

"If the railroads do not care for the business of the country grain dealer, then some other method of transportation must be provided if necessary in this emergency. No matter to what terminal nor to whom grain must go—protect your business and arrange to do all the trucking of grain from farm to terminal that is going to be done. And do it now!"

Winnebago Co. Issues Credit Slips to Members

Our service company is issuing credit slips covering patronage dividends to Farm Bureau members advises Charles H. Keltner of Winnebago county. "These credit slips may be exchanged for merchandise, applied to the payment of Farm Bureau dues, or cashed at the Farm Bureau office if dues are paid," said Mr. Keltner. "We do not issue credit slips to any member whose dues are in arrears, although they are made out to the member who may endorse them in the office to be applied on his dues."

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all county Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of July, August and September, 1933, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective county Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such county Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the by-laws of the Association.

No annual meetings will be held during July and August.

During September annual meetings will be held in Christian and Jefferson counties.

Signed,
G. E. Metzger, Secretary
June 20, 1933

From a Washington Farmer

Reduction of the interest rate on Federal Land Bank mortgages has created joy in at least one farm household in the Pacific Northwest, a letter received by the Federal Land Bank of Spokane indicates. This immigrant farmer in the State of Washington finds other signs of cheer in the situation, as his letter shows. It was made public without change in the eccentricities of his writing, as follows:

"May 17—1933 Federal Land Spokane Wash

Gentlemen: Im pleased to advise you that I have received your notice of Lower Interest on our mortgage as you will see in your record I stand in a No. 1 in my payments interest and Principal prompt paid Insurance and taxes prompt paid no default. Bot after 3 years of Darknes I can see a little sonnshein I can buy me par of shoe and my wife a dress and me a Schirt I have workt hard and I an mey wife still will ceep on working to pay our honest dept with honest mony. I came to this Country in 1909. I had nothing. I Have now Niecé Farm not big 40 acre we have 16 Beutiful cows jersey we hav big flok chikens. We heve a No 1 beautiful team we do not owe on cent except the Federal reserve Bang. Im the happiest mon on erth I get up 5 A M morning sing a song and go to work. Work is pleasur for me since our President has given us a glass of Beer I can sing better (God Bless Him) I never askt Onkle Sam for help if he give a lift, thanks. Well gentlemen the trubl is with majority of our American People they heve a Perdieis of h Contry and they do not know it. I remain respekful yours."

Fence Was Repaired

The Tazewell County Farm Bureau wrote the I. A. A. some time ago that B. F. Schmallenberger, a member, was unable to pasture some of his land along the Pennsylvania Railroad due to the fact that the railroad fence would not turn stock. It was in very bad condition.

The I. A. A. referred the matter to the proper officials of the company with the result that the fence was quickly repaired.

Mr. Schmallenberger wrote as follows: "Replying to your recent letter will state that the fence along the Penn. Railroad has been repaired, and I wish to thank the I. A. A. for bringing this matter to a finish, which has been hanging fire about two and one-half years."

This service is free to Farm Bureau members.

What Of The New Credit Legislation

The Intent and Purpose of the Act is to Bring Relief to Worthy Debtors in Need

FROM letters reaching headquarters of the Illinois Agricultural Association it is evident that some local farm loan associations are still operating under rules and regulations developed by the federal land banks over a long period of years.

Complaints from members indicate that the intent and purpose of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act, namely to bring relief to farm debtors, is being disregarded in some counties . . . that the practices of some county farm loan association officials compare with those of hard boiled bankers and loan agents.

For example, a member in a western Illinois county applied for a $5,000 first mortgage loan on a 78 acre farm which cost $12,000 unimproved back in 1920. Since then the land has been improved, the owner advises, the mortgage on the land has been whittled down to $7,000 and the holders of the mortgage are willing to take $5,000, throw off $1,000 and take a second or third mortgage for the other $1,000.

In addition to the income from the farm, the family has an outside income of $800 per year.

Turned Down

We are informed that the local loan association secretary came and looked over the farm, made his report to the board, and the board turned down the loan with the advice that no loans were being made on rolling land.

While we have no first hand knowledge of the merits of this case, we do know that there is nothing in the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act which forbids making loans on rolling land. Nor is there anything in the act authorizing similar regulations which are reported to have become a part of the system.

Going back to the case mentioned above, our member writes that the representative of the farm loan association who called to inspect the farm remarked that the Emergency Credit act "was just so much ballyhoo." Yet, we are informed, this same association made a loan to the owner of a choice 160 acre farm free of all indebtedness who took over a farm to help out a bank. "Now it is up to me to go to the mortgage holders and admit that farm relief is all political propaganda and will give no assistance where actually needed," writes this indignant member. "I am writing this hoping that this policy will be given an airing and that someone besides the owners of 160 acre farms clear of debt will sometime be given assistance."

This case reveals that it's one thing to have a law, and another thing to get proper and sympathetic administration in carrying out the purpose of the law.

Judging from reported statements of the new governor of the Farm Credit Administration, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., he proposes to make the new emergency credit act really bring relief to needy farmers. Numerous statements coming from his office cite cases showing how mortgage debts are being scaled down and refinanced through loans made by farm loan commissioners and land banks.

The fact that the new credit administration hardly has had an opportunity to work out its policies in administering the new act should be taken into consideration. Supplementary legislation necessary to make the credit act a real relief measure was passed only shortly before congress adjourned.

Must Be Patient

Those in charge of administering the federal credit legislation both at Washington and in the Federal Land Bank at St. Louis apparently are sincere in wanting to bring the maximum relief to worthy farm debtors within the limits of the authority granted them. If certain subordinates and local administrators make rules of their own which are clearly not in sympathy with the intent of congress and the administration, such a situation can and undoubtedly will be handled. For the present, patience must be shown both by creditors and debtors.

On the other hand, no reasonable debtor should expect to secure a federal land bank loan for more than 50 per cent of the normal value of the land plus 20% of the improvements. This is the law. If the land was bought in the speculative era at a long price, and the mortgagor is hopelessly in debt, it is too much to expect Uncle Sam to step in and take over a mortgage which the owner would have little chance of paying off even in normal times. Bankruptcy and a new start may be the preferable course if creditors are unwilling to co-operate in scaling down the debt to allow for re-financing.

Cases like the one mentioned here should be brought before county conciliation committees, or a conciliation commissioner authorized under the amendment to the federal bankruptcy act passed in the regular session of congress last winter. Bankruptcy courts are authorized to appoint one or more such commissioners on appeal by 15 or more farmers who certify that they intend to appeal for an extension of their loans.

Two Kinds of Loans

Both in the May and June issues of the RECORD, provisions in the new emergency credit act for refinancing farm mortgages were made clear. Government loans, it should be remembered, are divided into two classes as follows:

1. Federal land bank loans which are limited to 50% of the NORMAL value of the land plus 20% of the NORMAL value of improvements.

2. So-called "farm loan commissioner" loans limited to $5,000 which may equal but not exceed 75% of the NORMAL value of the land or other farm property offered as collateral. The 75% rule applies to the total of all loans on the property offered.

Federal land bank loans bear 4½% interest and principal payments are waived for a period of five years. "Commissioner" loans bear 5% interest and most of them are being made for a period of 13 years with the principal installments waived the first three years.

Governor Morgenthau of the Credit Administration is giving close supervision to the "commissioner" loans through his personal agents stationed in the 12 federal land banks. Loans requested during the three weeks following the passage of the act totalled $9,000,000 and in the week ending June 2 nearly 2,400 requests came in for over 6½ million dollars. St. Louis and St. Paul districts reported the heaviest volume.

Uncle Ab says he does not know whether happy folks are lucky, or lucky folks are happy; but that happiness and luck go together.

Lower Farm Light And Power Rate Now Effective

Minimum Charge Cut to $6, Applies in 61 Illinois Counties

A 33⅓ per cent reduction in the minimum charge for farm electric light and power service affecting rural users in 61 central and southern Illinois counties was secured recently following an appeal for lower rates to the Central Illinois Public Service Co. and the Illinois Commerce Commission by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The new rate reduction effective June 15 will save farmers in the territory served, an estimated $18,000 annually. The order of the Commission which makes the reduction mandatory, also provides that at the end of two years the minimum charge to farm users shall be reduced an additional one-third which will bring the minimum charge down to $3 per month from the present $9.

L. J. Quasey, director of transportation for the Illinois Agricultural Association, represented the interests of rural subscribers before the Commission in the various hearings.

To illustrate the effect of the new rate schedules, Mr. Quasey cites the following examples:

1. A home with a rating of five rooms with no electric motors, one horse power or more, the charges would be 9c for the 15 k. w. h., or $1.35; 8c for the next 20, or $1.60; 5c for the next 25, or $1.25, making a total of $4.20 for the 60 k. w. h. All energy over 60 k. w. h. would be charged for at 3c. Since this is $1.80 less than the $6.00 minimum, a customer would be entitled to use 60 more k. w. h.s at 3c per k. w. h., or a total of 120 k. w. h.s for $6.00.

2. A customer with a 5 room rating and a one horse power motor would pay 9c for 21 k. w. h., or $1.89; 8c for 26 k. w. h., or $2.08; 5c for 31 k. w. h., or $1.55, or a total of $5.52 for 78 k. w. h. Since this is 48c less than the $6.00 minimum, the customer would be entitled to 16 additional k. w. h. at 3c, or a total of 94 k. w. h. for $6.00.

3. A customer with the same room rating but with a three horse power motor, or an aggregate of three one-horse power motors, would get approximately 71 k. w. h. for $6.00 per month.

4. A customer with a five horse power motor, or an aggregate of several motors, one horse power or over, would get approximately 79 k. w. h. for $6.00.

Commenting on the rate reduction Harry L. Diehl, Ford county Farm Bureau member, wrote recently as follows:

"Accept my commendation on the fine work so far done by your department in securing reduced rates for electricity for farmers.

"How much of a showing would be necessary to secure a reduction of telephone rates? We pay $1.75 per month for a farm 'phone.

"Is there any chance for a lower rate on the price of construction of farm lines for electric light and power? The local company, C. I. P. S., quotes $1,300 per mile with an allowance of $400 for each user who guarantees to pay $9 per month for electricity."

Getting That Extra Cent For Grain Short-sighted

Disappointment awaits the stockholders of a farmers' cooperative elevator who expects to sell where he can get an extra cent. How would he, as an individual, get the extra cent were it not for the competition of his own cooperative? The stockholder who uses his cooperative as a pry-pole, in order to get an extra cent from a competitor, or who uses it as just another place to shop, cannot expect patronage dividends. He cannot expect his elevator to continue as a fair-price insurance factor if his neighbors follow his example. He cannot expect his elevator to meet every trick bid put up against it and, at the same time, return big refunds at the close of the season. He cannot expect his elevator to pay out its capital stock as an added price on grain and still pay the usual dividend. There are many things a grower cannot do to his own cooperative and still be satisfied with results. His cooperative elevator association is, in fact, much like a bank. A man seldom expects to get something out of a bank unless he has put something in.

As Others See Us

The important matter with the farmers is this, writes Arthur Brisbane in the Chicago Herald & Examiner: "They work in isolation, never build up any real nation-wide organization and are always at the mercy of middlemen and conditions.

"They could make their own terms, since the nation cannot live without them, but, apparently, they do not know it."

The Livestock Market Outlook By Conway

The situation now calls for a prompt marketing of low grade fed steers and butcher cattle and also the better grades that are finished says H. M. Conway, market analyst for the National Livestock Marketing Ass'n. He says the situation is favorable for further feeding of half-fat high quality steers. "The cattle feeder often makes his money on what seems to be high priced corn."

A better market for grass cattle also is expected in the fall. Conway states that while quality and finish are what count during the summer and fall, many well-bred heavy grass steers could be given a turn in the feed lot after the grazing season.

He continues to advise heading the lighter weight hogs for the August and September markets. "Many hogs can safely mark time on cheap pasture followed by a short turn in the feed lot. In some areas he predicts that many hogs will be sold prematurely which means rather short supplies for next year. If the normal domestic demand outlet prevailed, this country, he says, would be short on hogs.

Feeder lamb prices are headed for a rather strong early market and the situation calls for some caution in regard to early feeding. Receipts are exceptionally short at many markets, and this year the westerns are in stronger hands.

I. A. A. Opposes Move to Raise Cattle Rates

The Illinois Agricultural Association in co-operation with the National Livestock Marketing Association recently filed a brief in opposition to efforts of the railroads to place stocker and feeder cattle on the same rate basis as finished cattle. Under present regulations the stocker and feeder rate is approximately 85 per cent of the fat stock rate.

The Illinois Livestock Marketing Association had its largest month during May when the nine units handled 273 decks of livestock. A total of 189 decks, all hogs, were shipped direct to packers in the East, and the balance went to the terminal markets with the exception of the small percentage sold to local buyers.

The Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association reports that volume of sales this year by member counties is running nearly ten per cent ahead of last year for the same period.

Milnor Tells Illinois Grain Board About The Farmers National

We Are Thriving and Growing Constantly, He Says, That's Why the Trade is Fighting Us

A BRIEF report on recent progress of the Farmers National Grain Gorporation was made by General Manager George S. Milnor before the Illinois Grain Corporation board in Chicago June 12.

Mr. Milnor made clear the position of the Farmers National on its loans from the Farm Board and answered what he branded as false charges and propaganda circulated by the grain trade.

"It is true that the Farmers National refunded its $16,000,000 loan from the Farm Board about a year ago to provide for payment over a ten-year period," said Mr. Milnor. "This fact was given plenty of publicity at the time. More recently the grain trade and the newspapers that speak for them have tried to make it appear that there was something irregular about this procedure. The Farmers National secured this loan at a low rate of interest. But under the Marketing Act it was definitely provided that co-operatives should pay the same interest rate as the Federal government paid on its lowest interest bearing securities. Under the law Farmers National could pay no more.

They Were Disappointed

"The grain trade is now boasting about its propaganda having eliminated the Federal Farm Board and the Grain Stabilization Corporation. Apparently they expected the Farmers National to be eliminated along with them and were chagrined when your organization kept right on doing business."

Mr. Milnor stated that the national co-operative will handle approximately one-sixth of all the wheat raised in the United States this year. "This hurts the grain trade," said Milnor. "Much of this business formerly went to private commission men. Now the farmers are doing it themselves through their own agency. The Farmers National is making money. It has always made money, but this money belongs to the producers and is reflected in their growing investments, facilities, and in dividends to the stockholder co-operatives.



ALADDIN GAS STATION AT ROCK ISLAND

Leslie Smith, member of the Rock Island County Farm Bureau, has installed this filling station adjoining his apple house at 41st street and 6th avenue, Rock Island, where he dispenses service petroleum products to the public.

Gas and oil are obtained through the Henry-Stark Service Company. Smith has been active in both the Henry and Rock Island County Farm Bureaus since he returned from the army in 1920.

"So far as our loans are concerned," said Milnor, "the Farmers National will have liquidated its borrowings from the Farm Board, in my judgment, many years before the government gets back all the money it loaned to railroads and banks. The fact that 125 farmers' elevators in Iowa joined the Farmers National in the past year was another blow to the trade."

Illinois Grain Leads

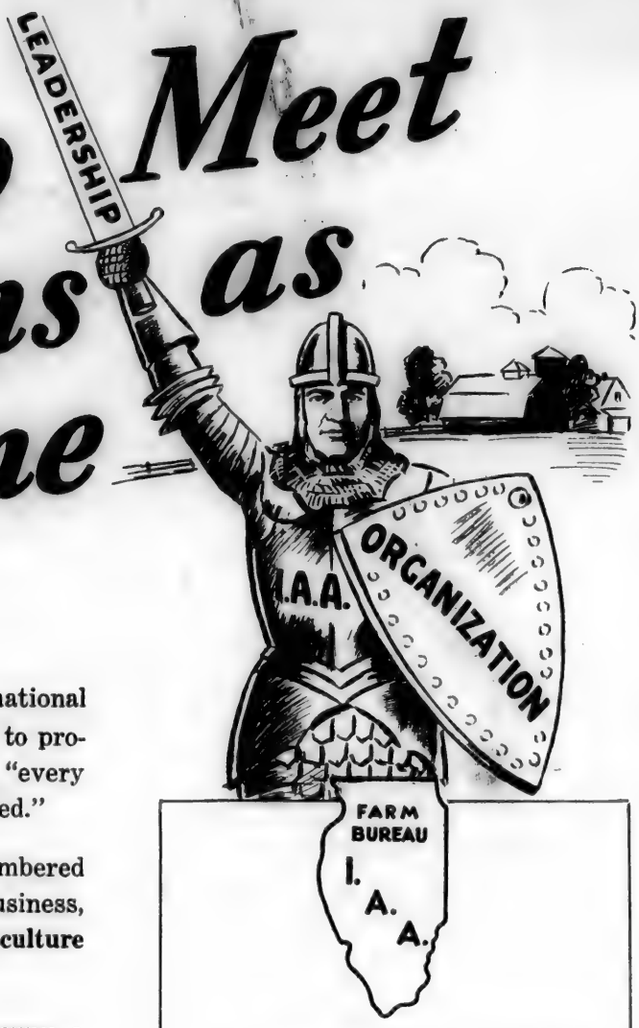
Milnor stated that the Illinois Grain Corporation had shown the largest growth in volume of grain handled of any stockholder member during 1932. He indicated that this is the reason why propaganda against Illinois Grain and Farmers National is being concentrated in this state. The Farmers National, he said, had met all its obligations to the Farm Board on the day due. Also that the co-operative was borrowing large sums from private banks in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities. "We are the largest grain handling concern in the United States," he said. "And we need large sums of money for working capital. The Farmers National today has about 20,000,000 bushels of grain."

In spite of the outlook for a small winter wheat crop Milnor expressed the belief that application of the domestic allotment plan embodied in the Emergency Farm Act would have to be made to avoid piling up another surplus next year. The carry-over this year, he said, is approximately 360,000,000 bushels, and production for 1933 is estimated about the same. "If we don't export any more wheat than last year (38,000,000 bushels) and consume a normal amount at home, we will still have an estimated carry-over of 260,000,000 bushels of wheat a year from now in spite of the light 1933 crop.

Furnishing Competition

"We at the Farmers National don't claim to be able to bid the highest price for grain all the time," said Milnor. "We can and are meeting competition most of the time," he said. "Moreover the competition furnished by the Farmers National in buying grain all over the country has narrowed the spread between the local elevator and terminal and future prices. You have seen the result of this in Illinois," he continued. "It has been more noticeable in the southwest where the private trade used to take a margin of eight to 12 cents per bushel on wheat in Oklahoma where at present the margin is only three to four cents per bushel. The Farmers National has been responsible for elevating the price of grain in this country compared with the world market. A study of prices during the past five years will convince anyone of this fact."

Ready to Meet the Problems as they Come



THE constant clash of group interests in our national life demands that AGRICULTURE be prepared to protect itself. A famous philosopher once said that "every time a law is passed the national income is redivided."

Agriculture is in the minority. Farmers are outnumbered more than two to one by the combined forces of business, labor, and industry . . . all the more reason why **Agriculture Must Present a Solid Front.**

The farmers of Illinois through the I. A. A. occupy a position of leadership as a state ORGANIZATION. They have demonstrated through many accomplishments the possibilities for self-help through united effort.

Organized farmers are responsible for the passage of the Emergency Farm Act which was followed immediately by rising farm prices. This victory from which the entire country has profited is an everlasting tribute to the value of ORGANIZATION.

With the law enacted, we now have the responsibility of co-operating with the administration to make it effective . . . to establish parity prices for farm commodities. There is work ahead. The Illinois Agricultural Association is ready to do its part. But its effectiveness can be greatly increased with a larger membership.

I. A. A. SERVICES

- Representation
- Taxation
- Legislation
- Transportation and Utilities
- Cooperative Marketing
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- Life Insurance
- Fire, Hail, Wind Insurance
- Petroleum Products
- Farm Supplies
- Auditing for Cooperatives

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSN.

608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago

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Number 8 **AUGUST, 1933** **Volume 11**

The 58th General Assembly

With Special Emphasis On What Happened To Legislation of Chief Importance To Farmers



REVENUE reform, reduced appropriations, relief to property taxpayers, the halting of indiscriminate foreclosures on farms and homes, and revision of the road laws of the state were the chief interests of the Illinois Agricultural Association in the 58th General Assembly.

The make-up of the legislature this year was considerably different from that of former years. There were many new faces—a large number serving for the first time. Problems growing out of the unemployment situation and inability to collect taxes in Chicago and Cook county occupied the center of attention during the fore part of the session.

It soon became apparent that Chicago and Cook county leaders were unduly influencing legislation.

Revenue Amendment

The I. A. A. early expressed its interest in securing a constructive amendment to the revenue article of the constitution. It recognized this as of first importance. On several occasions members of the I. A. A. legislative committee suggested to the Governor their willingness and desire to be helpful in securing the passage of constructive revenue legislation and particularly an amendment to the constitution giving the legislature power to revise our unfair and ancient taxing system.

With the General Assembly fast approaching its close and no move made by administration leaders to submit an amendment, the I. A. A. appeared before the Senate Executive Committee on May 6 and supported a revenue amendment which had been introduced by Sen. Carlson of Moline after the latter had agreed to certain changes desired by the I. A. A.

This amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution 18, in effect would have given the legislature power by majority vote to enact revenue laws based upon ability to pay. This measure received a favorable vote of 6 to 3, but was never reported to the senate by the chairman of the Committee, Senator Graham of Chicago. Chicago influence and the fear of an income tax apparently were responsible for this attempt to defeat it. Therefore a few weeks later, at the suggestion of the I. A. A., a motion was made to take the revenue amendment resolution, S. J. R. 18, from the Senate Committee and place it on the calendar. This motion was lost by a vote of 21 to 20, failing by 5 votes to receive the necessary 26 for passage. The vote was as follows:

The NAYS Against Us

YEAS (for S. J. R. 18 supported by the I. A. A.)—**Baker, Barr, Benson, Burgess, Carlson, Clifford, Ewing, Finn, Gunning, Kline, Lantz, Lee, Mason, Mayor, Mundy, Paddock, Penick, Searcy, Serritella, Sieberns,** and **Thompson.**

NAYS—**Barbour, Broderick, Gillmeister, Graham, Hickman, Huckin, Huebsch, Karraker, Loughran, Lohmann, Maypole, McDermott, Monroe, O'Connell, O'Grady, Roberts, Shaw, Stuttle, Ward** and **Williams.**

Senators who voted against this motion in effect voted against the interests not only of farm people but of all property taxpayers.

The I. A. A. continued discussing with members of both houses of the General Assembly the need for a revenue amendment. Up to the final week of the session the administration had failed to offer one. In the meantime a sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee in the House brought out a proposed revenue amendment known as House Joint Resolution 65. This amendment when brought to the floor of the House won widespread support because it placed a limit of one per cent tax on the fair cash value of tangible property, exempted from taxation homesteads up to $1,000 in value when occupied by the owner, and gave the legislature power by majority vote to pass new revenue laws without present constitutional restrictions.

This resolution passed the House by the overwhelming non-partisan vote of 129 to 5.

Recognizing the importance of amending the revenue article of the constitution, the I. A. A. succeeded in getting certain amendments into H. J. R. 65 that justified the united support of the taxpayers' organizations represented at Springfield, including the Illinois Association of Real Estate Boards, the State Grange and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

On Thursday morning, June 29, the resolution carrying the I. A. A. amendments was placed on special order for a vote at two o'clock that afternoon at the request of the senate majority floor leader. This amendment carry-

ing provisions desired by the I. A. A. was as follows:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 65

(As Amended in Senate)

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Fifty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring therein, There shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the next election of members of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, in the manner provided by law, a proposition to amend Article IX of the Constitution by repealing sections 2 and 3 thereof, and by amending sections 1 and 10 to read as follows:

Section 1. The General Assembly shall have power to provide revenue by general law. Except for the payment of indebtedness existing at the adoption of this amendment and of indebtedness thereafter incurred by authority of the vote of the People of the State or municipal corporation incurring the indebtedness, the aggregate of general property taxes for all purposes on any tangible property shall not exceed one per centum of its fair cash value.

The property of the State, counties and other municipal corporations, estates of homesteads to the extent in value of $1,000 when occupied by the owner as a residence and such other property not used with a view to profit and used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for schools, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes shall be exempt from taxation. In the assessment of real estate encumbered by public easement any depreciation occasioned by such easement may be deducted in the valuation of such property. The provisions of this section as herein amended shall not affect the collection of any taxes levied before January 1, 1935, nor any assessment of property for the purposes of such taxes.

Sec. 10. The General Assembly shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations, or the inhabitants or property thereof, for corporate purposes, but shall require that all the taxable property within the limits of municipal corporations shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law, such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. But the General Assembly by vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each House may by general law provide for the distribution in whole or in part of taxes collected by the State, among the counties and other municipal corporations of the State. Private property shall not be liable to be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debts of a municipal corporation.

Chicago Ran the Show

Immediately after lunch, the day the revenue amendment supported by the I. A. A. was moved up to final passage stage, the administration, supported by Patrick Nash, Democratic national committeeman from Chicago, and other party leaders, called a caucus of Senate Democrats and as a result a new and very objectionable revenue amendment, S. J. R. 35, was presented by Senator Ward, administration leader of Chicago, when the Senate convened that afternoon.

Sen. Ward asked that the rules be suspended and that an immediate vote be had on his amendment. One senator after another arose and protested against such irregular action. They asked for delay until the Ward amendment could be printed so they might study it. This proved of no avail. Sen. Ward insisted on an immediate roll call and won his point to suspend the rules. Then Sen. Searcy of Springfield moved to substitute H. J. R. 65, the revenue amendment which had I. A. A. support and the support of other taxpayers' organizations, for the Ward proposal, which not only offered no relief to property but required a two-thirds vote of both Houses to enact any revenue legislation not subject to the narrow limitations of the present constitution.

A test vote came on Sen. Ward's motion to lay Searcy's motion on the table, which in effect was a motion to kill the revenue amendment supported by the I. A. A. The vote on Sen. Ward's motion will be found in the table on Page 5.

Those downstate members who voted to table H. J. R. 65 showed a marked lack of independence and disregard of needed relief for the overburdened farm and home owners in their districts.

Same Story in House

When this motion was disposed of the objectionable Ward revenue amendment, S. J. R. 35, was adopted and sent to the House.

The same tactics were used in an effort to force the House to accept the objectionable Ward revenue proposal. Again a Democratic caucus was called. As in the senate, the test vote came on a motion to kill H. J. R. 65 which was offered by Rep. Bederman as a substitute for the Ward amendment, S. J. R. 35. The motion to kill H. J. R. 65 carrying I. A. A. support won by a vote of 75 to 60. This vote will be found in the table on page 5.

When the Ward amendment came up for vote it failed to receive the two-thirds majority necessary for approval, and so the session ended with nothing accomplished toward needed revenue reform.

The First Sales Tax Bill

In line with resolutions approved at the last annual meeting of the I. A. A., the Association took a firm stand when the first state sales tax was proposed to the effect that the proceeds therefrom be distributed equitably among the counties, and that the revenue be used to reduce and replace property taxes.

The I. A. A. succeeded in amending the original administration sales tax in several particulars so as to provide that:

1. The revenue from the tax be divided among the counties according to population.
2. The revenue be used by the counties to reduce and replace property taxes for educational purposes unless by a two-thirds vote of the county board it was decided to divert such revenue or part thereof to unemployment relief.

Administration sponsors of the bill also included a clause to exempt farmers who retail their own products, and retail distributors of motor fuel from the tax.

After being in force only a few weeks this Act was declared unconstitutional by the Illinois Supreme Court.

When this act was declared unconstitutional, the Association proposed that the tax base be broadened by the adoption of an occupational tax measure levying a 1½% tax on the income of persons engaged in some 350 occupations, in excess of $300 per quarter. This bill provided that the revenue therefrom be used to abate the state levy for general revenue purposes. In the face of administration opposition, this measure failed to move in the Senate.

The Lantz Bills

The I. A. A. further advocated that legislation be enacted giving commission-governed counties, and cities within such counties, full power to levy taxes for poor relief in line with

(Continued on page 7)

How Your Senators and Representatives Voted on Legislation Affecting Farm Interests

(The I. A. A. strongly supported all these measures)

Districts & Counties	H. J. R. 65 (Revenue Amendment)		H. B. 579 (Mortgage Foreclosure Bill)		Lantz Bill (Poor Relief) S. B. 729 (key bill)	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
7th District (Rural section of Cook and parts of Chicago)						
Sen. Huebsch	X			X		
Rep. Ickes	X		X			
Rep. Foster	X		X			
Rep. McGrath		X	X			X
8th Dist. (Boone, Lake and McHenry)						
Sen. Paddock	X			X	X	
Rep. Lyons	X		X		X	
Rep. Wm. M. Carroll	X			X	X	
Rep. Bolger		X		X	X	
10th Dist. (Winnebago and Ogle)						
Sen. Baker	X		X		X	
Rep. Green	X			X	X	
Rep. Hunter	X		X		X	
Rep. F. B. Wilson		X	X		X	
12th Dist. (Carroll, JoDaviess and Stephenson)						
Sen. Boeke				X	X	
Rep. Acker	X		X		X	
Rep. Bingham	X		X		X	
Rep. C. D. Franz		X	X		X	
14th Dist. (Kane and Kendall)						
Sen. Benson	X			X	X	
Rep. McCarthy	X			X		
Rep. Peffers	X			X		X
Rep. Petit		X				
16th Dist. (Livingston, Marshall, Putnam, Woodford)						
Sen. Lantz	X		X		X	
Rep. Bruer	X				X	
Rep. Turner	X				X	
Rep. Fahy		X	X		X	
18th Dist. (Peoria)						
Sen. Behrman		X			X	
Rep. Scott	X		X			
Rep. Stack			X		X	
Rep. McClugage		X	X		X	
20th Dist. (Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee)						
Sen. O'Connell		X	X		X	
Rep. Bratton	X				X	
Rep. Elmer Wilson	X		X		X	
Rep. Burns		X	X		X	
22nd Dist. (Edgar and Vermilion)						
Sen. Hickman		X	X			
Rep. Bookwalter			X		X	
Rep. Breen		X	X		X	
Rep. Edwards			X		X	
24th Dist. (Champaign, Moultrie, Piatt)						
Sen. Clifford		X		X	X	
Rep. Little	X			X	X	
Rep. Black	X		X		X	
Rep. Anderson		X	X		X	
26th Dist. (Ford, McLean)						
Sen. Sieberns		X	X		X	
Rep. Kalahar	X		X		X	
Rep. Johnson	X		X		X	
Rep. Russell		X			X	
28th Dist. (DeWitt, Logan, Macon)						
Sen. Williams		X	X		X	
Rep. Chynoweth	X		X		X	
Rep. Doyle		X	X		X	
Rep. Gayle		X		X	X	
30th Dist. (Brown, Cass, Macon, Menard, Schuyler, Tazewell)						
Sen. Lohmann		X	X			
Rep. Hall			X		X	
Rep. Teel		X		X	X	
Rep. Petefish		X	X		X	
32nd Dist. (Hancock, McDonough, Warren)						
Sen. Mayor		X	X		X	
Rep. Thomas	X		X		X	
Rep. Grigsby		X			X	
Rep. Davidson		X	X		X	

Districts & Counties	H. J. R. 65 (Revenue Amendment)		H. B. 579 (Mortgage Foreclosure Bill)		Lantz Bill (Poor Relief) S. B. 729 (key bill)	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
33rd Dist. (Henderson, Mercer, Rock Island)						
Sen. Carlson	X		X		X	
Rep. McCaskrin	X		X		X	
Rep. Searle	X		X		X	
Rep. Sinnett		X	X		X	
34th Dist. (Clark, Coles, Douglas)						
Sen. Mundy			X			
Rep. Strohm	X		X		X	
Rep. Handy		X	X		X	
Rep. O'Hair		X	X		X	
35th Dist. (DeKalb, Lee, Whiteside)						
Sen. Wright						
Rep. Collins	X		X		X	
Rep. Allen	X		X		X	
Rep. Devine		X		X	X	
36th Dist. (Adams, Calhoun, Pike, Scott)						
Sen. Penick		X			X	
Rep. Scarborough	X		X		X	
Rep. Heckenkamp		X	X		X	
Rep. Lenane		X	X		X	
37th Dist. (Bureau, Henry, Stark)						
Sen. Gunning	X		X		X	
Rep. Jackson			X		X	
Rep. Rennick	X		X		X	
Rep. R. J. Wilson		X	X		X	
38th Dist. (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Montgomery)						
Sen. Stuttle		X	X		X	
Rep. Cross	X		X		X	
Rep. Bray			X			
Rep. Stewart		X	X		X	
39th Dist. (LaSalle)						
Sen. Mason	X		X		X	
Rep. Soderstrom			X		X	
Rep. Benson	X		X		X	
Rep. Conerton		X	X		X	
40th Dist. (Christian, Cumberland, Fayette, Shelby)						
Sen. Vogelsang (deceased)						
Rep. Sparks	X		X		X	
Rep. Roe		X		X	X	
Rep. Lorton		X			X	
41st Dist. (DuPage, Will)						
Sen. Barr	X		X		X	
Rep. Walker	X		X		X	
Rep. L. H. O'Neill	X		X		X	
Rep. Hennebry		X	X		X	
42nd Dist. (Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Marion)						
Sen. Finn		X	X		X	
Rep. Branson	X			X	X	
Rep. Lager		X	X		X	
Rep. Bauer		X	X		X	
43rd Dist. (Fulton, Knox)						
Sen. Ewing	X				X	
Rep. Hawkinson	X		X		X	
Rep. Mureen	X		X		X	
Rep. McClure			X		X	
44th Dist. (Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, Washington)						
Sen. Kribs		X				
Rep. Waller*	X		*		X	
Rep. Davis		X	X		X	
Rep. Brands		X			X	
45th Dist. (Morgan, Sangamon)						
Sen. Searcy	X		X		X	
Rep. Lawler	X		X		X	
Rep. Hugh Green	X		X		X	
Rep. Evans		X	X		X	
46th Dist. (Jasper, Jefferson, Richland, Wayne)						
Sen. Burgess		X	X			
Rep. Sunderland			X		X	
Rep. Arnold		X			X	
Rep. Parker		X	X		X	

*Had not been seated because of election contest.

Districts & Counties	H. J. R. 65 (Revenue Amendment)		H. B. 579 (Mortgage Foreclosure Bill)		Lantz Bill (Poor Relief) S. B. 729 (key bill)	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
47th Dist. (Bond, Madison)						
Sen. Monroe		X	X			
Rep. Streeper	X		X		X	
Rep. Schaefer O'Neill		X	X		X	
Rep. Burton		X		X	X	
48th Dist. (Crawford, Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Lawrence, Wabash, White)						
Sen. Shaw		X	X		X	
Rep. Thompson			X		X	
Rep. F. W. Lewis		X	X		X	
Rep. D. T. Woodard		X		X	X	
49th Dist. (St. Clair)						
Sen. Kline		X				
Rep. Huschle			X		X	
Rep. Holten		X	X		X	
Rep. Borders		X			X	
50th Dist. (Alexander, Franklin, Pulaski, Union, Williamson)						
Sen. Karraker		X			X	
Rep. Browner	X				X	
Rep. L. E. Lewis		X	X		X	
Rep. Ray C. Carroll		X	X		X	
51st Dist. (Hamilton, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline)						
Sen. Thompson					X	
Rep. Rush			X		X	
Rep. Upchurch		X	X		X	
Rep. Porter		X	X		X	

58th General Assembly

(Continued from page 4)

the authority now possessed and widely used for pauper relief in counties having the township form of government.

Three bills to accomplish this purpose were drawn by the I. A. A. and introduced by Senator Lantz. They were Senate bills 683, 715 and 729.

The Second Sales Tax Bill

The administration, however, decided to submit another sales tax, the primary purpose of which was to continue unemployment relief work especially in Chicago. This measure the Association could not support. To win downstate favor, and apparently in an effort to meet the objections of the I. A. A., the new bills provided that after Jan. 1, 1934, revenue derived from the sales tax shall be used to reduce and replace property taxes for State purposes; the income from July 1, 1933, to Jan. 1, 1934, to go to the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission.

The administration also included an amendment which the attorney general stated would exempt certain isolated retail sales of farm products from the tax.

This measure was passed and signed by the governor. It is now in operation.

The I. A. A. did not and does not yet believe the property tax relief feature in the recent sales tax legislation can be made to operate on 1933 taxes. The legislation provides that the state tax rate shall be reduced in proportion to the amount paid into state funds from the sales tax fund at the time the state levy is made. The state levy is made in December but under the provisions of the sales tax legislation all revenue collected in January on sales up to December 31, is to go to the Emergency Relief Commission. It is not until in March, 1934, that any revenue from the sales tax can be paid into any of the state tax funds. The I. A. A. does not believe the sales tax can be made to function as intended by the administration to reduce the state tax rate next year.

The Lantz bills, primarily introduced to give Chicago and Cook county greater authority to levy sufficient taxes locally for pauper relief, passed the senate but were held back in the house while the sales tax had the right-of-way.

While a number of downstate members voted for the sales tax, the first six months' proceeds of which will go largely to feed Chicago unemployed, Chicago legislators in the House bitterly opposed the Lantz bills to enable the metropolitan area to get on a self-supporting basis by Jan. 1, 1934. This opposition was not successful but it indicates that Chicago politicians may strive to continue the dole system next year from sales tax revenue, in part at the expense of downstate people many of whom are paying local property taxes for the same purpose.

The vote on the key bill S. B. 729 giving Chicago and other cities and villages in commission governed counties power to levy taxes locally for poor relief will be found in the table on page 5. Every vote against this measure was a vote against the best interests of farmers and other downstate people.

Lantz Bills Vetoed

Just before going to press, we are informed the Governor vetoed all of the Lantz bills, Senate Bills 683, 715 and 729. The veto message in part as carried in the press states:

"It is not my thought that there will be no needy persons by February, 1934, or that by that time there will be positions and work for all who seek employment. But it is my hope that by that time the necessity for care and relief of these persons will be so reduced that such care and relief can be returned to the local communities.

"The county board of Cook County has, by resolution, requested me not to approve this bill and senate bills Nos. 683 and 729, which are to some extent companion measures."

This statement by the Governor is amazing in that these bills were intended only to provide an opportunity for Chicago, Cook County and all counties under commission form of government to take care of their own

(Continued on page 9)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*

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22nd.....Talmage DeFrees, Smithboro
23rd.....W. L. Cope, Salem
24th.....Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th.....R. B. Endicott, Villa Ridge

DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS

Comptroller.....J. H. Kelker
Dairy Marketing.....J. B. Countiss
Finance.....R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.....H. W. Day
Publicity.....George Thiem
Insurance Service.....V. Vaniman
Legal Counsel.....Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing.....Ray E. Miller
Office.....C. E. Johnston
Organization.....G. E. Metzger
Produce Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics.....J. C. Watson
Transportation.....L. J. Quasey

ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Country Life Insurance Co.....L. A. Williams, Mgr.
Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co.....J. H. Kelker, Mgr.
Illinois Agricultural Auditing Assn.....F. E. Ringham, Mgr.
Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co.....A. E. Richardson, Mgr.
Illinois Farm Supply Co.....L. R. Marchant, Mgr.
Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange.....H. W. Day, Mgr.
Illinois Grain Corp.....Chas. P. Cummings, Vice-Pres. and Sales Mgr.
Illinois Livestock Market. Ass'n..Ray Miller, Mgr., R. W. Griesser, Sales
Illinois Producers Creameries.....F. A. Gougler, Mgr.
Soybean Marketing Ass'n.....J. W. Armstrong, Pres.

Study Their Records

THE I. A. A. has endeavored since its organization to represent and protect the best interests of farmers in legislation. At the same time it has tried to be constructive, non-partisan, fair, and helpful to successive administrations in working for good government and the welfare of the state as a whole.

This policy was adhered to in the 58th General Assembly just closed. In bringing to the membership a report of that session in the article beginning on Page 3, an effort has been made to present the issues of greatest consequence to agriculture, and to show how the downstate senators and representatives conducted themselves when put to test.

If some voting records look bad the legislators so classified have no one to blame but themselves. We urge that each member study carefully the record of his senator and representatives and retain this issue of the RECORD as a guide for future use.

To place the welfare of constituents above everything else is the obvious duty of members elected to the General Assembly. Farmers have a right to expect that of the men and women they send to Springfield.

Railroad Stupidity

THE Illinois Central railroad has refused to spot cars for loading grain with portable blowers along its right-of-way in Douglas county. It will furnish cars if farmers will resort to the back-breaking scoop shovel to load them. But the mechanical device seems to be obnoxious.

The railroad contends that it has leased space to certain private elevator companies along its lines and that farmers should load and ship their grain through these elevators. This regardless of the toll the elevator wishes to extract from the producer for the service. The railroad hints that the portable blower, likewise, should lease space if it wishes to operate, which raises the question as to whether a railroad is primarily in the business of transportation or real estate.

We might be inclined to dismiss the matter as just another case of railroad stupidity, an illustration of the lack of business enterprise and progressiveness largely responsible for declining income. This is the more charitable view.

But we are also informed that the same railroad permits an old-line grain company to install a grain blower at Thawville in Iroquois county, although the farmers' elevator there has ample facilities for loading grain. Thus, the situation has the aspect of collusion between the railroad and the private grain trade to head off the fast-growing co-operative grain marketing movement in Illinois.

The Douglas County Co-operative Grain Association which has been grossly and unfairly discriminated against is preparing to file a protest with the Illinois Commerce Commission. While the law is taking its course, the farmers are scooping grain and telling the railroad officials that unless they withdraw their stupid regulation trucks will be employed to haul their grain to the terminals.

One would think that the railroads had learned a lesson from their vast loss of freight to the trucks. Apparently not. But this much is certain. The organized farmers of Illinois will not be stopped in their efforts to market their own grain. They will not be cowed by collusion between the grain trade and the railroads to deprive them illegally of transportation service. The railroads may force farmers temporarily to use the scoop shovel when they prefer the blower as a method of loading grain, but by so doing they are building nothing but ill will. And they may expect to reap the consequences of their folly.

58th General Assembly

(Continued from page 7)

destitute people. Eighty-five (85) counties in the state which are under township organization have been operating under the law which provides for no limitation upon taxes that can be levied by townships for the purpose of taking care of their unfortunate and destitute people. In all townships of over 7,000, there is still no limitation on this power.

The I. A. A. fails to understand why 85 counties should, through property taxes and often with the sky the limit, be expected to take care of their own destitute people when at the same time a law should not exist which would enable the other counties, particularly Cook county, to enjoy the same privilege and discharge the same duty.

This action by the Governor furnishes another outstanding instance wherein decisions of State are unduly influenced by authorities of Chicago and Cook county. It also provides most definite reasons why every member of the General Assembly from downstate should refuse hereafter to vote for legislation taxing down-state people for the purpose of furnishing funds to carry a part of the rightful responsibilities of the City of Chicago and Cook county.

The I. A. A.'s one and one-half per cent occupational tax in the face of Chicago's opposition failed to move in the senate.

The Illinois Agricultural Association also had introduced a series of measures to redistribute the state gas tax and insure the use of an equitable portion of gas tax revenue for the improvement of secondary roads and the replacement of road taxes in townships and road districts.

State Road Commission Bills

A commission of legislators and others was authorized by the previous General Assembly to study the state road program and submit legislation embodying its recommendations for the approval of the 58th General Assembly. This commission brought forward a comprehensive road improvement program of great merit, although in the I. A. A.'s opinion it did not properly safeguard nor provide adequately for the interests of rural people in future road building.

The key commission bill made a three-way division of the three cent gas tax after Jan. 1, 1934 as follows: one-third to the state; one-third to the cities and villages according to population; and one-third to counties as at present on the basis of motor license fees. As originally drawn, this bill indicated that the state's portion of the tax would first be used to widen roads in congested areas, construct belt line highways around municipalities, and the balance spent on grade separations and state highways both within and outside municipalities.

The I. A. A. opposed these bills in committee with the result that a series of conferences were held which resulted in amendments later adopted. These amendments are of far-reaching importance to downstate people. They protect the interests of farmers and other rural residents in millions of dollars of road money spent annually. The net result of the revised road bills which passed both houses of the legislature is as follows:

1. The state's portion of the gas tax, also federal road funds coming to Illinois, will be distributed equitably for road building in the different sections of the state, first preference to be given to building and maintenance of state roads.
2. As the state takes over additional mileage for improvement from the counties under the federal-aid plan, such mileage shall be distributed equitably and simultaneously among the several counties and sections of the state.
3. The state's portion of gas tax revenue shall not be spent within municipalities of 2,500 or more population.
4. The one-third portion of gas tax revenue received by cities and villages shall first be used to build and maintain state roads and arterial highways within such municipalities.

The I. A. A. also sponsored a bill, H. B. 1012, which passed both houses of the legislature, to prevent after Jan. 1, 1934 the use of gas tax revenue retained by the state for other than road-building purposes. The I. A. A. proposed this bill because approximately $14,000,000 had been loaned from the state gas tax fund on state tax anticipation notes and used for other purposes with the result that road building was crippled throughout Illinois.

The road bills carrying the I. A. A. amendments passed both houses of the legislature and are now law. The governor vetoed H. B. 1012, however, which leaves the road fund wide open for further borrowing for other purposes and further delay of rural road improvement.

Relief from Mortgage Foreclosures

Early in the session the Association threw a bill in the legislative hopper designed to bring relief to distressed farm and home mortgagors by authorizing courts to stay foreclosures in worthy cases and at the same time protect the interests of creditors in rents and income from the mortgaged property. This bill was amended in Committee at the suggestion of the governor and later passed the House by a vote of 111 to 20.

A powerful lobby of mortgage bankers and real estate operators from Chicago immediately got busy and vigorously opposed this bill in the senate. The Senate Judiciary Committee, largely dominated by Chicago members, sought through unfair tactics to kill the bill in committee, and failing in this refused to vote it out. The next day Senator Martin Lohmann, who handled the measure, moved that the bill be taken from the committee and placed on the senate calendar. This motion was carried. Then Senator Lohmann made a valiant effort to secure its passage but on the final attempt it received only 21 votes, five short of the necessary number for passage. The vote on this bill will be found in the table on page 5.

Contrary to many charges made on the floor of the senate, this bill would not have jeopardized the interests of creditors; in fact, it specifically provided that courts shall protect the interests of creditors in the rents and incomes of distressed property. A statement by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., chief of the Farm Credit Administration, revealed that the passage of this legislation would not hamper the loaning of federal funds on farm lands, as was charged by opponents, but would be helpful until Federal refinancing machinery could be made to function smoothly.

Property Tax On Income From Intangibles

After passing the senate with 32 favorable votes, two measures proposing to place income from intangible property not otherwise taxed on the property assessment list, were held up in the House Judiciary Committee for more than a month. Cook county holders of intangible property again used their influence to dodge their share of the tax burden. As a result this bill was caught in the legislative jam and was stricken from the calendar the last week of the session.

Other Legislation

The Association also assisted in killing a number of bad bills including

one that proposed to place trucks hauling for hire under the State Commerce Commission and compel increases in truck rates in line with the cost of railroad transportation for similar hauls. These bills, which were reported to be sponsored by railroads, would have greatly increased the cost of marketing farm products, particularly livestock, fruits and vegetables, and dairy products.

The Association supported the bill to tax oleomargarine containing imported oils and fats. This bill passed both Houses of the legislature but was vetoed by the governor. Had this measure been approved it would have opened up a broader outlet for domestic oils and fats which the farmer requires to secure a better price for his products.

The Illinois Agricultural Association also vigorously supported all measures which had for their purpose economy in government where conditions warranted such support.

With few exceptions the economy bills as amended called for a 10 per cent cut in salaries of state officials and employees. In the Agricultural Appropriation Bill the appropriation for farm advisers was cut 22 per cent and for home advisers 40 per cent. When this bill came before the senate, Senator Lantz pointed out that the legislature should be consistent and reduce the farm advisers' and home advisers' appropriation not more than 10 per cent in line with other reductions.

Sen. Lantz then offered two amendments to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill so as to cut appropriations for farm advisers and home advisers the standard 10 per cent. The farm advisers' appropriation amendment lost by the close vote of 18 to 17. The vote on the home advisers' amendment was almost the same.

Those who voted to kill Sen. Lantz's amendment were as follows: **Behrman, Clifford, Gillmeister, Graham, Hickman, Huckin, Kielminski, Kribs, Lee, Loughran, Maypole, Mendel, Monroe, O'Connell, O'Grady, Shaw, Stuttle** and **Ward.**

Those who voted with Sen. Lantz were as follows: **Baker, Barbour, Barr, Benson, Boeke, Burgess, Gunning, Huebsch, Lantz, Mundy, Paddock, Penick, Roberts, Searcy, Sieberns, Thompson** and **Williams.**

To facilitate greater economy in local expenditures, the Association also sponsored a bill, S. B. 559, to extend the time from the first Tuesday in August to the first Tuesday in September in which directors or boards of education of school districts are required to certify the amount of money to be raised by special tax for educational and building purposes for the ensuing year. This bill passed the Senate, but was lost in the legislative jam in the House on the last day of the session.

Another bill sponsored by the Association which passed both houses of the legislature allows the detachment of tracts of 10 acres or more of unsubdivided agricultural lands from cities and villages where such lands are not bounded on more than two sides by subdivided property.

The owner may file a petition either with the county or circuit court and if the land described in the application meets the requirements of the Act the court shall grant the request.

Defeat Bad Bills

The I. A. A. also assisted in defeating a bad bill that would make an auto insurance company co-defendent in every suit brought against a policyholder. This bill would not only greatly increase the size of judgments against policyholders, but also would increase tremendously the cost of automobile insurance.

An attempt was made to amend the Uniform Mutual Insurance Act during the session. The I. A. A. has used this Act in the organization of certain of its insurance activities, and has therefore been interested in keeping the integrity of the Uniform Mutual Act intact. H. B. 745 was introduced at the request of certain interests wherein the Uniform Mutual Insurance Act would have been amended to provide for the issuance of a limited amount of capital stock, the holders of such stock being entitled to elect one-half of the Board of Directors.

The Association believed that such a provision in the Act would affect the integrity of mutual insurance as it would make it possible for an inside group of persons to perpetually control a mutual company against any objection of a majority of the policyholders. The Association forced the amendment of the bill to such a form that the control of a mutual company would be kept, at least insofar as the law is concerned, in the hands of the policyholders.

There was sponsored by the state insurance department an insurance agents' bill which was introduced in the House, H. B. 776. This bill would have required all insurance agents to be licensed by the Department. It would have made it impossible for County Farm Bureaus to act as the county agency of any of the Association's insurance activities. Because of substantial objection from all quarters, two bills at a later date were substituted in the House by the Superintendent of Insurance to take the place of H. B. 776.

One of these bills would have required all life insurance agents to be licensed, and while containing many objectionable provisions, was not seriously objected to by the Association. The companion measure, however, which required a license for all fire and casualty insurance agents, had a much larger license fee than the life insurance agents' bill, and had other objectionable features, although both of of these substitute bills changed the provision of the original bill that would have embarrassed the Association in the use of the County Farm Bureau as the county agency.

The objection of the Association and other interested parties was so strong that the casualty and fire insurance agents' bill was never pressed for passage and the life insurance agents' bill was lost in the House by a very substantial vote.

State Department Bills

The State Department of Agriculture at the request of milk producers co-operatives in and adjoining Illinois sponsored Senate Bill 673 which would give the department the power to license milk dealers and thereby enforce trade agreements between dealers and milk producers to establish fair prices for milk on strictly Illinois markets. After passing the senate this bill was approved in the House on June 29 by a vote of 96 to 5. The Illinois Agricultural Association had a representative in the several conferences that resulted in drafting the measure and gave assistance in securing its passage. This bill was vetoed by the Governor.

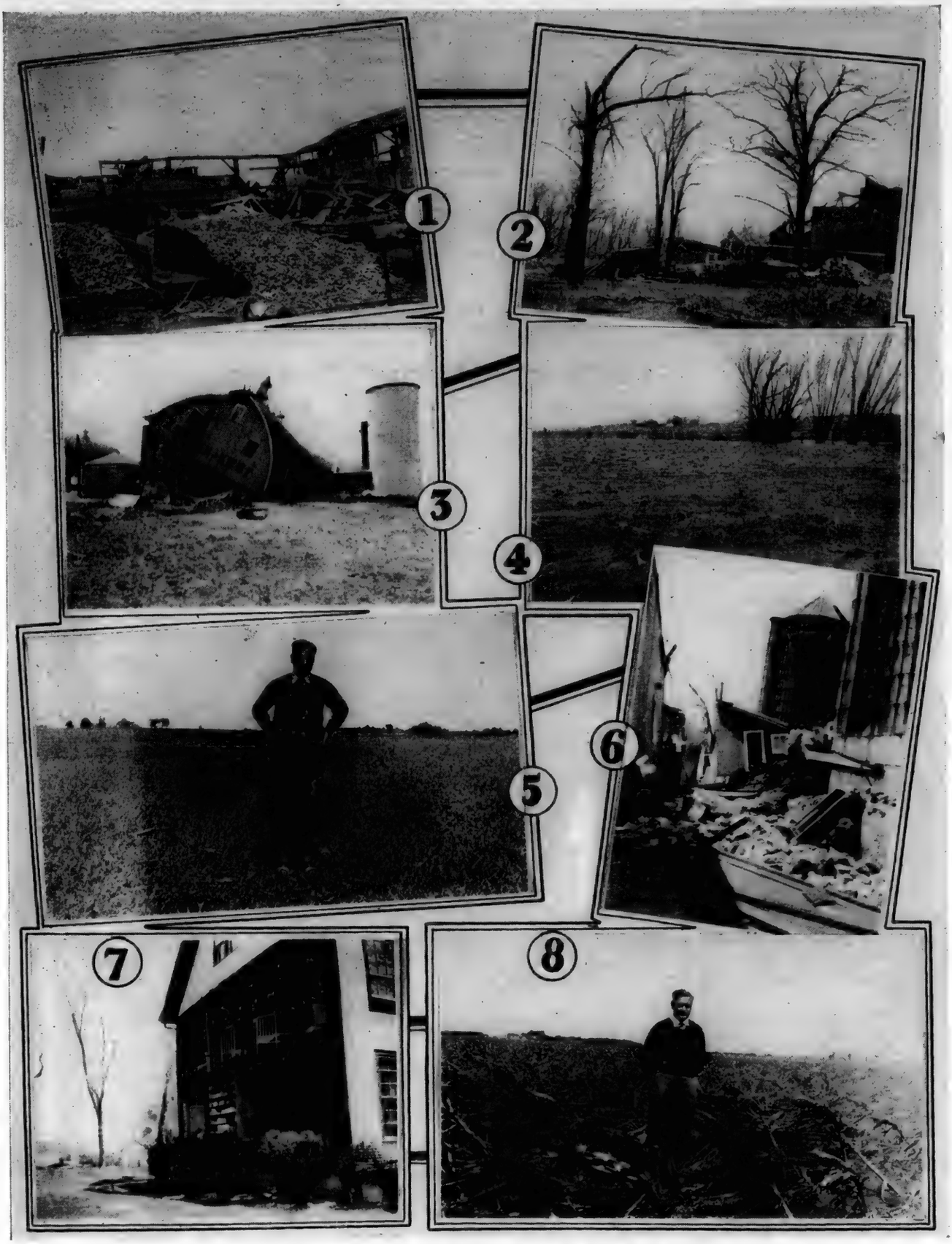
The Department of Agriculture also sponsored H. B. 827 which would license truck peddlers handling fruits and vegetables. This measure was sponsored at the request of southern Illinois fruit and vegetable growers who complained that itinerant truck merchants have been giving Illinois fruits and vegetables a black eye by selling inferior products and misrepresenting their quality.

The bill carried an appropriation of $25,000, and imposed a fee of $25 on truck drivers who sell other than their own products. Fruit and vegetable growers marketing their own stuff would be exempt from the payment of a fee but would be required to take out a license.

This bill was objected to by House

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AFTER THE HAILSTORM IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS



(Pictures and cut courtesy Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company and Boone County Farm Bureau.)

(1) Buildings wrecked by tornado on A. R. Ransom farm, DuPage county. (2) Leaves stripped from trees by hail give this scene on the Ruth Nesler farm, Cook county, a wintry appearance. Crops all destroyed, buildings demolished. (3) "The barn can wait until we finish replanting," said Albert Krahn of near Dundee in Kane county. (4) Corn field laid waste on I. R. Hasie farm near Bartlett, Cook county. (5) Barley that was waist high on farm of Bert Hewer, Boone County Farm Bureau director. It was difficult to identify what grain was growing. (6) A crowd gathers to survey the wreckage on Andrew Miller farm near Dundee, Kane county. (7) Walls blown out exposing interior at Yeoman City of Childhood, south of Dundee, Kane county. (8) This corn field was tasseling out on farm of Blake and Reed, southeastern corner Boone county. It looks like a total loss.

Lee J. Quasey Leaves Employ of I. A. A.

Connection Severed After Many Years As Director of Transportation

L. J. QUASEY, director of the I. A. A. Transportation Department for more than 10 years, left the employ of the Association July 1.



L. J. QUASEY

Mr. Quasey came with the Association shortly after it was organized on its present basis in 1919 to assist in managing the office. Soon after he was given charge of the wool pool until the Livestock Marketing Department was organized and took over this work.

Mr. Quasey then began handling claims of various kinds referred to the Association by members. This work brought him into contact with railroads and other public utilities. As a result he with the aid of G. W. Baxter developed a valuable service to members which has expanded under his direction.

With engineering training as a background Quasey studied traffic and public utility law and several years ago completed a night law course at the John Marshall Law School of Chicago. He was admitted to the bar in 1930.

Hearings before the State and Interstate Commerce Commissions in which the Association was represented by Mr. Quasey, resulted in a number of rate reductions and substantial savings for farmers. Similarly, more favorable easement contracts and increased compensation were secured for many Farm Bureau members in connection with pipe lines, telephone and power lines crossing farm lands.

Representation of Farm Bureau members' interests in these problems will be continued as in the past through the Legal Department under the direction of Mr. Kirkpatrick. The handling of loss and damage and other claims, and freight rate service will be continued in the Transportation Division of the Legal Department under the able direction of Guy W. Baxter who has been performing this part of the Association's service for many years.

Arrangements are being made to further reinforce the Legal Department of the Association. A more detailed announcement will be made in the next issue of the RECORD.

About Federal Farm Credit

Editor: The I. A. A. Record.

In your July "RECORD" you ask "What of the new credit legislation?" As near as I can figure it out and from all paper reports, it is just so much bunk to soothe the farming element. And when he wakes up he will have a worse headache than when he went into the coma. In the first place the Federal land bank will have its pound of flesh regardless of where it comes from. You say that some of the practices of county farm loan officers compare with the hard-boiled bankers and loan officers. If they were not hard-boiled they would not be in the employ of the Federal land bank very long, for I have met two or three of these birds. They just up and tell you that they are not working on human sympathy.

The article you printed on page 17 of your July "RECORD" in the first column and part of the second, I think, is not so much the attitude of the home loan secretary as it is the attitude of the Federal land bank. When you come to the expression "worthy farm debtors" you will find very few in this country, for the vast majority of the 40% of farm indebtedness will have to be foreclosed because none are worthy of any more credit than what they have, and the vast majority of those who could get credit don't need it for they are so conservative that they never venture into any enterprise especially if it would help their neighbors. But the trouble is that the whole commodity price from a shoe string to a threshing machine has fallen to ⅓ or ¼ of our 1910-14 average, but our farm mortgages and interest have stayed the same with interest slightly higher than before the slump.—A. O. Behnke, Hancock county, Ill.

58th General Assembly

(Continued from page 10)

members on the ground that it would interfere with farmers who sell their own and perhaps their neighbors' products to consumers in neighboring cities. The bill lost by a vote of 25 to 74.

Study The Records

As a result of the failure of this General Assembly to enact constructive revenue legislation, or to submit a revenue amendment to make possible taxation based on ability to pay, the Illinois Agricultural Association believes that it will be necessary to call a special session of the legislature later in the year to meet the ever-increasing and pressing problems that threaten the very maintenance of government. In line with its well known policy the I. A. A. will hold itself in readiness to work with responsible state officials and others to meet these problems in a manner that is fair and equitable to all interests concerned.

The legislative committee urges that Farm Bureau members make a most careful study of the voting records of their respective senators and representatives on what the committee believes to be important measures affecting farm interests in this state.

All Counties In 16th At District Conference

Legislative activities of the Illinois Agricultural Association at Springfield, together with latest developments in the administration of the Emergency Farm Act occupied the center of attention at the 16th I. A. A. district conference held at the East Peoria recreation camp June 24. All counties in the district were represented.



MR. MULLER

Secretary George E. Metzger called attention to the advance in farm prices which was largely brought about by the inflation amendment and the power vested in the President through the Emergency Farm Act to raise prices. Mr. Metzger stated that the Farm Bureau movement more than any other agency, was responsible for the passage of this far-reaching legislation. On the subject of state legislation he disclosed that the influence of the I. A. A. was used at Springfield to make the first state sales tax primarily a property tax replacement measure and to divide the receipts therefrom among the counties on an equitable basis according to population.

Four-H Club work was discussed by Wayne Gilbert, Stark county farm adviser; "Publicity" by J. W. Whisenand, Peoria county; and "Organization" by R. J. Hamilton, district I. A. A. organization manager. George B. Muller, member of the I. A. A. board, opened the meeting and presided.

Prairie Farms Butter

It's Better Because We Make It From Fresh Cream

By J. B. Countiss,
Director Dairy Marketing



"IF YOU build a better mouse trap than anyone else, the world will beat a path to your door," said Emerson. True enough, but why wait for the world to come to you?

The Illinois Producers Creameries are making the best butter humanly possible to make under present conditions but we are not expecting the world to beat a path to our creameries to get an opportunity to buy it. They do not act that way today. We have got to tell them about its goodness and how good it really is, and why it is good, and what makes "Prairie Farms Butter" better than other butter.



No. 1 All Ready To Go

A good buttermaker under normal conditions with proper equipment can make good butter out of good cream but regardless of conditions or equipment or the expertness of the buttermaker, he cannot make good butter out of poor cream. Therefore, when the group representing Illinois Agricultural Association, Milk Producers Associations, Illinois Produce Marketing Association, and others interested in the program met to formulate the plan of establishing farmers co-operative creameries in Illinois, they all said, "We must make better butter and in order to make better butter we have to have better cream."

So the first principle of our organization has been to get quality cream. After six years' experience in operating cream stations in Illinois, we are convinced that in order to get good cream we cannot wait for producers to come to town and bring it Saturday night or until he gets his can full but we must go and get it and get it often.

Therefore, truck routes were established whereby the cream is picked up regularly twice each week at the farm whether it is one gallon or ten gallons, and the patron's can returned together with his check on the return trip.

Then when it gets to one of these modern creameries at Bloomington, Peoria or Rock Island, it is properly weighed, graded and tested and within 20 hours is made into "Prairie Farms Butter" by expert buttermakers. Clyde Hamlin, buttermaker at Bloomington, operated the University of Illinois creamery for 11 years. Mr. Johnson at Peoria was one of the outstanding buttermakers in Land O'Lakes Creameries before he met Wilfred Shaw, manager of Producers Creamery of Peoria. Mr. Shaw not only met Mr. Johnson but brought him home with him to make "Prairie Farms Butter" at Peoria. At Rock Island, well when I think of good butter I always think of "Louie" the buttermaker at Rock Island who has been making it for years. Good butter is the only kind he really knows how to make.

This butter is then carefully packed in 64 lb. tubs and properly marked with Illinois Producers' Creameries emblem which identifies it as a quality product and shipped in refrigerator cars to Chicago. Here a representative of Illinois Producers' Creameries sells it to buyers who want especially fine butter for select trade. A large percentage of this butter has been sold at a premium over Chicago 92 score or "Extras."

"Prairie Farms Butter," although a new product in the market, is being enthusiastically received by critical buyers and we have permanent outlets for all of this high quality butter we can manufacture because it passes the test or score on flavor, 45 points, body 25, color 15, salt 10 and package 5 when inspected by government inspectors on the market.

Farmers in this state along with others have been unjustly accused of selling cream and taking home "Oleo." This, of course, has happened and the reason has not been that the farmer liked "Oleo" but he has had the sad experience of seeing his can of nice smooth sweet cream which he delivered to the local cream buyer mixed with sour lumpy and sometimes yeasty cream, and he decided in his own mind that he would not want to take home to his wife and kids creamery butter made from this kind of cream. Therefore, he went around to the corner grocer and bought "Oleo," and yet we wonder why the per capita consumption of butter is less than 20 lbs. per year.

"No. 1" On the Job

We believe one way of helping this situation is to get better cream by

(Continued on page 16)

Effect of frequency of delivery in summer upon quality of Illinois cream.*

Frequency of Delivery	Less than .3% Acidity (Sweet)	.3% to .6% Acidity (No. 1 Sour)	Over .6% Acidity (No. 2 Sour)
3 times per week	8.6	67.5	23.9
2 " " "	3.8	58.2	38.0
1 " " "	.8	42.9	56.3

(*) Research by Dr. C. A. Brown, University of Illinois.

Farm Bureaus Bring Relief To Storm Area

Organization Makes Possible Speedy Help To Stricken Farmers

THE hailstorm and tornado that struck northern Illinois early Sunday morning, July 2, was the most severe that ever visited that section of the state. Damage was reported as far west as the Mississippi River, although most of the loss was confined to southernmost parts of Winnebago, Boone, and McHenry and to larger areas in Kane, DeKalb, Cook and DuPage counties.

The storm reached its greatest fury around Dundee in Kane County where it leveled farm buildings and destroyed all growing crops. It reached down into the truck growing regions of southern Cook county where hail beat the vegetation into the ground and necessitated replanting.

Wintry Appearance

Along the state highway north of Elgin farmsteads presented a wintry appearance. Leaves were stripped from trees, corn cut off near the surface of the ground and in some cases even the straw was blown out of barley and oats fields. Considerable damage to livestock and poultry flocks was reported. Very few farmers were protected with growing crop hail insurance, although farm buildings were generally covered against windstorm damage.

The County Farm Bureaus in the affected area immediately became active in bringing relief to the stricken people. Within 48 hours after the appeal for help went out the Illinois Agricultural Association, Prairie Farmer, Pure Milk Association and WLS were all co-operating to see what could be done.

An appeal was made through the Federal Land Bank in St. Louis to reopen the Seed and Feed Loan Division which until May 31 had been making emergency loans up to $400 per farmer. A belated announcement comes from Washington, as we go to press, to the effect that the seed loan service will be opened until July 31 with a limit of $10 for each family. This statement may be in error but if true, the offering will be looked upon as a sardonic joke by hailed-out farmers needing ready cash to buy feed for their dairy cows. Wood Netherland, president of the St. Louis Land Bank, was helpful in relaying the appeal for emergency aid to Henry Morgenthau, Jr., of the Credit Administration. Netherland said that applications for commissioner loans from the storm stricken area would be given prompt attention.

$15,000 For Seeds

The I. A. A. also co-operated with Prairie Farmer, Pure Milk Association and the County Farm Bureaus in asking for a moderate appropriation to buy seed, from the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission. The Commission appropriated $15,000 and approximately that much seed was purchased under the direction of J. H. Lloyd, assistant state director of agriculture, and distributed from the Wilbern Seed Warehouse at Elgin.

A total of 1,800 bu. of corn, 2,500 bu. soybeans, 75,000 pounds of Hungarian millet, 72,000 pounds Sudan grass, 1,000 bu. buckwheat, and approximately 13,000 pounds of garden seeds were distributed beginning July 12. The Gardeners Supply Company of Arlington Heights handled the garden seed order.

The free seed proved very helpful to many farmers who lacked credit to buy seed for replanting. Much of the devastated area was planted to corn for silage and fodder.

In addition to this aid, the DuPage and Kane County Farm Bureaus and possibly others raised money to buy seed and feed for the most needy. The Pure Milk Association also was helpful in aiding members to purchase dairy feed to hold up their base production during the so-called base period.



FARM BUREAU AND I. A. A. OFFICIALS AT 16th DISTRICT CONFERENCE

Front row, left to right: E. I. Culp, Bureau county president; C. W. McMillen, Peoria county secretary; Ralph Allen, Tazewell county secretary; Secretary G. E. Metzger of I. A. A., Chicago; Albert Hayes, Peoria county president; and Edward Schrock, Tazewell county president. In the back row, left to right, are C. E. Bergren, Henderson county president; Ira E. Moats, Knox county president; G. A. Broman, Henry county president; E. E. Stevenson, LaSalle county president; R. J. Hamilton, I. A. A. district organizer; George B. Muller, I. A. A. director for 16th district; and R. J. Stevens, Mercer county president.

This is part of the group that attended the Farm Bureau conference June 16-18 at the Recreation camp in East Peoria.

Farm Bureau Leaders Two-Day Conference

"We have two conferences each year in which the presidents and secretaries of the Farm Bureaus in the 14 counties of R. J. Hamilton's organization district attend," writes Albert Hayes, president of the Peoria County Farm Bureau. "The recent two-day conference was held at the East Peoria recreation park.

"Our December session is devoted entirely to business concerning the Farm Bureau. All problems pertaining to the improvement of the Farm Bureau program are discussed. We get many helpful ideas out of these conferences.

"We always get together for breakfast during the I. A. A. annual meeting and our district is organized with a president, vice-president and secretary.

"The summer conference is not all business but consists of programs, moving pictures and sports. The farm advisers and their families also attend. On Sunday morning church services are held in charge of Ira Moats, secretary of the Knox County Farm Bureau, who was formerly in the ministry. Everyone looks forward to this get-together and a great many warm friendships are made."

An eighteen per cent rise in the price of gold was accompanied by an eighteen per cent rise in farm products.

I. C. Forbids Use of Grain Blower to Douglas Co-op.

COLLUSION between private elevators in Douglas county and the Illinois Central Railroad to prevent farmers from marketing grain through their own co-operative was charged recently by the Douglas County Farmers Grain Association in a statement reported by the Decatur Review.

Considerable feeling has been stirred up between grain producers over the railroad's refusal to supply grain cars which farmers desire to load with a portable blower rather than scoop it in by hand. Although the railroad superintendent contended that the farmers should lease space along their right-of-way for the blower, farmers regard this contention as a smoke screen and a move to compel the producers to market their grain through the private elevators in that county.

The co-operative association in the meantime is reported to have lodged a complaint with the Illinois Commerce Commission pointing to the law which provides that common carriers are required to furnish cars when requested by shippers. The Illinois Central, it is understood, proposes to make a test case out of the controversy and if necessary carry it on up through the courts.

May Use Trucks

The Douglas county grain producers are now threatening to move their grain by truck direct to the terminal markets if the railroad persists in its refusal to spot cars where convenient for loading.

A. Z. Martin, prominent farmer and a director of the Douglas county co-operative, said in an interview reported in the Decatur Review: "Under the railroad's ruling that all loadings made at team tracks must be done with scoop shovels or through established elevators, the farmer is given no choice to market his produce except through such old-line companies as may have a monopoly in the territory. He must sell through this agency and at such margins as the buyer chooses to impose or else haul to more distant points.

"Farm leaders have long recognized the effects of this particular evil, and have encouraged the farmer to organize into co-operative groups whereby the profits ordinarily distributed among the dealers may go back to the producer.

"Quite naturally," said Mr. Martin, "the old-line grain companies which have built expensive grain elevators—monuments that the farmer is obliged to pay for or contribute to their upkeep—dislike the idea of farmers selling through their own co-operative agency. Such dealers thereby lose a chance at the fat profits they have earned off the farmer in years past, and it is no surprise that they have enlisted the aid of the railroad companies to keep the farm co-operatives out of the field as far as possible.

"This action in forbidding the use of a mechanical device to facilitate the loading of grain is but one example of this attitude."

Replaces Six Men

A grain blower, it is estimated, does the work of about six men in loading a freight car. To comply with the railroad's terms Douglas county farmers are using scoop shovels temporarily to load grain.

The Decatur paper states that eight carloads, or approximately 12,000 bushels, were loaded in one week at the Hayes station north of Tuscola. The corn was hauled from the John Black farm, managed by Mr. Martin, on six trucks and loaded into the car in two days.

The co-operative association owns a blower and it could have been moved to the team track there loading the cars quickly and inexpensively, but the railroad prevented its use by its refusal to furnish cars.

"Even by hiring trucks and six men to load the cars," said Mr. Martin, "I saved more money by selling through the co-operative association than I ever did in the 20 years I have been selling corn from the Black farm.

"Naturally I dislike the idea of using scoop shovels, but it is a well known fact that the farmers have been charged too much for elevator service for a long time.

"Ordinarily, Douglas county ships out about 2,000,000 bushels of grain in a year's time. More than a half million bushels have been sold through the co-operative association thus far in 1933. Even when hauled directly to the co-operative elevator in Tuscola and for long distances, the farmers' returns have been higher."

The statement of higher returns, says the Decatur paper, is substantiated by Albert Long, owner and manager of a dozen farms in the county who relates how one of his tenants received a premium of three cents a bushel for two carloads of corn marketed through the association when the tests were advanced one notch at the terminal markets by the inspectors there. Another farmer who hauled his wheat crop to Tuscola in trucks, after his crop was reported to test 54 at one of the outlying elevators, found the test to show 60 and with a corresponding gain in selling price.

"There are other instances of a like kind," Mr. Martin insists, "and they explain why the state-wide grain association (Illinois Grain Corp.) is taking a lion's share of the farmer's business."

The Douglas County Farmers Grain Association was organized last March, the records show, and membership is open to all farmers in the community without fee upon the condition that their grain will be marketed through the association, provided that the price offered by the association equals or is higher than the price offered through another agency.

Prefer Railroads

"It is our plan to continue in the county, giving the farmer the advantage of every possible test and premium," Mr. Martin says. "And so far as possible, we will continue to ship our grain over the already established carrier systems, even if obliged to use old-fashioned methods in loading the cars."

However, the ill-concealed contempt for the railroad's stand in preventing loadings by the more modern methods, may bring about the use of trucks in transporting grain into the terminals. Overtures have been made by managers of established truck fleets, and bids have been received to haul grain directly from the farm to river points for five cents a bushel.

Illinois farm prices advanced 25 per cent during the month ending May 15, and averaged the highest since December, 1931.

"Prairie Farms" Butter

(Continued from page 13)

the truck pick-up system and make better butter in our own plants and sell it direct to stores, restaurants, hotels and confectioners in the respective creamery territories.

Bloomington purchased the first sales delivery truck last week and within a few days "No. 1" will be rolling around the territory with a high class experienced salesman calling on the local trade with "Prairie Farms Butter." Farmers should see that their local grocers handle their high quality "Prairie Farms Butter" because in so doing, they are not only helping the grocer but their friends who buy it and themselves because it is made from the best cream in Illinois, which gives it that wonderfully fine delicate flavor found only in "Prairie Farms Butter."

Once each year farmers in Illinois market their grain, probably twice a year they sell a car of livestock but he sells his cream 104 times a year. Co-operative creameries are bringing the consumer of butter and the producers of cream closer together 104 times a year and every time this is done, the producer gets a greater percentage of the consumer's dollar, and the consumer gets a better pound of butter for his money.

Doing It Ourselves

Farmers have invested thousands of dollars in production machinery including farm machinery and livestock, but very little in marketing and selling agencies, consequently "we have been coming out at the little end of the horn." We sell our cream, livestock and grain and buy back Jones' "Homemade" butter; Smith's "Sugar-cured" hams; and Johnson's "Self-rising" flour and wonder why we pay so much and receive so little.

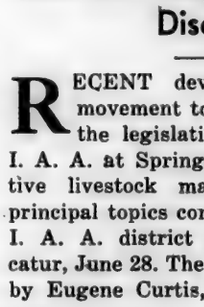
Co-operative creameries in Illinois were established for just one thing—to give the producer a bigger percentage of the consumer's dollar and give the consumer a better pound of butter for his money. It is the one program of farmers in Illinois where we can control our product from the time it is produced until it reaches the consumer. We produce our own cream, haul it to market in our own trucks, have our own men weigh, test and grade it and manufacture it in our own plants which we established ourselves, sell it through our own sales outlets with our own name on it to ourselves, friends and neighbors — not once a year but every day in the year and all savings made are passed back to the stockholders the same as any other creamery except—our stockholdholders are the producers.

If You Have an Accident!

If you are a Policyholder in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company and have an accident in Chicago or nearby while attending the World's Fair this Summer or Fall, call the Home Office, Harrison 4772, during office hours. Should an accident occur at night time or after office hours call Leslie V. Drake, our Chicago adjuster, Village 5016. Immediate attention will be given your claim.

Corn and Hog Plan Discussed in 19th

RECENT developments in the movement to raise farm prices, the legislative program of the I. A. A. at Springfield, and co-operative livestock marketing were the principal topics considered at the 19th I. A. A. district conference at Decatur, June 28. The meeting was called by Eugene Curtis, member of the I. A. A. board. Approximately 50 Farm Bureau leaders represented the eight counties in the district.



EUGENE CURTIS

Speakers included Secretary Geo. E. Metzger, Chas. A. Ewing, president of the National Livestock Marketing Association, Bob Grieser, Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, Mr. Curtis, and others who spoke briefly during the question and answer period.

Mr. Ewing suggested that every effort be made to open up foreign outlets for surplus pork and lard rather than apply a processing tax on hogs, receipts from which would be used to finance corn acreage reduction. The livestock commission companies as well as packers would rather not see the supply of livestock curtailed since their facilities are geared up to handle a heavy volume. It is generally appreciated that the application of the allotment plan to corn and hogs is a more complicated task than in the case of wheat and cotton.

Secretary Metzger reviewed the I. A. A. legislative program at Springfield and also discussed organization problems.

Mr. Grieser stated that the greatest problem of the livestock co-operatives is to secure a heavy enough volume of hogs, cattle and sheep to obtain the necessary bargaining power to raise price levels.

It was voted to hold the next district conference in Sullivan, Moultrie county. Little sentiment was expressed for a district picnic so each county will hold its own.

Farm Bureau Day At State Fair Aug. 25th

Country Life Queen Contest for 1933 is Chief Drawing Card for Annual Get-together

Fifty-four Country Life Queens selected by 54 County Farm Bureaus will compete for the honor of being the Country Life Queen of Illinois for 1933 at the State Fair next month. The contest will be held at Springfield on Farm Bureau Day, Friday, August 25, at 11:00 A. M. "The young ladies will be judged on grace, poise, dignity, sincerity, charm, personality and other qualities that go to make up winsome American womanhood," says V. Vaniman, director of insurance service who has charge of the contest.

"It has been said that the conservation of human beauty is the question of the hour because physical beauty is directly associated with moral beauty, bodily well being, efficiency and intellectual excellence," says Van.

"This year's contest will surpass any Beauty Contest yet held, as the 54 young ladies selected in the 54 county contests were the winners in which there were 850 young ladies competing.

"Agriculture is developing a culture of its own emphasizing qualities of modesty, gracefulness, charm, naturalness, poise, etc.

"Uncultured people live in the world without being conscious that to be alive at all is one great mystery, states an eminent psychologist. Real culture develops self-confidence and independence of environment.

"A mother of one of the young ladies entered in the Country Life Queen contest last year states that the contest gives encouragement and recognition to the young ladies in the country which they should have, and are entitled to. The measure of popularity and interest in the contest held by the County Farm Bureaus and I. A. A. is shown by the fact that in 1931 twelve counties selected County Country Life Queens, in 1932 37 counties, and in 1933 54 counties."

Whiteside Leads State In Fly Spray Contest

ILLINOIS Farm Supply Company's fly spray contest which was in effect between April 15 and June 15 more than doubled the sales of Blue Seal fly spray and Blue Seal fly and insect killer compared to a corresponding period a year ago. More than 30,000 gallons of these products were sold within recent weeks which is approximately 30 per cent more than the entire gallonage sold during the Summer of 1932.

Whiteside Service Company carried off first honors in the contest with Burnie Vos leading the state with 1,216 points covering 341 gallons sold, delivered and paid for prior to June 15. Earle B. Johnson, another truck salesman for Whiteside Service, took second place with 1,007 points, covering 375½ gallons. Vos won the contest because he sold more customers than his teammate. Each sale to a customer counted five points while each gallon of fly spray counted one point and each gallon of fly killer two points. Vos won a pair of high top boots and Johnson an electric alarm clock. The total gallonage sold by Whiteside during the contest period was 954¼ gallons.

Other companies having two or more men qualifying among the 75 high men in the state, each of whom will receive an automatic focusing flashlight, were: Shelby-Effingham Service Company, Will County Farm Supply Company, St. Clair Service Company, Madison Service Company, Peoria County Service Company, Greene County Service Company, Ford County Service Company, Adams Service Company, Randolph Service Company, Champaign County Service Company, Stephenson Service Company, Monroe Service Company, Jersey County Farm Supply Company, Livingston Service Company, Fruit Belt Service Company, Iroquois Service Company, Winnebago Service Company, Lake-Cook Farm Supply Company, and Schuyler Service Company.

The price of Blue Seal fly spray was substantially reduced this season although the killing strength and the repellency of this spray have been decidedly improved. One additional ingredient (which costs $300 per drum, wholesale) has been largely responsible for the improvement over the spray sold last year. This spray is clean, safe, dependable, will not burn, blister, or irritate the skin of the animal, or taint the milk.

Blue Seal fly and insect killer has proved to be one of the most effective sprays for use in dairy barns, milk houses, and in the home. It is essentially prepared for use in buildings where ventilation can be controlled. It is stainless, effective, and deadly to all insect pests but harmless to human beings and animals.



WAYSIDE SERVICE CO. LEADS STATE
This smart-looking aggregation hails from Whiteside county. Left to right; they are (back row): Earl Bollen, Ed. Fullerton, Earl Scribner, salesmen; C. H. Becker, manager; Earle Johnson, Burnie Vos, salesmen.
Front Row, left to right; John Houzenga, salesman; Clayton Delp, station salesman; Lee Coster, warehouseman; Sam Howe, Harry Schipper, salesmen.

Represent Illinois At Des Moines Conference

To co-ordinate the views of corn and hog grower representatives in the different farm organizations and agricultural agencies in Illinois, the following committee was appointed at Bloomington July 8 at a meeting of some 75 leaders, to speak for Illinois at the Des Moines corn-hog conference on July 18:—Dean H. W. Mumford, Earl C. Smith, C. V. Gregory, C. A. Ewing, E. D. Lawrence, J. R. Fulkerson, John W. Armstrong, E. A. Eckert, E. C. Coulter, W. W. McLaughlin, and J. L. McKeeghan.

It was hoped that the Des Moines meeting would crystallize support behind a definite plan to raise corn and hog prices.

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all county Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of August, September and October, 1933, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective county Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such county Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the by-laws of the Association.

No annual meetings will be held during August.

During September annual meetings will be held in Christian and Jefferson counties.

During the month of October the following counties will hold annual meetings: Adams, Cass, Cumberland, Ford, Scott, Hancock, Henderson, JoDaviess, Warren, Marshall-Putnam, Menard, White, Montgomery, Pike, Pulaski-Alexander, Shelby, Stark.

Signed.

G. E. Metzger, Secretary
July 20, 1933

Here's How Sales Tax Revenue Is Spent

CHARITY AS A CAREER

Chicago, July 6.—I am hiring salesmen and saleswomen. Last week a man came in to see me, sent by a church organization. He was well dressed and well educated. In time he asked what basis we paid on. When I told him that it was all commission, but that we furnished all the leads, and his customers were strictly his and that we protected him on that, he asked, "Can you guarantee me $19 a week?" I told him that we could not, but that it would be very easy to make that, and he said, "There are four of us in the family, my brother-in-law and his wife, myself and my wife, and we are each on the relief rolls and get $49.50 a week, and we can live very comfortably on that, so guess it will not pay to give up a good thing for such an indefinite proposition."

Are the men and women of Chicago getting so indolent that they will accept charity rather than go to work? No wonder there is a seeming depression. We cannot get business going unless every one gets his hands, feet, and brains working.—CHESTER G. WOOD. Reprinted from Chicago Tribune.

Agricultural Trade Agreements To Wallace

President Roosevelt Makes Decision After Conference With Farm Bureau Leader and Dairy Co-operatives

IT WAS President Edward A. O'Neal and the influence of the Farm Bureau that moved President Roosevelt to turn over the administration of the fluid milk trade agreement to the Secretary of Agriculture rather than to the Recovery Administration, Don Geyer, secretary of the Pure Milk Association, reported in a telephone conversation to C. V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer, recently.

This information was disclosed by Mr. Gregory in a brief talk to the board of directors of the I. A. A. in Chicago July 14.

"I remember when the I. A. A. was organized down at Peoria in 1919," said Gregory, "that one of the things we hoped for was an organization big enough and strong enough so it could go down to Washington and tell the President of the United States what farmers wanted. That seemed like a big order at the time, yet that thing has actually happened. This incident illustrates why farmers need a strong organization ready to speak for them at all times."

Sought Approval

For more than two months dairy groups including the Pure Milk Association and Chicago milk dealers had sought approval of a trade agreement to stabilize the market at Chicago so as to give dairy farmers a reasonable price for fluid milk, stop cut-throat competition of milk peddlers and bootleggers, and at the same time give consumers a pure, safe supply of pasteurized milk at a fair price.

Little progress was made due to a difference of opinion as to which group, National Industrial Recovery, or Agricultural Adjustment Administration under Secretary Wallace should pass on and administer the agricultural trade agreements.

The Industrial Recovery Act gives no authority to the administrator, General Hugh Johnson, to approve price agreements. On the other hand the Emergency Farm Act does give such authority to the Secretary of Agriculture. The dairy organizations insisted that Secretary Wallace administer the milk trade agreement whereas the Industrial Recovery Administration believed it should have jurisdiction.

In the meantime, milk dealers at Chicago were losing business as a result of general price cutting by so-called "independent" dairies and raw milk peddlers. The dealers threatened to cut the price to the consumer from 10 to 9 cents and pass the reduction on to the producer by lowering the base price from $1.75 per cwt. to $1.45.

Farmers threatened to strike unless the trade agreement was approved by Washington and an increase obtained to help restore their buying power and debt-paying ability.

After considerable delay the dairy organizations called on President O'Neal and asked him to accompany them to the White House. This was done and the President announced that the Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to administer agricultural trade agreements under the Emergency Farm Act.

The importance of this decision may not be apparent to many, but it means that full authority hereafter will be given to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to establish fair prices for farm products through trade agreements with dealers and processors. The decision established a precedent of far-reaching importance to farmers in the price-raising program.

Evaporated Milk Agreement

The proposed trade agreement offered by evaporated milk companies struck a snag when fluid milk co-operatives recently filed objections on the ground that the agreement did not properly recognize the interests of producers.

B. F. Beach, manager of the Michigan Milk Producers Association, said the agreement was not fair because "the farmers have no voice in fixing the price stated in the agreement."

W. T. Nardin of St. Louis, representing the milk condenseries, said the proposed agreement was a step toward assuring dairymen a larger return for their product. He added that less than 10 per cent of the farmers supplying milk to condenseries are members of organizations.

"The organizations represented by the men who are antagonistic to this agreement are working against the interests of the evaporated milk industries and farmers whose fresh milk we purchase," Nardin said.

The agreement proposes a schedule of prices to be paid producers varying by regions and based on current market prices for butter and in some cases cheese and other dairy products. It also proposes a schedule of wholesale prices both maximum and minimum.

Milk producer representatives assert that the price schedule is not high enough to give farmers a satisfactory return for their product; moreover that the price fixed by the condenseries in the agreement would be a bar to farmers in fluid milk districts obtaining a satisfactory price from distributors.

Meanwhile a committee of butter producers and distributors has been appointed to draw up a trade agreement for this industry. The close relationship of all branches of the dairy industry to each other makes it imperative that each co-operate with the other in advancing prices all along the line.



JUDGING HORSES AT FLOYD GUTSHELL'S FARM NEAR ELMWOOD, PEORIA COUNTY.

Forty-two 4-H Club members competed in the Peoria county 4-H Club contest on July 7. Four classes of livestock, horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep were judged by the Club members.

The team from Elmwood, composed of Carroll Taylor, Paul Thompson, and Manford Harding, will represent the county in the state 4-H Club contest at Urbana August 1.

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Number 9 SEPTEMBER, 1933 Volume 11

Submit Program To Raise Hog Prices

A PROCESSING tax on hogs the proceeds of which would be used to encourage the marketing of 4,000,000 pigs weighing from 25 to 100 pounds between now and Oct. 1, 1933 was recommended by the National Corn and Hog Committee following a recent conference in Washington with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.



EARL C. SMITH

In addition the committee, of which President Earl C. Smith is chairman, proposed that 1,000,000 sows soon to farrow, weighing 275 pounds and over, be encouraged to market by paying a bonus of $4 a head in addition to whatever price they may bring.

This program, it is estimated, will relieve the hog market during the next year of approximately 2,000,000,000 pounds of pork, or around 5,000,000 hogs.

It was also suggested that large quantities of pork might be disposed of by sale to relief agencies under definite agreements that the normal purchase of meat by these agencies will not be reduced.

The lower grade animals could be used for tankage and soap. It is estimated that from $40,000,000 to $60,000,000 will be required to carry out this one year emergency program.

The Corn and Hog Committee suggested that the emergency program be completed by Oct. 1 when a more permanent program can be formulated and launched to reduce the 1934 spring pig crop and corn acreage.

No recommendation was made as to the rate of a processing tax to raise the required sum.

At the general meeting on August 10, all farm organizations represented vigorously supported the recommendations of the committee.

Thomas E. Wilson, Chicago packer, stated that the packing industry was interested in helping farmers obtain an increase in their income and that it would co-operate in the final program offered by the Adjustment Administration.

Department of Agriculture economists advised the Corn and Hog Committee that the increase in pigs farrowed and to be farrowed during 1933 will be approximately seven per cent more than the farrowings of 1932. In terms of tonnage this increase would amount to approximately 700,000,000 pounds of live weight pork.

The committee was also informed that the decrease in normal exports amounts to approximately 500,000,000 pounds. Taken together this presents a problem of removing at the earliest possible time and in the most economical way around 1,200,000,000 pounds of pork production. In addition, some further reduction seems to be essential if a substantial raise in the price of hogs is secured.

The enormous increase in production, coupled with a drop in normal demand, has resulted in holding the price of hogs to approximately 50 per cent of the pre-war parity price level.

To meet this situation the committee recommended the removal from the domestic market of 500,000,000 pounds of pork and pork products between now and January 1, 1934, and a total of 2,000,000,000 pounds during the coming marketing year by any one or a combination of the following methods:

(a) Encouraging the marketing of 4,000,000 pigs of from 25 to 100 pounds average weight between Aug. 15 and Oct. 1, 1933 by paying the following prices:

25 to 40	pounds	$9.00 cwt.
41 - 50	"	8.50
51 - 60	"	8.00
61 - 70	"	7.50
71 - 80	"	7.00
81 - 90	"	6.50
91 -100	"	6.00

(b) Inducing the immediate marketing of 1,000,000 sows above 275 pounds in weight, soon to farrow, by offering a premium of $4 per head, plus the removal of the usual dockage.

It is proposed to dispose of the resulting meat and meat products from the best of these animals by the sale on a moderate basis to relief agencies, under definite agreement that their normal purchases of meat will not be reduced. The balance of the lower grades of meat resulting from this type of marketing should be condemned, tanked, and such salvage realized therefrom as would be possible without serious inconvenience or injury to the immediate demand of this kind of product.

To make this program effective the committee recommended that a very substantial or restrictive processing tax be placed upon all hogs of 235 pounds live weight, other than packing sows at the earliest practicable date.

It is further proposed that the revenue necessary to make prompt payment to farmers for their marketings of this class of animals, according to the suggested price schedules, be provided by a processing tax on all hogs marketed in the usual way during the next 12-month period.

In addition, this program will provide very substantial and necessary cash for the present owners of millions of pigs and brood sows, who live in distressed areas where drought and insect pests have destroyed necessary

feed, thus giving to the farmers engaged actively in the hog producing and feeding industry very substantial benefits.

In making these recommendations, the committee stated that it is fully aware of their temporary character and they are being made only to meet the present emergency. "They will be followed, not later than Oct. 1, by recommendations of a much more permanent and, we believe, effective character with the one purpose in mind of getting corn and hogs into a parity price relationship, and keeping them on such a basis," says Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith explained to the conference that the present potential supplies of pork were more serious than indicated in the official report of the committee. In addition to the seven per cent increase in pigs farrowed and to be farrowed in 1933 over and above that of 1932, and the decrease in exports the past year of around 500,000,000 pounds, he asserted that the present stocks of processors amounted to approximately 1,000,000,000 pounds which is far in excess of normal stocks for this time of year. Informed students of the subject, he said, agree that unless drastic measures are adopted immediately to curtail production, hog prices in the next few months will fall substantially below present low levels.

He also set forth clearly that the suggestions and recommendations of the committee in no way implied destroying the meat from the better class of pigs and sows marketed under the proposed plan.

The committee has been assured, he declared, that those in charge of the disposition of national relief funds could arrange to take all such meat on a moderate price basis and place it in channels that would insure its consumption by the millions of destitute people in America without in any way decreasing the present purchases of meat for that purpose.

It was most definitely indicated that if farmers of the corn and hog belt give their immediate and wholehearted support in putting into effect this emergency program there can be but one result, namely, that farmers who now own pigs and brood sows in drought and insect stricken areas will receive substantial benefits by marketing their sows and pigs and that farmers living in more favored areas who desire to continue their feeding operations on a lighter weight basis than during the past year may expect a substantial increase in the price of hogs. Millions of destitute people now receiving little or no meat also would be benefited under the provisions recommended by the committee.



The suggested program does not call for a processing tax in the immediate future. Later a processing tax would be levied to provide the necessary revenue to balance all costs of the operation over and above market values received. The processing tax necessary to accomplish the intended purpose will be very nominal when compared with the results to be obtained in raising hog prices.

Around 250 representatives of producers and farm organizations, packers, local butchers and retailers, livestock commission merchants, and livestock exchanges attended the meeting at the Willard Hotel in Washington on Aug. 10.

Not a single proposal was offered at the close of the conference other than that of the National Corn and Hog Committee, and the meeting went on record in favor of the committee's report with only one dissenting vote, that of a representative of eastern retail butchers.

The Adjustment Administration was urged to put the emergency program into effect at the earliest possible date because of the acuteness of the situation.

The conference unanimously adopted a resolution offered by President Smith to the effect that every proper official of government, particularly the Secretary of Agriculture and the administrators of the Adjustment Act, put forth every effort to dispose of pork and pork products in the export markets of the world.

The official report of the National Committee submitted by Mr. Smith, the chairman, was also signed by Edward A. O'Neal, president of the A. F. B. F., C. V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer, and Ralph Moyer and Roswell Garst of Iowa.

Pledges of support for the program were voiced by S. S. McCloskey of the National Grange, E. E. Kennedy, Farmer's Union, Chas. E. Hearst, Iowa Farm Bureau Fed., A. Sykes of Iowa, Corn Belt Meat Producers Ass'n., A. H. Baker, Missouri, for the National Livestock Exchange, C. B. Crandall, So. St. Paul, for the Central Co-op. Livestock Commission Ass'n., Thos. E. Wilson, Chicago, prominent packer representing the American Meat Packers Institute, J. H. Mercer, Kansas Livestock Ass'n., Chas. A. Ewing, pres. National Livestock Marketing Ass'n., Geo. R. Collett, American Stockyards Ass'n., Kansas City, John B. Gage, U. S. Livestock Ass'n. Milo Reno of the National Farmers Holiday Ass'n., pledged the support of his organization to "any emergency program which will give production costs to the farmer."

See Your Friends, State Fair Friday, Aug. 25th

Preparations Complete For a Big Farm Bureau Day. Quincy Band To Play

AS WE go to press preparations are being completed for Farm Bureau Day at the Illinois State Fair, Friday, Aug. 25. The I. A. A. tent will be erected in approximately the same location as last year, south and a little west of the farm machinery exhibits. It will be ready for visitors by Saturday, Aug. 19, the opening day of the fair.

The tent will have plenty of chairs, a rest room for women and children, a check room, and drinking water.

The coliseum on the Fair Grounds has been secured for the personality contest sponsored by the I. A. A. and County Farm Bureaus. Fifty-four young women representing as many counties—all winners of county contests—will compete for the cash prizes and the honor of being crowned Country Life Queen of Illinois. Pictures of the girls will be found on pages 14-15.

V. Vaniman announces that the Quincy High School band will play before and after the contest. Earl Smith, president of the I. A. A., will open the program in the coliseum with a short address at 10:30 A. M. Mrs. Chas. Sewell of the American Farm Bureau Federation will deliver the principal address.

The Farm Bureau headquarters tent will display a series of decorated Illinois maps and charts illustrating the many services and accomplishments of the I. A. A., County Farm Bureaus, and Associated Companies.

Members are invited to come and bring their friends, both to their headquarters tent and to the beauty contest in the coliseum.

Wheat Production Control Campaign in Illinois

By R. R. Hudelson, Extension Economist, University of Illinois, Acting State Manager, Wheat Adjustment Campaign

THE campaign to sign up the 100,000 wheat growing farmers of Illinois so that they can get the benefits of the wheat program of the Agricultural Adjustment Act is now in full swing in every county of the state.

If all Illinois wheat growers come in on the plan, approximately $4,771,691 would be added almost immediately to their cash income and purchasing power and more lasting benefits would be expected to come later through adjusting the supply of wheat to the effective demand. Cash benefits also are to be paid in 1934 and 1935, in addition to the approximately four and three-fourths million dollars which would be paid on this year's crop.



DEAN H. W. MUMFORD

The task of directing the educational and preliminary organization work of the campaign has been assigned by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to the extension service of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, including county farm advisers. Where there is no county farm adviser or where the number of growers in the territory is so large as to make it impossible to get the work done on time, an emergency agricultural assistant has been put on special civil service appointment for the work.

County Associations

Later on, the administration of the wheat program in the various counties will be passed over to the county wheat production control associations which will be organized after the campaign is a little farther along.

The broad economic purpose of the wheat program is to balance production with effective demand and, in the public interest, to stimulate the buying power of agriculture. This stimulus to farm buying power will be brought about by bringing the price of domestically consumed wheat to parity, or, in other words, by giving it the same purchasing power which it had in the pre-war period, 1910-1914. Briefly, the plan is the domestic allotment one. About 54 percent, or that part of the country's wheat which is used in the United States for human consumption, is put under a processing tax, and the fund thus raised is used to guarantee the producer a parity price for his proportionate share of the wheat which is consumed at home. Thus the plan is self-supporting and not a drain on the Federal treasury.

Most people mistakingly believe that the government's wheat program is necessary because farmers have been "making two blades of wheat grow where one grew before." As a matter of fact the wheat crisis has been brought about not so much by any blind overproduction on the part of American farmers but rather because the foreign market for wheat has largely disappeared and exports have dwindled to far less than they used to be.

Plan Is Voluntary

The plan is entirely voluntary, and any wheat grower, regardless of whether or not he is a member of any farm organization, may make application for taking part. To this end, county farm advisers already have made up mailing lists of every wheat grower in their counties. County campaign committees of seven to nine men also have been appointed in practically all counties to assist the farm advisers. Community meetings already have been held in some counties to explain the plan to growers, and the remaining counties will hold such meetings immediately. Once the plan is explained to farmers in these community meetings, they will start sending in their applications for acreage adjustment contracts. Signup stations will be set up in each county to which farmers can go a few days after their community meeting and turn in their applications.

In his application each grower will give his acreage and total production for each of the three years, 1930, 1931 and 1932. The average acreage for these three years will be the standard base for figuring each farmer's acreage adjustment. Similarly, the average production for these three years will determine each farmer's allotment. Under exceptional conditions, five-year averages may be used instead of three-year. However, the decision on this will rest with the county allotment committee which is appointed later in the program.

Each farmer's allotment upon which he will get the compensation payment for acreage adjustment will be approximately 54 percent of his average production for the base period, 1930-1932. The idea, as was explained, is to give the farmer a parity price for that proportion of his wheat which goes into domestic consumption, and that proportion has been figured out as 54 percent.

The rate for the compensation payments will be approximately 28 cents a bushel. Twenty cents of this will be paid soon after September 15 and the remainder next spring upon satisfactory proof that the farmer has carried out his acreage adjustment contract.

$160 On 1,000 Bu.

The total allotment for Illinois is 17,041,754 bushels. If all farmers in the state came in on the plan, the total cash benefits on this year's crop would amount to $4,771,691. For the individual grower with an average production of 1,000 bushels, the cash benefits would be about $160, of which $108 would be paid this fall.

As fast as applications come in from growers of each community, they will be checked by a community committee and then passed on to the county office. After all the applications for the county are in, there will be a series of community meetings at which wheat growers who filed applications will vote for a permanent community committee of three members. One of these three will be a member of the board of directors of the county wheat production control association. This board of directors will then meet and elect officers, including the county allotment committee. This allotment committee and the board of directors will be the final authority on individual acreage and allotments.

(Continued on next page, Col. 2)

Paddle Your Own Canoe Governor Tells N. Y. City

Gov. Lehman Turns Down Request To Tax Farmers and Upstate People For Relief of Cities

A FIRM refusal to tax upstate people for the relief of New York City was the response of Governor Herbert H. Lehman to an appeal by Mayor John P. O'Brien for aid.

In a recent message to the New York legislature, Gov. Lehman recommended that New York City and any other city in the state be authorized, during the emergency period, to levy taxes on its own people for such purposes as it deems necessary for work and home relief. The cities now are unable to do that because of legal restrictions.

"I recommend to your consideration," the governor also said, "general legislation authorizing the governor, in the event of a default on the part of any county, town, city, village or special improvement district, to set up a financial agent or agents with authority to limit any expenditure of public funds by such municipality, or the incurring of any debt by it.'

Would Get 41 Million

The Governor flatly turned down Mayor John P. O'Brien's request for doubling the state sales and stock transfer taxes, the proceeds to be turned over to the cities. New York would get $41,000,000.

"To that request I do not accede," the governor said. "I so notified the city of New York when its petition reached me."

The message showed he has not wavered from his original proposal that New York must pull itself out of its own financial difficulties.

The governor would have the legislature go no further than to permit the city to raise the money it needs by imposing its own taxes, without state financial aid. The governor declared in favor of economies in all units of government throughout the state. He promised to send messages on other topics.

Logan Leads

Logan county has the highest five-year average wheat production of any county in Illinois, and will probably secure the largest amount of benefit payments in the acreage reduction program. St. Clair county is second.

Other leading counties in wheat are Mason, Madison, Morgan, and Sangamon.



Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York

Wheat Production Control Campaign in Illinois

(Continued from page 5)

Farmers who have made application and who have decided to take advantage of the cash payment on their assigned allotment sign a contract to reduce their acreage for the 1934 and 1935 crops, if so required. The exact amount of this reduction will not be announced by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace until August 24, but the reduction will not be more than 20 percent of the farmer's average seeded acreage during the three years of the base period.

Six Advantages

There are at least six advantages to the plan. First, it offers crop insurance in that the grower gets the cash compensation payments in 1933, 1934 and 1935 regardless of what hail, flood or other disasters do to his wheat crops. Second, growers are assured a parity, or higher price for that portion of their crop which goes into domestic consumption. Third, land taken out of wheat production can be put to other uses, thereby making it possible for the farmer to build up his soils and better adjust his cropping systems. Fourth, production costs can be reduced. Fifth, there is a possible allowance because the required acreage reduction may not be as much as 20 percent.

Illinois is said to be in one of the strongest positions of any state in the government's wheat production control campaign, because of the agricultural adjustment conferences which have been held annually throughout the state since 1928 under auspices of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, and at the instance of Dean H. W. Mumford. One official of the wheat administration declared that these adjustment conferences had put Illinois seven to eight years ahead of other states in the matter of acreage adjustment.

Illinois Leads

In this connection it is recalled that Illinois farmers, guided by the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, have made a 26 percent adjustment in their wheat acreage in the past four years, the acreage having been reduced from 2,093,000 in 1929 to 1,549,000 in 1932. Furthermore, farmers of the state have adjusted their acreage of corn and other crops so radically that the acreage of soybeans in Illinois has been multiplied 44 times in the past 14 years. Also, the 288,000 acres of alfalfa grown in Illinois in 1932 represented a 50 percent increase over the 1928 acreage, while the state now grows almost 900,000 acres of the soil building sweet clover crop, whereas not so long ago this legume was considered a worthless weed.

Having already made these adjustments, Illinois farmers, in the main, will not be required to reduce their present wheat acreages, whereas farmers in those sections where the acreage has been mounting will be obliged to cut down their plantings in order to comply with the terms of the government's program.

Trade With Russia Seen As Aid to Farmers Here

Restoration of trade between the United States and Russia is advocated by ex-Senator Brookhart of Iowa who has been investigating possibilities for selling surplus farm products abroad.

Brookhart stated that the Russian government is seeking credit on a seven year basis. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation already has loaned the Amtorg Trading Company, Russia's commercial representative here, $4,000,000. Part of the $200,000,000 available to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, it is said, may also be used to stimulate exports of surplus American farm products to Russia.

Brookhart stated that Russia is in need of large quantities of American cotton and livestock products including beef and lard. The Russian foreign minister announced that his country is ready to buy up to $1,000,000,000 in foreign goods and raw products provided long-term credit is extended.

The potential annual trade with Russia is estimated at $500,000,000. The Russian government during recent years has acquired an excellent reputation for meeting all its obligations, and the fact that many large corporations both here and abroad are trading with Russia indicates that her credit is satisfactory.

Former Gov. Lowden Is Honored In Broadcast

Awarded Medal For Distinguished Service to Agriculture

A TRIBUTE to Frank O. Lowden of Oregon, Ill., recently awarded the Distinguished Service Medal of the American Farm Bureau Federation for "distinguished service to agriculture" was delivered by President Earl C. Smith, over 57 radio stations in the NBC chain Saturday noon, Aug. 12.

"On behalf of the American Farm Bureau Federation, I am highly honored in being afforded this opportunity to pay its tribute and respect to a great national leader on this occasion when it publicly confers upon the Honorable Frank O. Lowden, Illinois farmer and former Governor of this great state, its highest award for distinguished service," said Mr. Smith.

"It is pleasing, indeed, to know that farmers and their friends throughout the United States are listening in on this broadcast and are in full accord with the speaker as we honor this great leader and statesman.

"I keenly recognize my responsibility in choosing the words to confer this honor, as words seem meager, indeed, to express my innermost feelings to and of Mr. Lowden for his great service and sacrifice in behalf of justice and equity to the farm people of this nation.

His Words Prophetic

"For many years as a farmer, later as a Congressman and then as Governor of Illinois, he has never failed, whenever opportunity would afford, to express clearly and definitely that the nation could only enjoy permanent prosperity to the extent that its agriculture was recognized as the basic industry of all and those engaged in farming pursuits were allowed to receive incomes commensurate with the importance of the industry and on a plane of equality with that enjoyed by the other citizens of the nation.

"Throughout his career, he has proven himself an advanced student of taxation and other public policy matters. He was the first citizen of national prominence in saying to the nation that government policy toward its agriculture must be changed, so that the surpluses of agricultural commodities which our bountiful soil was providing be not allowed to depress the domestic price levels for such commodities.

"For many years, from the platform and through the press, he pleaded with those controlling public policy for the enactment of laws necessary to secure for the American farmer, for that portion of his production consumed in the American market, a price in line with American standards of living and society. He insisted that unless this were done the whole economic fabric of America would break down, that we would find ourselves in a state of chaos and great unemployment because the greatest buyers of all—the American farmer and those dependent upon farmers—were being forced out of the buying market for the products of other industries.



Frank O. Lowden

Made Great Contribution

"Had his pleadings been heard and his counsel and advice followed, we in America would not today be struggling to restore the millions of unemployed people to their former jobs—the American farmer would not today find himself burdened with debt and the nation as a whole facing a total debt of $200,000,000,000 which is more than the value of all the property in the United States.

"He contributed more than any living American in efforts to awaken the citizens of this great country to the seriousness of this situation and we are forced to recognize the soundness of his predictions when he said, 'unless this great farm problem is squarely met and properly solved, it will ultimately undermine the economic welfare of the nation.'

"No sacrifice has been too great for him to make in expressing these honest convictions and forewarning the nation, even possibly sacrificing what is nationally termed the greatest honor of all—the presidency of the United States.

"The consistency with which he has for so many years championed the cause of agriculture and the welfare of the United States, could lead the Awarding Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation to no other conclusion than selecting him as the outstanding citizen and farmer in the United States to receive its highest award for distinguished service.

"In closing, I want to say to Mr. Lowden, if he is listening in, that I am sure I voice the heartfelt feelings and sentiments of the thinking people of the United States when I say—we not only love you and honor you, but shall esteem your memory as long as the present generation may survive."

Debate Price of Cream In Ice Cream Code

Farmers Represented by I. A. A. and Co-ops. in Conferences with Manufacturers

THE Illinois Agricultural Association and the milk producer co-operatives in Illinois set up by the I. A. A. and County Farm Bureaus are trying to get farmers a better price for sweet cream through the adoption of a code for the ice cream industry that protects the interests of producers.

J. B. Countiss of the I. A. A.; Don N. Geyer of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago; A. D. Lynch, Sanitary Milk Producers, St. Louis; Wilfred Shaw, Illinois Milk Producers Association, Peoria; Forrest Fairchild, McLean County Milk Producers; and Wilkie Lee, Mid-West Dairy Company, Rockford, represented producers at a recent conference in Chicago with Illinois ice cream manufacturers.

The producer representatives insisted on a provision for a substantial premium price over the Chicago 92 score butter market that gives full recognition to extra labor and expense involved in producing high quality sweet cream for the ice cream trade.

A national code for the ice cream industry was considered at a hearing before the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at Washington on August 10. The marketing agreement submitted by the Ice Cream Manufacturers Association is now on file with Secretary Wallace. It includes minimum price proposals, the set-up of the governing committee, terms of discounts and fair trade practices, and a sample of a tentative marketing agreement for the different state units to submit so as to co-ordinate the whole industry.

The national ice cream manufacturers' agreement proposes minority representation for producers. The I. A. A. objected to this provision when submitted by Illinois manufacturers and will insist on equal representation for farmers on the national control board when sweet cream and butterfat price schedules are considered.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*

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The Difference

FARMER-OWNED grain marketing co-operatives are primarily interested in getting the farmer a better price for grain.

The so-called grain trade is primarily interested in commissions and profits from handling the farmer's grain—the larger the volume the better.

This is the chief difference between the co-operative and the old-line system.

Directors of the Illinois Grain Corporation and Farmers National are emphatically on record in favor of higher prices for grain thru acreage reduction under the domestic allotment plan.

Grain trade papers and official spokesmen are denouncing acreage reduction and the Farm Act, not because they are afraid of a wheat famine as they would have us believe, but because a smaller volume of grain to handle means fewer commissions, lower profits.

It should be easy for growers to decide which system to support.

Good Work In Illinois

THE timeliness and value of the agricultural adjustment conferences sponsored during recent years by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture under Dean H. W. Mumford is emphasized by the wheat acreage control campaign now underway throughout the country.

The fact that Illinois farmers have substantially reduced their wheat acreage since 1929 largely as a result of this work, puts them in a favored position to comply with the government's program with a minimum of rearrangement.

Illinois corn and oat acreages, likewise, were cut in favor of the more profitable crops of soybeans and alfalfa. Had other states been as forward-looking the evils of price-depressing surpluses would have been less pronounced.

The Grain Price Bubble

THE mid-July price crash on the Chicago Board of Trade has its good points. Speculators were run to cover. Exchange officials demonstrated again their inability to keep pure gambling and trading in privileges under control without government regulation. The resulting wild market broke a lot of little speculators and some big ones, brought easy money to others, which has its disadvantages, and threatened to smash the wheat acreage reduction program which alone offers the farmer a way to a permanent satisfactory price level. With proper regulation the market again will reflect the true value of grain, and farmers may intelligently apply needed remedies.

Gov. Lehman To Mayor O'Brien

"I DO NOT accede to that request," was the terse reply of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York to Mayor John P. O'Brien's request that state sales and stock transfer taxes be doubled and the proceeds turned over to New York City and other cities for unemployment and work relief.

In a recent address to the special session of the legislature at Albany, Gov. Lehman said it is wrong in principle to tax the people of one community for the benefit of people in another community. He asked the assembly to give the cities emergency power to levy their own taxes that they may pull themselves out of their difficulties.

It is to be hoped that Gov. Lehman's wholesome and sound policy will be followed hereafter in other states including Illinois.

THE futility of relying on speculation and pegged markets for higher farm prices is amply illustrated by recent experience. The grain exchanges which a few weeks ago were loudly acclaiming what they had done for the farmer are strangely silent now. A short time ago board of trade officials were taking much credit for pegging grain prices, doing exactly what they previously condemned in the Farm Board. As this is written they are disclaiming responsibility for such action and are looking in vain for a goat.

Observations

IN A recent press conference at Washington, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, disclosed some of the things he is up against in the farm mortgage refinancing program.

Knowledge of some of these problems may influence many to be less critical and more charitable toward those in charge of the farm credit machinery.

As Mr. Behnke of Hancock county pointed out in the July RECORD, the whole trouble lies in the fact that the commodity price level is still far below the average of 1921-1929 when most farm debts were contracted. Inflation and farm surplus reduction work have not gone far enough yet to bring sufficient relief. And land bank officials along with private bankers are still smarting from the blows of the depression which drove farm land values down in many cases below the face value of what a few years ago were considered conservative mortgages.

"In June and July alone we received 114,000 applications for loans representing about $400,000,000," Mr. Morgenthau told the press. "And to give you something to compare with that, for the last six months of last year we had only 10,000 applications representing $45,000,000.

"On my recent trip to Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kentucky and South Carolina, I found our boys working 18 and 20 hours a day to catch up on this job," he continued. "It's a terrific job. On the first of April the whole land bank system had only 210 appraisers, and an appraiser can do only about one and one-half farms a day. On the 28th of July we had 803 appraisers working and 802 in training. And we have to build this force up to 2,500 or 3,000 men if we are just going to keep up with the demand.

"Everywhere I went we told the people that it would be 60 to 90 days until money would begin to flow into these states. It would take that long until they appraise and title search and all that. But there are two things I got out of this trip, one, that the people in the banks are doing everything humanly possible to take care of this sudden deluge of business. There is nobody loafing. And the other thing is that the demand is so much greater than we had any conception it would be."

The administration, Mr. Morgenthau said, is making a special campaign in five states, one of which is Illinois, to refinance farm mortgages and loans whether held by banks or private parties. In Illinois they expect to have at least 100 special appraisers soon at work in addition to the local farm loan secretaries. The new men have instructions "to take care of everybody who wants his mortgage refinanced whether in closed banks, open banks, or no bank. Before we leave a county we will take care of every application from any farmer who wants to be refinanced," he said.

The land banks in all the states have about $90,000,000 on hand and another $100,000,000 has been promised by the R. F. C. After this money is used up in exchange for mortgage paper, the Administration will be forced to sell land bank bonds to the public unless more loans can be secured from the Reconstruction Corporation.

Applications for land bank loans and so called "commissioner's" loans are now being received on one blank. Land bank loans at 4½% are being made up to 50% of the appraised normal value of the land and 20% of the buildings, Mr. Morgenthau said. Commissioner loans are made on second mortgages on land and on chattels up to 75% of the appraised value. The Credit Administration has opened an office in the State House at Springfield, Ill. and is working with the State banking department particularly in refinancing frozen paper held by State banks.

Quality Milk Ass'n. Sells New Dealers

THE Quality Milk Association is supplying three additional milk distributors on the Quad-Cities market, and reports that it now has approximately 50 per cent of the local fluid milk outlet.

The association recently boosted its price to the dealers to 95 cents per cwt. Members of the Quality Milk Association are now receiving a higher price for milk than the outlying producers who are supplying non-co-operating dealers. The price to the consumer continues at six cents per quart.

A protest against extension of the Quad-City milk shed beyond the limits of the trade territory was voiced at the last meeting of the board of directors.

Speaker Rainey Favors Recognition of Russia

Devaluation of Gold Necessary For Higher Price Level, Says Pearson

SPEAKER of the House Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, a member of the Greene County Farm Bureau and the I. A. A., declared in a recent address before the International Apple Association in Chicago that the Roosevelt administration expected to re-establish price levels at or near those for the year 1926.



HENRY T. RAINEY

Congressman Rainey asserted that devaluation of the dollar is the quickest and most effective way to restore the 1926 level of prices.

He also urged recognition of Russia to stimulate export trade and provide an outlet for American products. Russia is one of the few nations in the world which has not lifted tariff barriers against the United States.

"Russia needs everything we produce," he said, "and we should not continue to withhold recognition from the country whose government has been in power for 14 years and which today has a strong central authority."

Prof. F. A. Pearson of Cornell University whose immediate superior, Dr. Geo. F. Warren, is close to the Roosevelt administration, expressed the belief that substantial increases in farm commodity prices would not be brought about until the administration definitely acted to reduce the value of gold. He asserted that the nation's attempt to manage the price level is fully justified and will not result in wild inflation.

"Devaluation of the dollar is the simplest way to restore commodity prices," he said. "But this will not insure the future stability of that price level. Stability can only be accomplished by varying the price of gold."

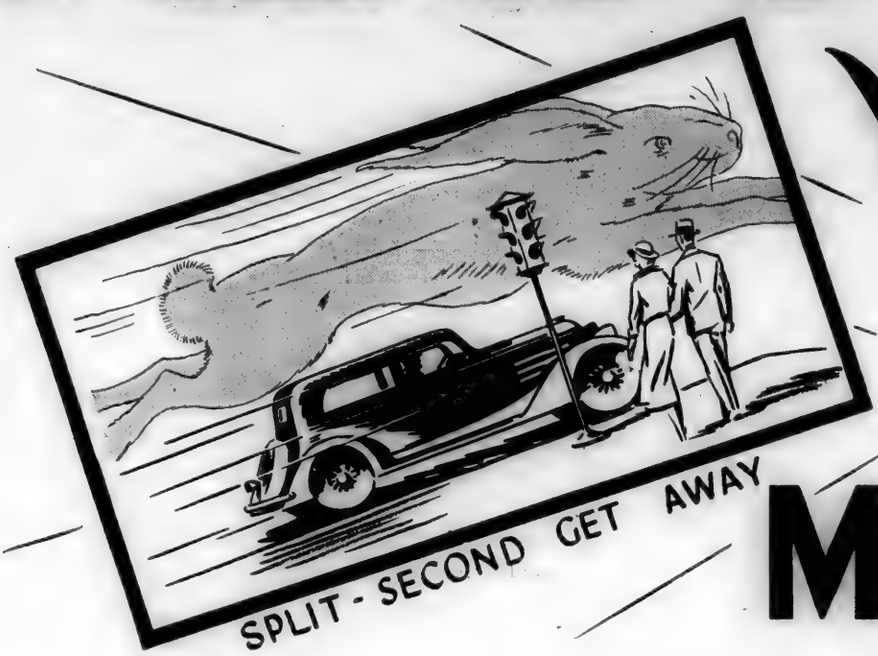
The Reconstruction Finance Corporation recently announced that it will finance the cotton option program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for 2½ per cent. The R. F. C. originally offered Secretary Wallace money at four per cent but he turned down the R. F. C.'s offer and obtained $30,000,000 at 2½ and 2⅛ per cent from commercial banks in New York City.

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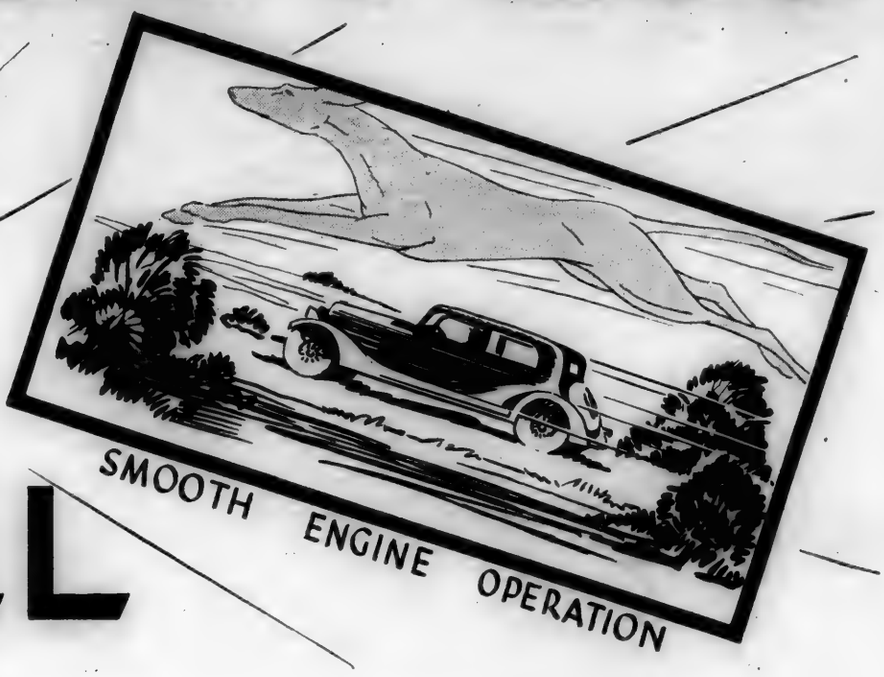
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Code Would Clean Up Board of Trade

Administrator Peek Warns Grain Exchanges To Measure Up or Face Stringent Regulation

THE wild speculation of mid-July when the grain market crashed on the Chicago Board of Trade would be done away with as a result of the new grain code ordered drawn up by Geo. N. Peek, chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.



GEO. N. PEEK

Under the terms of the code originally submitted margins required for open contracts up to 250,000 bushels shall be 10 per cent of the market price. On open contracts up to 2,000,000 bushels the margin shall be 10 per cent on the first 250,000 bushels and 15 per cent on the remainder. On all trades over 2,000,000 bushels the rate shall be 20 per cent.

Exchange authorities are given wide authority to examine any and all tickets, records, contracts, accounts and papers of any Exchange member.

Mr. Peek objected to the code submitted suggesting that the exchanges should exclude from membership all persons actively engaged in trading and speculation.

Some exchanges, he said, now have conduct committees from which active traders and speculators are excluded, but the Chicago Board of Trade is not one of them.

Mr. Peek outlined several suggestions for inclusion in the grain exchange code, as follows:—

1. That they do a more thorough job of cleaning up their own organization and practices.

2. That business conduct committees exclude speculators and traders and that they be selected as to warrant public confidence.

3. That trades be policed by specialists hired for that purpose.

4. That exchanges co-operate fully with the grain futures administration at Washington and with local representatives of the administration in the cities where located.

Before the grain code was considered Peek warned the grain men that they faced the most drastic government control if the code proposed was not satisfactory.

He said: "We have one responsibility under the law. That is to get the farmers' prices up to parity and to keep them from falling below that point. You gentlemen operating the market also for the farmers' grain also have a responsibility. Under the law we are going to exercise every power that we have, if it is necessary, to accomplish the purpose of the law.

"Unless we can get these farm prices up—I don't mean after the farmer has sold his grain, but before he has sold his grain—I anticipate that you will face legislation next winter which may make what we are talking about now fade into insignificance compared with the restrictive provisions that will be placed upon you.

"I say that with all the candor in the world, because I am interested primarily in preserving the social order under which we have all grown up and prospered to a greater or less degree.

"With the number of strikes all over the country — the coal strike in Pennsylvania, the milk strike in New York, the lumber strike throughout the entire lumber regions, and others —if you don't keep the farmer conservative, then he is going with the other crowd. He isn't going to stand still and be dispossessed of his home and his property through no fault of his own.

"It is in the interest of the nation, I think, that everything that can be done shall be done to keep him conservative.

"That has got to be changed, and if this code doesn't go far enough to correct the abuses on the exchanges, then I urge you with all the sincerity I have in my heart to undertake to do whatever is necessary to clean your own house and justify your existence as the market for the farmers' grain."

In the meantime the Grain Futures Administration is making a complete investigation of the grain markets and will report to the Secretary of Agriculture with recommendations for further regulation if necessary.

The grain code was ordered to prevent recurrences of the 30 cent drop in wheat prices in two days caused by one speculator, "Doc'" Crawford, obtaining 13,000,000 bushels of corn alone on margin contracts besides several million bushels of other grain.

When prices started on the toboggan and Crawford was unable to put up any margin he had to be sold out.

This selling out process meant in effect that his brokers, 17 in number, would be compelled to dump this huge quantity of grain and thereby cause a severe break in grain prices.

It is known that Crawford traded in a large volume of grain privileges or indemnities which is purely gambling. At one time the government barred this practice and the new grain code also will stop this kind of speculation.

Since the sharp break in the market Board of Trade spokesmen have been strangely silent. Only a few months ago they were loudly berating the Farm Board, the Department of Agriculture, the Grain Futures Act and farmer-owned and farmer-controlled co-operative marketing institutions demanding absolute freedom against any kind of regulation. As a result the grain exchanges were given a free hand with the result noted.

An unregulated speculative market is not only a nuisance but also a detriment to the grain grower. He doesn't know whether the crop will bring enough to pay the threshing bill and taxes or not. With such an unreliable market it is impossible for him to plan ahead. The speculative system is directly opposed to planned production and price stabilization provided for in the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

On July 31 the grain market dropped to the limit set by the Exchanges at the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. On August 1 the market went to the other extreme with but few trades in between.

The supposition is that a few big speculators were pushing it up or down at will. Incidentally, during the moratorium on speculative trading a few months ago cash prices steadily advanced. Many believe that if a six months moratorium were placed on future trading and speculation, the farmer would be benefited. In such an event the public would be forced to turn to horse racing, or the stock market to satisfy its gambling instincts, and the grain brokers would miss their lucrative commissions, but farmers would be in a better position to work out an orderly production and marketing program which in the end is the only way to re-establish and maintain reasonable prices for farm products.

Farmers Can Win Through Organization

By J. B. Countiss and Frank Gougler

EVERY time you see the name "Prairie Farms," or the emblem of Illinois Producers' Creameries, you should be reminded that another mile post has been passed by organized farmers in their efforts to secure a greater share of the consumer's dollar and give the consumer a better quality butter for his money.

To get more money back to the producer for his butterfat it is necessary first, to produce good cream; second, to get it to the creamery while it is still fresh; and third, to manufacture this cream into butter of superior quality in economically operated plants.

Now Illinois farmers in addition to producing and processing their cream are going a step farther. They are selling their product under their own name and trademark to stores, hotels and restaurants. They are offering the consumer a high quality butter at a reasonable price.

This is the new deal in Illinois for cream producers. All savings in procurement, manufacturing and selling of his product go directly to the producer.

Three centralized co-operative plants are now operating at Bloomington, Peoria and Rock Island. Four more similar units are being organized.

The plants now making butter at the rate of three to four million pounds annually are supplied with fresh cream picked up at the farm at least twice a week by a fleet of 70 trucks.

Contrary to expectation experience shows that procurement costs have been reduced by this method and the quality of butter decidedly improved over that resulting from the cream station method of assembly.

The annual production of butterfat in Illinois approximates 50,000,000 pounds. The value of this crop can be stepped up easily two cents per pound by more frequent marketing and manufacture into a higher quality butter. Not counting the additional savings possible through efficient and economical plant operations and sale of the finished product, this price advance alone would amount to $1,000,000 more annually to Illinois farmers if applied to their entire output.

Here is one more way in which farmers can win through organization.

The Claims Department of the I. A. A. collected a total of $263,068.79 in loss and damage and other claims from 1920 up to July 1, 1933.

Milk Producer Co-ops. In Illinois Organize

Co-operative milk producer associations operating in Illinois organized a state federation and considered the details of a milk trade agreement for the state as a whole at a meeting in the I. A. A. offices Tuesday, August 15.

As soon as adopted, the trade agreement or code will be submitted to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for consideration and approval.

Meet With Truckers

Ray E. Miller, director of livestock marketing, and G. C. Storey of the Chicago Producers met with livestock truckers and producers in the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau office, Henry, on Aug. 10.

The following day Miller, Storey, and E. T. Robbins, extension specialist, attended a cattle feeders' tour sponsored by the M.-P. Farm Bureau.

"Go into the history of any law enacted for the benefit of farmers and you will find in the background the farmer's own organization."—Ralph Snyder, President Kansas State Farm Bureau.

"The rugged individualism of farmers has helped the organized consuming world buy its foodstuffs at the cheapest price. The result has been disastrous both to the other fellow and to farmers, but to farmers first. The only logical system in sight so far by which the farmer can bargain collectively—and effectively—for the sale of his products, in a highly organized society of buyers, is through co-operative marketing."—Senator Arthur Capper.

Paul E. Mathias Added To I. A. A. Legal Staff

PAUL E. MATHIAS, first assistant to DeWitt Billman, executive secretary of the Legislative Reference Bureau at Springfield, during the past five years, was recently employed by the I. A. A. as assistant counsel in the Legal Department. He began work with the Association on Aug. 1.

Mr. Mathias was born near Rochester, Indiana where he attended the rural schools, working on his father's farm during vacation until he finished college.

He took his pre-legal and legal work at the University of Chicago where he received his LL. B degree in December, 1926. Since that time he has been employed by the State of Illinois in drafting bills for introduction in the legislature, and doing legal work for the legislature, the Governor and the executive departments.



PAUL E. MATHIAS

Mr. Mathias attracted the attention of I. A. A. officials while engaged in drafting measures introduced and sponsored by the Association in recent sessions of the General Assembly. He comes to the Association highly recommended and with years of successful experience in his field. He addressed the state association of county officials, supervisors and commissioners at their recent meeting in Danville, on legislation passed in the last General Assembly affecting their interests.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, general counsel and head of the Legal Department, with his associates, will handle all public utility, transportation, and right-of-way matters in addition to other legal matters referred to the Association by members and associated organizations.

Mr. Guy Baxter will direct the claim work, and rate service to members and associated companies as head of the transportation division under the general supervision of Mr. Kirkpatrick.

"The Farmers National Grain Corporation was built largely out of facilities already owned by grain growers, and today either owns or controls 75,000,000 bushels of terminal, sub-terminal, and country elevator space."—C. E. Huff.

WHICH WILL BE THE 1933 COUNTRY LIFE QUEEN?



1 Clarice Brewer, Bond; 2 Beth Herbert, Boone; 3 Althea Minkler, Bureau; 4 Alma Williamson, Carroll; 5 Alta Jokisch, Cass; 6 Irene Emerson, Christian; 7 Martha June White, Coles; 8 Alice Ettema, Cook; 9 Hazel Jandt, DeKalb; 10 Margaret Fay Hoge, DeWitt; 11 Pauline Beatty, Edgar; 12 Mary Ann Shepherd, Edwards; 13 Marie Schottman, Effingham; 14 Mildred Noland, Ford; 15 Thelma Rodgers, Gallatin; 16 Mary Strang, Greene; 17 Wilda McKeown, Henderson; 18 Maxine Radue, Henry; 19 Edythe M. Bayler, Iroquois; 20 Catherine Simmons, Jefferson; 21 Doris Rife, JoDaviess; 22 Mary Catherine Davis, Knox; 23 Eleanor Van Zandt, Lake; 24 Ruth Anderson, LaSalle; 25 Martha Cunningham, Lawrence; 26 Roma Breimer, Lee.

SEE THESE GIRLS AT THE STATE FAIR AUG. 25



27 Lucille Holloway, Livingston; 28 Bernice Arnold, McDonough; 29 Dorothy Zickuhr, McHenry; 30 Lucile Burnett, McLean; 31 Marie Shafer, Madison; 32 Barbara Olson, Marshall-Putnam; 33 Ruth Moller, Massac; 34 Mildred Grosboll, Menard; 35 Elizabeth Rathbun, Mercer; 36 Marjorie Ann Rausch, Monroe; 37 Ruby Mindrup, Montgomery; 38 Helen Marjorie Sanders, Morgan; 39 Dorothy Heinz, Peoria; 40 Genevieve Gay Lewis, Pike; 41 Erma A. Roby, Richland; 42 Grace Bollman, Rock Island; 43 Elsie Schaller, St. Clair; 44 Mable Irene Oertley, Stark; 45 Edith Bear, Stephenson; 46 Mary Louise Wertsch, Tazewell; 47 Juliana Crippin, Wayne; 48 Lena Burger, White; 49 Beth Ordella Clark, Whiteside; 50 Marie Wagley, Williamson; 51 Ruth Haas, Woodford.

Bonnie Mae Allen, Jackson; Gladys Garren, Marion; and Irma Heggemeier, Washington; are included among the contestants but failed to send in pictures.

Acreage Regulates Production In Long Run

Department of Agriculture Presents Arguments For Wheat Acreage Reduction Campaign

IN the long run acreage and not the weather man regulates wheat production, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is true that the wheat crop will be short this year, the Department says, but a study of production in the past ten years shows that weather has had much less to do with piling up surpluses than increased acreage. The accompanying chart reveals how closely production and acreage have gone along since 1866. In the same period it has been shown that the yield has been comparatively stable.

As a corrective to inferences that may be drawn from the May winter wheat forecast, which indicated an outturn nearly 30 percent below that of last year and nearly sixty percent below that of 1931, the Department draws attention to the trends of production and acreage during the last 40 years. Production increased about 80 percent and acreage about 60 percent. The difference is attributable to a gain of more than 20 percent in yields per acre. But this gain is as much a man-made factor as the acreage. It reflects the improvement of varieties, of better farm practice, and of pest control.

The accompanying graph shows the trends of production, acreage, and yields per acre in the United States. Acreage and production from 1890 to 1930 moved upward together, with the former increasing its lead as the yield per acre rose. Taking the country as a whole, the production per acre was surprisingly uniform from year to year. From 1905 to 1930 the average yield was 14.5 bushels. The highest yield was only 17 bushels and the lowest 12.2. Seasonal influences affecting yields had obviously a small influence as compared with the acreage in determining the volume of production. Locally and seasonally the effect of the weather and of insects and diseases often seemed preponderant. But these influences varied in opposite directions from year to year and canceled out, whereas the influence of a growing acreage remained constant.

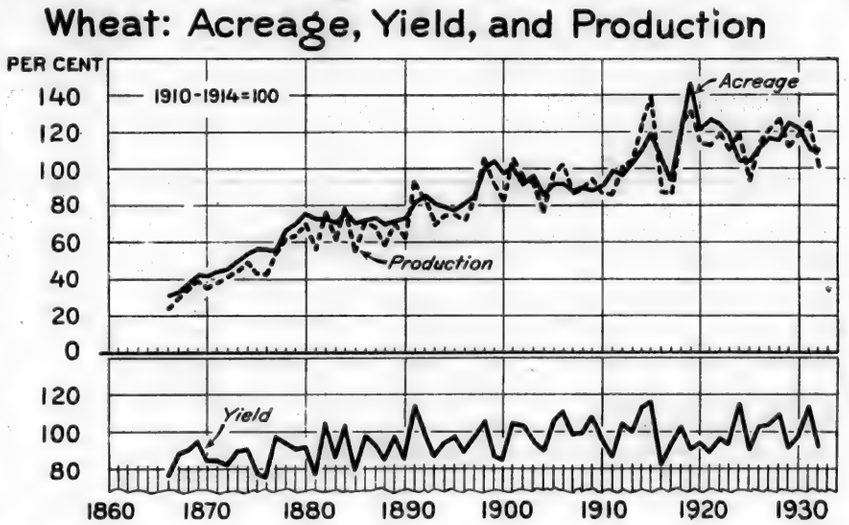
Price developments in the present crop season do not necessarily betoken a permanent improvement in our wheat situation, the Department declares. They reflect inflation buying, as well as heavy winterkilling, an abandonment of nearly a third of the acreage, and the probability of the smallest crop in 29 years. This country's wheat acreage jumped from 50,185,000 in 1913 to 73,099,000 in 1919, and was 12,000,000 acres above pre-war as late as 1929. It totaled 55,177,000 acres last year. With a carryover three (360,000,000 bushels) times the normal and a tremendously reduced foreign demand, this acreage was heavily excessive. Normal production next year on an acreage as large as that seeded this year would give us more than 800,000,000 bushels, and this, in view of the great decline in exports, would mean a substantial addition to the domestic carryover.

It would be a dangerous mistake, the Department says, for farmers to conclude from the immediate crop and price situation that a reduction of acreage is unnecessary. Such a view would virtually ensure heavy overproduction next year. Unless steps are taken to prevent it, the winter acreage abandoned this season will be planted again next fall. Indeed, the acreage will tend to be increased. That is the usual sequence when a partial crop failure boosts prices. But it is not usual for generally low yields to come in succession. Hence on the acreage that the ordinary course of events would bring into production for the crop year 1933-34, a surplus above marketing possibilities would be virtually a certainty.

Relying on nature to correct surplus difficulties has another serious drawback in that it increases the farmers' unit costs of production. When bad weather, pests, and diseases cut down production, rising costs incurred in anticipation of a normal yield frequently more than counterbalance any resulting rise of prices. This is particularly true of wheat in the United States when it is on an export basis; for low yields associated with high unit costs in this country may run against high yields and low unit costs in competing countries. Profits in agriculture, as in other industries, depend on the margin between production costs and prices. It is necessary when overproduction exists to reduce production by methods that do not increase costs. Depending on the destructiveness of diseases and pests to regulate the output is uncertain and inefficient.

In the case of this season's winter wheat crop, the rise of prices that has taken place already offsets the effect of the reduced yield. The farm price of wheat in April averaged 43.1 cents a bushel, as compared with 31.6 cents in December last. Certain of the effects of reduced yields lower the farmer's expenses. His outlay is less, for example, for threshing and handling the crop. Present indications are that the winter wheat growers will get as large a gross income from their production this year as they got for their much greater output last year. On many previous occasions, reduced yields have not been adequately compensated by a rise of prices.

Farmers cannot expect a repetition of this conjunction of circumstances favoring a rise in price. On the contrary they should expect, in the absence of production control, a distinctly opposite result. Yield statistics covering the last half century seem to warrant the prediction that the sharp drop in the yield per acre will be compensated next season by a sharp rise. Acreage statistics warrant the prediction that, if nothing is done to restrain the tendency, the acreage too will rise. Hence the existing situation tends to throw the balance between the supply and demand elements still further out of adjustment, rather than to put it right. Should things work out that way, only an inflationary price rise or a big increase in the foreign demand could prevent wheat from becoming still more a drug in the market.



Less Wheat In Nine Countries

Wheat production in nine countries that grow more than 30 percent of the world crop outside Russia and China is forecast at 983,891,000 bushels in 1933 against 1,154,221,000 bushels harvested in 1932, by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. These countries produced 1,421,961,000 bushels in 1931. Seeding is almost completed in Australia and is proceeding under fairly favorable conditions in Argentina.

Of the nine countries—United States, Mexico, Spain, Algeria, Morocco, Tunis, Egypt, India, and Japan—only three countries—Mexico, India, and Japan—expect increased production this year over last. The crop in India is forecast at 347,162,000 bushels compared with 339,621,000 bushels last year.

The bureau reports favorable wheat prospects but probable reduced yields in Germany, an early harvest in France, better than average wheat condition in Czechoslovakia, some deterioration of the crop in Poland, and above average condition in Sweden. The 1932-33 crop in Uruguay will be insufficient to meet domestic consumption requirements.

Secretary Wallace is expected to announce the percentage of wheat acreage reduction for 1934 on or about Aug. 24. To get benefit payments growers must reduce their acreage the specified percentage.

Magic Aladdin Gas Is New Motor Fuel

County Managers Meet at Chicago and Springfield to Launch Sales Program

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY, and the 53 cooperative county service companies affiliated with it in supplying petroleum products and kindred farm supplies to more than 75,000 Illinois farmers, on August 15 introduced a new gasoline, Magic Aladdin, to its customers. Indications are that the new motor fuel will enjoy widespread popularity. Officers of Illinois Farm Supply Company confidently predict that all gasoline sales records will be broken as soon as the company's customers have had an opportunity to try out the new fuel.

L. R. Marchant, manager of the Illinois Farm Supply Company, says regarding the new product:

"Constant improvements have been made in our Aladdin gasoline ever since Illinois Farm Supply Company was organized, but the greatest improvement has taken place within recent weeks. The most modern methods of blending and refining have produced an outstanding motor fuel — Magic Aladdin — a high-compression, anti-knock gasoline that is clean-burning and free from sulphur, gum and the gum-forming ingredients that multiply motor ills.

"Most ordinary gasolines burn with extreme rapidity under the temperature and pressure of modern, high-compression engines. The sudden expansion of gas causes a distortion of piston heads and cylinder walls, producing the familiar 'knock,' which greatly reduces engine power and eventually results in mechanical injury to the motor. In Magic Aladdin, our customers have a real knockless gasoline that has the additional advantages of instant pick-up, split second get-away, and greater power and mileage. The new Magic Aladdin is to be sold to our customers at no increase in price; that is, they have the opportunity of obtaining this new power-plus fuel at exactly the same price they have been paying for Aladdin regular."

Magic Aladdin was "launched" at meetings of service company managers and directors held at Chicago on August 11 and at Springfield on August 14. Practically every company in the state was represented at these meetings which were presided over by F. E. Herndon of McDonough county, president of Illinois Farm Supply Company.

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all county Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of August, September and October, 1933, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective county Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such county Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the by-laws of the Association.

No annual meetings will be held during August.

During September annual meetings will be held in Christian and Jefferson counties.

During the month of October the following counties will hold annual meetings: Adams, Cass, Cumberland, Ford, Scott, Hancock, Henderson, JoDaviess, Warren, Marshall-Putnam, Menard, White, Montgomery, Pike, Pulaski-Alexander, Shelby, Stark, Macon.

Signed,
G. E. Metzger, Secretary
August 20, 1933

Larry Williams Addresses County Bureau Picnics

Lawrence A. Williams, manager of Country Life Insurance Co., reports excellent attendance and widespread interest in acreage and crop reduction plans at Farm Bureau picnics he has addressed during recent weeks.

700 at Meeting In McHenry County

More than 700 McHenry County members and their guests attended a county-wide meeting held at Woodstock the night of Aug. 10. Secretary Geo. E. Metzger substituted for President Earl C. Smith who was scheduled to speak. Mr. Smith was unavoidably detained in Washington by developments in the hog reduction program which he submitted to a general conference called by Chief Administrator Geo. N. Peek on Aug. 10.

McQueen With AAA

W. C. McQueen of Elgin, formerly president of the Kane County Farm Bureau and first president of the Pure Milk Association, has been employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to serve in an advisory capacity on milk trade agreements.

LaSalle County Grain Growers Meet Mendota

Hear President Huff of Farmers National, Secy. Geo. E. Metzger and C. P. Cummings

THE Farmers National Grain Corporation's job is not merely merchandising a car of grain on any market to which it may happen to be shipped but to so organize its efforts that this grain may be moved as directly as possible from the point of surplus to the areas of need and that this be done as cheaply as possible, C. E. Huff, president of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, told more than 400 farmers and their wives at a meeting in the Mendota high school July 17.

"We are building a marketing organization," said Mr. Huff, "to help the farmer secure a price for what he has to sell on a parity with the price of commodities he has to buy. The Farmers National will handle 15 to 20 per cent of all the wheat marketed in the United States this year."

Mr. Huff explained that of the $15,000,000 borrowed from the Farm Board approximately $5,500,000 had been loaned on good security to country elevators, and approximately the same amount has been used to buy terminal facilities which have proved very profitable; and a little more than $4,000,000 is in a liquid position for use in transacting business. This loan, he says, benefits more than 300,000 farmers and is less than one-fifth as much as a single bank in Illinois secured from the government.

Secretary George E. Metzger of the I. A. A. reviewed the program of the I. A. A. in the recent General Assembly.

"The value of representation by organized farmers at Springfield in the last session was not determined so much by the bills that were passed as by the bad bills the I. A. A. helped to kill," said Metzger. He predicted that organized agriculture will have a battle on its hands next winter in preventing Cook county from driving through new legislation taxing downstate people for the relief of unemployed in the metropolitan area.

C. P. Cummings, general manager of Illinois Grain Corporation, asserted that the Illinois regional handled more than 15,000,000 bushels of grain last year which undoubtedly was the reason so much opposition was shown to the co-operative marketing program in Illinois which returns the profits in handling grain to the producer.

E. E. Stevenson, president of the LaSalle County Farm Bureau, presided.

Chicago Milk Shed Gets First Trade Agreement

But Legal Battles Loom as Roadside Stands Refuse To Abide By 10c Price

TO the fluid milk industry in the Chicago milk shed goes the honor of securing the first trade agreement under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The agreement was initiated by the Pure Milk Association and Chicago milk dealers. It was delayed for weeks while the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (Geo. N. Peek) and the National Recovery Administration (Gen. Johnson) argued as to which should have jurisdiction. Finally the matter was taken to the White House where President Roosevelt decided for the A.A.A.



D. N. GEYER

The influence of President Ed. A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation was mighty helpful in getting our agreement administered by the Adjustment Administration, said Don N. Geyer, manager of the Pure Milk Ass'n.

The agreement prescribes among other things that the producer shall receive $1.75 per cwt. for base milk and that the retail price shall be 10 cents per quart to the consumer. The so-called "independent" dairies and roadside milk stands which have been retailing unpasteurized milk, often in unsanitary and germ-breeding surroundings, at 6 to 9 cents a quart or less, are contesting the agreement and propose to carry the question up to the Federal Supreme Court. They insist on the right of selling milk for less than 10c when the consumer comes after it. Meantime the State Department of Agriculture has started to prosecute a number of milk stands for violation of sanitary regulations under the state pure food laws. Until these questions are settled the Chicago market will continue in an unstable condition, with the regular dealers threatening to lower the price to save their business unless the unfair cut throat competition of the roadside stands and "independents" is eliminated. At the same time organized dairymen are demanding that the trade agreement be amended at an early date to give them a 50 to 75 cent increase in the base price so they can pay interest and taxes and maintain their farms.

Honor Frank I. Mann

More than 300 friends of Frank I. Mann, noted soil and crop expert of Gilman, Iroquois county, gathered at his home Sunday, July 30, in recognition of his contribution to the betterment of Illinois agriculture.

Robt. A. Cowles, treasurer, represented the I. A. A. The picnic in honor of Mr. Mann was arranged by Prairie Farmer and the Iroquois County Farm Bureau. Ex-Gov. Warren T. McCray of Indiana, Dean Mumford, Prof. Lehmann and Dr. Bauer of the University of Illinois, Congressman Chas. Adkins of Decatur, C. V. Gregory and Floyd Keepers of Prairie Farmer, Eugene Funk of Bloomington, and many others including Farm Bureau member delegations from central and eastern Illinois counties attended.

Scale Down Debts, Get Commissioner Loans

Examples of How Farmers Are Being Refinanced

"Reports from the Commissioner's agents show that much assistance already is being extended to farmers in the numerous ways made possible by their loans, including forestalling foreclosures, scaling down of debts and reduction in interest rates," says a recent statement from the Farm Credit Administration.

"A Commissioner's loan of $900 recently made to a farmer in Louisiana whose total debts practically equalled the appraised value of his farm made it possible for him to scale down a $726 second mortgage bearing 8 per cent to $450, to settle his $161 tax bill for $147 cash, and to pay off $662 of other debts for $165 cash and have something left with which to carry on his farm operations for the current year. He secured a scale-down of approximately $724 on his indebtedness or about 25 per cent.

"Another farmer in North Carolina had a first mortgage amounting to $3,751 on 126 acres appraised at $4,213. This farmer secured a Federal Land Bank loan for $1,700, and a Commissioner's second mortgage loan for $1,200. He used the Federal Land Bank loan and $702 from the Commissioner's loan to retire the first mortgage, securing thereby a scaling down of about 33 per cent. Of the Commissioner's loan, $451 was used to pay off a second mortgage amounting to $994. The balance was used to pay other debts.

"A Commissioner's loan of $2,500, made to a farmer in Minnesota, paid off a loan of $2,906, other indebtedness amounting to $54.20, and taxes of $148.53. This farmer secured a scale-down in his debts of approximately $638, a slight reduction in interest and had funds left for farm operations during the current year.

"Another loan made in Missouri resulted in a scale-down of about $300, or 10 per cent on the first mortgage and a reduction in the interest rate to the borrower from 6 to 5 per cent. This farmer obtained a Commissioner's loan for $3,000. His farm was valued at only $3,200 and he had a first mortgage on it for $3,300, bearing 6 per cent. Obviously, it was necessary for the Commissioner to secure other collateral than that of the farm for a loan of this size. A chattel mortgage for $411, and a crop lien of $189 on 42 acres of crops gave the Commissioner's agent the required amount of collateral.

"A Commissioner's second mortgage loan of $5,000 on a 98-acre farm in Massachusetts, and a $10,000 Federal Land Bank loan enabled a farmer to wipe out his first mortgage of $23,000.

"Of course, not all farmers getting Commissioner's loans are able to secure a scale-down in the amount which they owe, but in nearly all cases there has been a reduction in the rate of interest from that which they have been paying. Several reports on loans made in the Middle and Far West indicate that the borrowers have been paying 8 per cent interest. Commissioner's loans carry an interest rate of 5 per cent. They are made for a longer period of years than most of the loans which are being replaced. Usually, they are for a 13-year period and during the first 3 years no installment on the principal is required."

Tomato Prices Boosted

Tomato prices to farmers were boosted 25% by several large processors at the request of Chas. J. Brand, co-administrator of the Adjustment Act. The Campbell Soup Co. announced that the price of firsts in Eastern States was raised from $14 to $17.50 a ton and seconds from $8 to $10.

H. J. Heinz increased its contract price in New Jersey from $11 to $13.

C. S. Love, farm adviser in Clay county for the past several years, has been employed as adviser to succeed T. R. Isaacs in Mason county.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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It's Time To Mobilize For Action!

County Leaders at Decatur Unanimously Endorse Fall Campaign For Greater Unity of Agricultural Forces, Higher Farm Prices, Lower Taxes, Adequate Credit the Goal

MORE than 2000 Farm Bureau leaders representing every organized county in the state unanimously voted to launch a statewide campaign beginning Oct. 1 "For the Mobilization of Illinois Agriculture," at a mass meeting in the Decatur Armory, Monday Sept. 18.

Meeting at the call of President Earl C. Smith, leaders from every section of Illinois had arrived by noon. The armory, gaily decked with huge signs bearing slogans suggesting the objectives of the drive, and banners for each organized county, was nearly filled by 12 o'clock. A band provided entertainment while the leaders assembled under the banners of their respective counties and waited for the call to order which came shortly after 12:30 by President Smith.

To Fight for These

"Give Us a Price and We'll Buy the Nation Back to Prosperity," "Cut Property Taxes in Half," "Make the Farm Credit Act Effective Without Delay," "Mobilize for Crop Planning, Co-operative Marketing, Lower Taxes, and Higher Prices," were the challenging slogans which not only expressed the aim of the drive for greater organization, but also the spirit and determination of the conference to fight for their achievement.

Following short opening remarks by the President, Secretary Geo. E. Metzger read the report of the Board of Directors of the I. A. A. to the boards of directors and executive committees of Illinois County Farm Bureau as follows:

Serious problems confront the agricultural people of the United States. Illinois has its share of these difficulties. A new deal is on nationally which contemplates raising price levels of agricultural commodities with the consequent widening of industrial margins and increasing wages.

Trade agreements and industrial codes are a part of the program and are now being worked out by industrial and producer groups for approval by administrative heads in Washington. Practically all these codes and trade agreements in so far as industry is concerned are being handled by trade organizations. Usually these trade organizations are in a position to appoint a small committee that is in position to speak for its industry. Agriculture faces a serious handicap in this respect.

Why Organization?

Agriculture's danger may be set forth briefly under five heads:

1. That trade agreements involving the practices, ethics, method of handling and price of agricultural products may be largely worked out by processor or handlers of agricultural products without proper producer representation.

2. That if there are to be higher price levels, the price of manufactured and processed products may rise out of all proportion to the price of agricultural products, because of the better organization in those industries.

3. National legislation enacted by the Congress and intended to restore agriculture contemplates a parity price on the farm, but farmers are not in position to assist in the administration of these laws which make a parity price at the farm possible, without strengthening their organizations and action through them.

4. New Federal agricultural credit legislation has been designed to refinance agriculture through long time, intermediate and short time credit at lower rates of interest. The aim and intent of the law is that farmers should ultimately own and control their credit machinery. Apparently administration of the Act is failing to get underway with the result that many mortgages are being foreclosed and many farmers are losing their homes and their property, most of which appears to be unnecessary and uncalled for.

5. Illinois farmers are in danger of losing such advantage as they have gained in their past organized tax programs and have additional taxes loaded on them unless immediate organized effort is made to curb public expenditures and spread the tax base so as to make possible drastic reductions in the present taxes imposed on agricultural property.

To this end the Board of Directors of Illinois Agricultural Association sets forth for your consideration and your approval A FALL MOBILIZATION CAMPAIGN FOR 1933 with the specific purpose of raising farm prices, lowering property taxes and speeding the administration of credit legislation; so that agriculture can be placed on a parity with increased price levels and wages in other industries.

The Farm Bureau is the dominant farm organization in Illinois. The Farm Bureaus and Illinois Agricultural Association for years have had a program which would justify a much larger membership than we have experienced. The time is here when the Association and the County Farm Bureaus should take an aggressive lead in mobilizing the agriculture of Illinois for its economic betterment.

Therefore, the Board of Directors strongly recommend that a campaign be launched for the purpose of arousing the farmers of Illinois to the existing situation and take the responsibility of pointing out to unorganized farmers the need of their immediate support in order to measure up to the grave situation confronting agriculture.

The Board of Directors of Illinois Agricultural Association authorized the call of Farm Bureau leaders and recommends to County Farm Bureaus the following plan for the immediate mobilization of agriculture throughout the State:

Here is the Plan

(a) That improvement of farm prices be obtained through co-operation to the fullest extent with existing federal agencies, and the more complete development of our co-operative marketing machinery.

(b) Immediate, effective and sympathetic administration of the Farm Credit Act to the end that farmers may ultimately control credit machinery and be benefited by lower interest rates intended by the Congress.

(c) To mobilize the man power in the industry of agriculture in Illinois in an organized way to the end that the property taxes be limited and public expenditures reduced.

That a suitable petition be circulated among the farmers and property owners in the State of Illinois, petitioning his Excellency, the Governor of Illinois, to call a special session of the Legislature



Part of the audience of approximately 2,000 in the Armory at Decatur, Monday afternoon, Sept. 18. C. V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer, is speaking on farm credits. The Farm Bureau leaders pledged 100 per cent co-operation in the Fall Mobilization Campaign to speed the realization of Parity Prices for Agriculture, Property Tax Limitation and Credit Relief.

for the purpose of submitting to a vote of the people, in November, 1934, needed amendments to the Revenue Article of the Constitution, which will make possible the broadening of the tax base and place upper restrictive limits on property tax rates.

To promote this program of education, to circulate the petition for tax reform and to execute the campaign of mobilization, the Board of Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association recommends for your consideration the following plan:

That there be appointed by the President of the Illinois Agricultural Association, from the staff and/or affiliated companies, a Campaign Committee, of which the President and Secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association shall be members. That this Committee employ for a period of from four to six weeks a special campaign director who shall have active charge of the campaign under the direction of the Campaign Committee. That under the campaign director there be appointed from the staff of the Illinois Agricultural Association and/or affiliated companies, three regional directors, who shall have charge of respective territories allotted to them by the Campaign Committee. That in each county there be selected a Campaign Captain, to be selected and appointed by the chairman of the Campaign Committee, subject to the approval of the County Farm Bureau President. That within the several counties co-operating in the campaign there be selected by the county captain, by and with the advice of the County Farm Bureau, a force equal in number at least to the number of townships in the county, these selected men to be known as lieutenants. The lieutenants to be selected from men in the organization who have shown their ability to mobilize man power and influence men to take constructive action.

The circularization of the petition shall be a part of the work of the county field force and every farmer residing within the respective counties shall be interviewed.

To partially compensate the field force, the Board of Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association have authorized the execution of a memorandum of agreement allowing reasonable compensation for their time and efforts.

Further, that a proper publicity campaign be arranged which will set forth the necessity for such mobilization within the state.

That if this plan for a Full Mobilization Campaign meets the approval of a substantial majority of the County Farm Bureau Boards, that each County Farm Bureau Board of Directors approving the plan pass proper resolutions authorizing their respective officers to execute suitable memoranda of agreement with the Illinois Agricultural Association as may be necessary to expedite the campaign and contribute in making it a success.

Authority In The Law

President Smith followed the report by briefly outlining the tremendous decline in net farm income from around seven billions to one billion dollars in 1932, the sharp rise in taxes from 24 to 144 million dollars in the state, and the consequent increase in debt not only of agriculture but of all groups. Total indebtedness in the United States, he said, approximates our national wealth as now appraised.

We have the authority of law to put agriculture prices up and relieve the distress of farm debtors, said Mr. Smith, but the trouble comes in its interpretation and administration.

The time has come for greater unity of Agricultural forces.

We are witnessing organized labor stepping out and insisting that their increased cost of living be met by higher wages. Their demands are being met. Shorter hours, and minimum wage scales are being reflected in higher prices for the things farmers must buy. Farm prices have not kept pace with farmers' increased costs.

What are we going to do about it? What is the answer? Shall we oppose what others are doing for themselves, or shall we work constructively for the advancement of our own cause?

President Roosevelt has said that farm prices must rise first, the farmers' buying power must be restored to lead us out of the depression. The intent and purpose of the administration to accomplish this, I believe, is sincere but realization of the goal is not coming as rapidly as we would like to see.

Reflecting the widespread criticism of administration of the new farm

credit act, it was pointed out that relief is not getting back to needy farmers who are trying to save their homes. Farm loan officials are disregarding the "Normal Value" clause in appraising farms for which applications for federal loans have been filed.

Even where appraisals are being made, such appraisals, speakers from the floor said, are being made at the rate of only 25% of the normal value of such farms, contrary to the law which allows 50% of normal appraised value plus 20% of normal value of buildings.

It is up to us to organize, to be militant in demanding that Agriculture be rehabilitated not only for our sake but to save America itself, said Mr. Smith. Even the industrial East, he said, has changed its attitude about the need for restoring agriculture to a profitable basis. The New York Times which fought the McNary-Haugen plan years ago, recently stated editorially that the hope of the country rests upon the restoration of agriculture and farm buying power and went so far as to suggest that the leaders of Tammany Hall go out and organize the farmers more effectively so they may help themselves, and so help the nation.

Predicts Inflation

Clifford V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer, received a fine ovation when introduced to discuss farm credits. "It's important to be able to borrow money," he said, "but it's more important to be able to pay it back. We need higher prices. I believe the answer to our problem is inflation. It is worth more than all the others—NRA, AAA, etc. I believe we will have inflation within the next 60 to 90 days.

"But it is up to farmers to reduce production enough to make up for our lost foreign markets. Even if everyone was employed and could buy our products, we would still have too much to supply domestic needs. Unpopular as acreage and crop reduction is, we must co-operate."

Speaking of the Farm Credit Administration, he said, apparently there is no Santa Claus. We are not going to get much help from that source. The only way for agriculture to get proper credit is for a strong organization like the Farm Bureau and I. A. A. to go down in every county where needed and organize local credit associations to supplement the banks. Remember that most of the credit administration officials have a banking background. They are afraid the money loaned will not be paid back.

"Only the things we do ourselves are the things that are sure to be done."



OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF I. A. A. AT DECATUR

They unanimously adopted and submitted plans and resolutions to state-wide conference of County Farm Bureau leaders, for approval.
LEFT TO RIGHT STANDING are Directors Harris, Black, Endicott, Sorrells, DeFrees, Ihrig, Curtis, Lawrence, Marshall, Muller, Bamborough, and Dennis.
SEATED, LEFT TO RIGHT are Directors Lambert, Cope, Secretary Metzger, Vice-President Wright, President Smith, and Treasurer Cowles.

Stop Tax Raids

Donald Kirkpatrick made a brief but vigorous plea for a more powerful mobilization of agricultural forces to stop tax raids by the metropolitan area of Chicago on downstate for unemployment relief.

A large part of the wealth of Illinois is concentrated in Chicago and the metropolitan area, he said, but Cook county still owes the state between 40 and 50 million dollars and downstate people have been compelled to make up in higher state taxes for Chicago's delinquency.

Downstate people through the sales tax are being levied upon to care for the unemployed in Chicago, besides caring for their own through local tax levies on property.

Chicago has levied comparatively nothing for local pauper relief, said Kirkpatrick. "Downstate people must stand together and say to Chicago, 'You shall not have further opportunity to sidestep your responsibility.' We are suggesting a constitutional limitation through a new amendment to cut property taxes in half, a tax limitation of less than one per cent of fair cash value."

This Idea Pleases

"The suggestion has been made that all our problems would be solved if farmers would work from 8 to 4 instead of from 4 to 8, and 50 per cent of all public office holders were removed," said President Smith. This idea apparently appealed to the imagination of the county leaders for they responded with enthusiastic applause.

Then Secretary Metzger explained the memorandum of agreement between the state organization and county Farm Bureaus for the mobili-

(Continued on page 18)

Stop Diversion Of Gas Tax Funds Now

Give Chicago Full Authority To Levy Taxes Locally For Poor Relief Is Sentiment at Decatur Meeting

TWO resolutions outlining the position of the Illinois Agricultural Association on tax and legislative matters of current interest, were presented by John C. Watson, director of taxation before the County Farm Bureau leaders at Decatur Sept. 18. Both were adopted without a dissenting vote.

The resolutions are as follows:

I

It appears from newspaper reports that a special session of the General Assembly is to be called on October 3rd, 1933, to make further provision for relief of the unemployed; that the State Administration will propose a property tax levy against which tax anticipation notes will be issued to provide immediate funds; that a state bond issue for at least $20,000,000 will be submitted to the voters in November, 1934, and if the bond issue is approved, the proceeds of the bonds will be used to retire the tax warrants and the state property tax will thus be cancelled.

If the bond issue fails of adoption, the state property tax will be levied and collected in 1935. It appears to be further proposed that these bonds shall be retired from the counties' portion of the gasoline tax, each county to pay in proportion to the relief received from this source. About 80% of this money will probably be expended in Cook County.

Approximately $25,000,000 of the counties' portion of the gasoline tax funds are already pledged for retirement of the principal and interest of the $20,000,000 state bond issue voted in 1932. Several million dollars more of county gasoline tax moneys have been used by the counties to provide direct relief. In addition more than $43,000,000 have been advanced to Illinois by the Federal Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which amount is to be deducted from future allotments of Federal aid road funds to this State. Competent engineers state that more than 90% of all moneys used in road building ultimately go directly or indirectly as compensation for labor. Reports of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission indicate that approximately 8% of its moneys are used for administrative expenses and approximately 92% are used for direct relief. It appears that road building provides practically the same amount of money for employment as direct relief provides for the relief of unemployment.

Downstate townships and counties have raised, by property taxation, large sums of money to provide relief for their residents while in Cook county the townships have no power to make any levy for this purpose and but a very small portion of the total county levy has been used for relief purposes.

Therefore, it is the sense and recommendation of this State Conference of Farm Bureau leaders:

1. That any further diversion of gasoline tax funds from the maintenance and construction of roads should be opposed.

2. That until all local communities have drawn reasonably upon their own resources, any further extension of the principle of state support for the unemployed should be opposed.

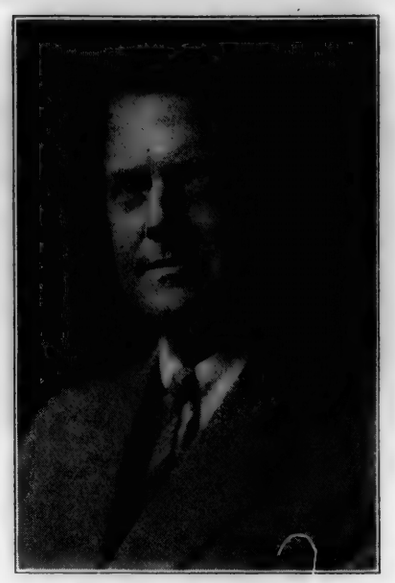
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In view of the grossly unjust burden laid upon owners of tangible property for support of State, County and local government, the adverse effect of such burden upon the values of property, and the rapidly increasing delinquency in the payment of taxes, this Conference of Farm Bureau leaders earnestly urge the officers and Board of Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association to take such action as they may deem advisable or necessary to secure the calling of a special session of the Fifty-Eighth General Assembly and the submission, by that body, of an amendment to the Revenue Article of the State Constitution, to be voted on in November, 1934, embodying the following principles:

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When it became apparent that there would be no ready solution to the controversy because of the dealers' unwillingness to cooperate toward securing a fair settlement, the producers took the only course left open to them and that was to vote to distribute their own milk.

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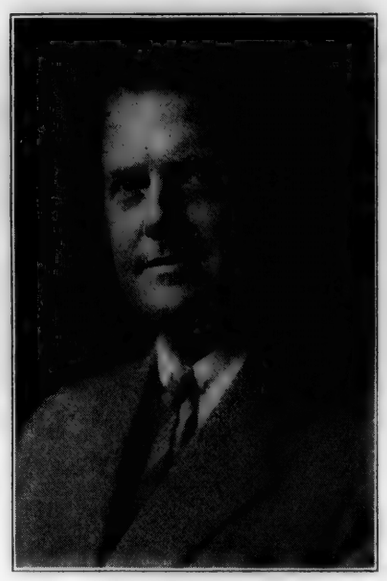
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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*

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Vice-President, A. R. Wright.....Varna
Secretary, Geo. E. Metzger.....Chicago
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles.....Bloomington

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(By Congressional District)

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12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....M. G. Lambert, Ferris
15th.....M. Ray Ihrig, Golden
16th.....Geo. B. Muller, Washington
17th.....E. D. Lawrence, Bloomington
18th.....W. A. Dennis, Paris
19th.....E. G. Curtis, Champaign
20th.....Charles S. Black, Jacksonville
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Talmage DeFrees, Smithboro
23rd.....W. L. Cope, Salem
24th.....Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th.....R. B. Endicott, Villa Ridge

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Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.....H. W. Day
Publicity.....George Thiem
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Live Stock Marketing.....Ray E. Miller
Office.....C. E. Johnston
Organization.....G. E. Metzger
Produce Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics.....J. C. Watson
Transportation.....Guy Baxter

ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Country Life Insurance Co.....L. A. Williams, Mgr.
Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co.....J. H. Kelker, Mgr.
Illinois Agricultural Auditing Assn.....F. E. Ringham, Mgr.
Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co.....A. E. Richardson, Mgr.
Illinois Farm Supply Co.....L. R. Marchant, Mgr.
Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange.....H. W. Day, Mgr.
Illinois Grain Corp.....Chas. P. Cummings, Vice-Pres. and Sales Mgr.
Illinois Livestock Market. Ass'n..Ray Miller, Mgr., R. W. Grieser, Sales
Illinois Producers Creameries.....F. A. Gougler, Mgr.
Soybean Marketing Ass'n.....J. W. Armstrong, Pres.

The Issue In Unemployment Relief

IN THE editorial reprinted on the opposite page the Decatur Herald seeks to defend the persistent dodging of responsibility in certain communities, particularly Chicago, in raising funds through taxes or otherwise for local unemployment relief.

In doing so the editor makes certain serious charges and erroneous assertions which demand answer and correction.

It is charged that the Illinois Agricultural Association proposes to use its influence to prevent starving people from being fed.

This statement is absurd. The editor knows better. The Association from the beginning has used its influence toward finding ways and means of providing for destitute people. It assisted in giving Chicago and commission-governed counties a constructive program through the Lantz bills for raising money to feed their poor. The Governor stated publicly that these were good bills and should pass, yet when Cook county politicians remonstrated he later vetoed them.

The Association never has opposed reasonable measures for unemployment relief. It has looked with disfavor on the frequent trips of Chicago politicians to Washington and Springfield after easy money while not a finger is raised to tap the wealth at home.

Rich Chicago, with millionaires by the score, her banks and safety boxes overflowing with cash and valuable securities, a city able to finance a great world's fair to which the entire country pays tribute with its presence and money, this city where politicians treat themselves so liberally, able but unwilling to care for its unfortunates. Fifteen billions of untaxed intangibles lie in Cook county strong boxes, tax experts testified in Judge Jarecki's court. Poor Chicago!

The Herald editor states that there will be no proposal to put a tax on farms to feed people in the cities.

Wrong again. The proposal already has been made to levy an additional tax on property one-third larger than the $30,000,000 desired on which anticipation warrants will be issued. It is true that it is proposed to submit a bond issue for the desired amount, interest and principal to be redeemed by payments from the state gas tax. But there is no assurance that the people of Illinois will approve such a bond issue. The approval of the bond issue last year cannot be regarded as proof that voters, alarmed by repeated demands for relief funds, will approve another one.

Gasoline tax allotments already are pledged up to nearly $25,000,000 for the previous bond issue and interest. Several million dollars more of gas tax funds were taken under the Meents Act for direct aid before July 1, 1933.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation allotted more than $43,000,000 to Illinois against future allotments of Federal road funds. This sum will be further increased by interest.

Thus a total of more than $75,000,000 have been taken from present and future road funds in Illinois for direct relief.

Is not the Herald editor shortsighted when he advocates stopping future road building? Does not his program produce the very condition it is intended to relieve? Competent authorities declare that more than 90% of all road improvement costs are paid directly or indirectly for labor.

The editor says, "We now have a very satisfactory network of improved roads in this state."

The road system is not satisfactory to more than three-fourths of all farm residents who still live on dirt roads and are cut off from the hard road system part of every year.

It is alleged that "rural areas are not taking care of their own."

The facts are that 32 counties have taken care of their own wholly at their own expense. Others have asked and received comparatively small amounts from the State Relief Commission. Very

(Continued on page 9)

The Issue In Unemployment Relief

(Continued from page 8)

little of the funds given any county have been used in rural areas.

The reference to subsidies is beside the point. Farmers have been paying subsidies to the cities in supporting high protective tariffs on the things they must buy, for a half century. Only a small amount of appropriations in the Hoover administration came to Illinois. A substantial part of the money lost in the price-pegging program for wheat and cotton went to speculators in the cities. Most of the money loaned co-operatives has been or will be repaid.

The editor refers to current administration measures to give farmers parity in their purchasing power. Is it fair to refer to such measures as providing subsidies for farmers? When the farmer gets a dollar where does it go? To town, to the cities of course, for debts, taxes, and merchandise to create more employment. Are not such measures designed to benefit urban residents equally by increasing manufacturing, transportation, and labor?

The editor completely ignores the vital issue. That issue is this. Is it fair for one-half of the people of the state, concentrated in a single county and largely in a single city, to continue to support their unemployed chiefly at the expense of the rural road system of Illinois?

The vital issue is not whether the poor and unemployed shall be fed. The issue is, shall any community be allowed to sidestep its responsibility and duty to the full extent of its ability?

Shall any community be permitted to wreck the rural road program thereby shutting down employment in order to spare its own taxpayers and tax dodgers?

On these issues, the Illinois Agricultural Association is fighting for the City of Decatur as well as for the farmers of Macon county.

Illinois Crop Yields

Yields per acre in Illinois for 1933 as indicated by reports from farmers up to Sept. 1 are estimated as follows: Corn 27½ bu., oats 18½ bu., winter wheat 16 bu., barley 15 bu., tame hay 1.15 tons.

Illinois now has 86 modified accredited counties in tuberculosis eradication, or 84.3 per cent of all counties in the state. More than 2,000,000 cattle are under supervision.

Views From The Press

Those Lantz Bills

GOV. HENRY HORNER admits that a "serious" situation confronts the state in the matter of relief for the unemployed this winter. Most of these are in Chicago. The governor should have thought of this when he vetoed the three Lantz bills passed at the regular session of the general assembly. These measures would have permitted Chicago and Cook county to levy a pauper tax to take care of its own, just as downstate is doing. But the governor vetoed these bills and that's that. At the time of the veto the federal government was pouring relief money into Illinois and the sales tax bill had been enacted. The latter was expected to furnish something like $80,000,000 per year. Both have been disappointments. The federal government has tightened up and announced that it will furnish only $1 in relief funds for every $3 furnished by the state itself. The sales tax in its first month brought in only $2,000,000 or at the rate of $24,000,000 per year, and Chicago has been averaging around five million dollars expenditures monthly. The governor admits a special session of the legislature likely to furnish relief. He most surely will urge an extension of the sales tax for relief purposes after Jan. 1. It can be so used only on a vote of the general assembly. After the new year the sales tax becomes a replacement tax. **Downstate should answer Gov. Horner's plea for an extension of the sales tax by re-enactment of the vetoed Lantz bills placing the burden of furnishing relief on the metropolitan area.** The unemployed must be taken care of this winter, **but Chicago is not and has not been meeting its responsibilities. Legislative enactment should compel them to.** The coming special session before the end of the year promises to be one of the most important ever held by the general assembly, and will probably witness a tightening of the lines between the metropolitan area and downstate particularly over relief matters. —Peoria Star.

THE OTHER SIDE

Ungracious and Short-Sighted
(From Decatur Herald)

"THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL Association will go before the special session of the legislature Oct. 3 with a program of tax legislation to enable Chicago and other municipalities to care for their unemployed this fall and winter, at the same time protecting rural areas from taxation for other than local poor relief."

So announces John Watson, director of taxation for the Illinois Agricultural Association. Mr. Watson has worded his statement to make it sound well. Most persons reading it in this form will respond with an automatic "Yes, yes," without any critical effort to examine its real meaning. Supposing we put the thing in another way, to show just what it does mean. It would read like this:

"The Illinois Agricultural Association proposes to do everything in its power to prevent any assistance being given to men, women and children who are threatened with starvation this winter."

Make no mistake, this is precisely what it does mean, and if the Illinois Agricultural Association goes ahead with this announced program, exerting the political power it has, there is more than an even chance that freezing and hunger will be the result for the most helpless and innocent of the needy. The stronger, of course, will take care of themselves, although the consequences may be more costly for "rural areas" than Mr. Watson contemplates.

There will be no proposal before the coming session of the legislature to put a tax on farms in order to feed people in cities. Probably there will be a proposal to permit the use of gasoline tax funds to be used for this purpose. It is this presumably that Mr. Watson and his organization propose to fight.

The arguments have been heard before. They run like this: "Farmers pay a part of the gasoline tax—not a large part, but some fraction of it. This tax orginally was intended for road building purposes, and it ought to be used exclusively in building roads past farms. If it is used for relief in the cities, some gasoline tax money paid by farmers will be spent to feed people in towns. This is rank injustice. Let the cities take care of their own needy, as rural areas take care of theirs."

The answer to all this might be put into one statement: When human beings and neighbors are without food, an extraordinary emergency exists and it is necessary to feed them with whatever fund can be found. It's no time for debates about technicalities.

If this humane principle is not enough, the specific contentions can be met one by one. It is true that gasoline tax money was originally intended for road building, but there is no sacred commandment that compels using it eternally for that one purpose.

If the people of Illinois need it more desperately for some other purpose, it is the prerogative of the people to give up the building of new roads for a time. We have now a very satisfactory network of improved roads in this state.

It is true that use of gasoline tax funds in relief would necessitate spending some money paid by farmers in city relief. The amount of farm money carried into the city in this way would be microscopic, in comparison with the amount of gasoline tax paid by city motorists for the improvement of highways in the country. After years and years during which money has flowed out from cities in hundreds of millions for road building, who has a right to kick if possibly as much as one million collected in country filling stations goes to meet an emergency in the cities in the next year?

There remains the contention that rural areas take care of their own poor; the cities should do likewise. This assertion has been heard in the legislature a thousand times in the past; it will be repeated over and over again in the session just to come. The only thing the matter with it is, it isn't so.

Rural areas are not taking care of their own. There isn't a township in Illinois that is taking care of its own. One and all are demanding heavy subsidies in order to live. The subsidies come mainly from the cities, for unfortunately there are few income tax payers on farms. Half a billion dollars was appropriated during the Hoover administration for the relief of farmers. The Roosevelt administration has only begun, with appropriations to buy four million pigs, with heavy taxes upon the consumers of cotton, of bread and of meat and of milk, all for the benefit of farmers.

People in cities have not raised a voice in opposition to these taxes laid upon them for the relief of the people in rural areas. The need of the farmer is recognized, and everybody will be happy if only the schemes will work to restore prosperity on the farms.

But a little of the spirit of reciprocity is in order. Unemployment is a disaster peculiar to cities. At the moment cities are tormented by misfortunes they can not meet alone. Decatur has not been able to support its unemployed; Chicago naturally is less able to. In the long run they will be able to pay back all that they receive but in this moment of crisis they must have the help of national and state credit.

If the Illinois Agricultural Association undertakes to say that cities shall not have this help in their time of emergency, that their people shall be left to go hungry first, the Illinois Agricultural Association is not only selfishly ungracious. In the long run it will find the policy expensively short-sighted too.—Decatur Herald.

Iowa Governor Favors Minimum Farm Prices

Governor Clyde Herring of Iowa recently telegraphed President Roosevelt urging that the federal government immediately fix minimum prices for farm products.

Governor Herring said the NRA program already has raised the general wage level of workers and the retail price of manufactured products, and that farmers are at a distinct disadvantage because the price of farm products is lagging behind.

The price on farm products should be pegged, Herring said, at a level high enough to cover cost of production and show a fair profit.

Set Up Farm Credit Unit At Champaign

The first Crop Credit Association to be organized under the new Agricultural Credit Act was set up at Champaign, Illinois on September 20. C. R. Arnold, of the Farm Credit Administration, assisted in starting operations. Farm Adviser C. C. Burns was active in getting the new Association underway. According to Mr. Burns, local farmers have been hard pressed to obtain adequate financing, particularly loans for longer than 70 to 90 days. A number of rural banks in Champaign county, he said, are still closed and farmers are unable to secure needed credit.

Seek To Get World Reduction Of Wheat

The International Wheat Advisory Committee organized to help bring about reduced world surpluses and raise prices, held its first meeting in London beginning September 18. An attempt is being made to work out export quotas for each major wheat growing country.

United States representatives are Robert W. Bingham of Kentucky, ambassador to Great Britain; John Van Antwerp MacMurray, recently appointed American minister to the Balkan states, and Frederick E. Murphy, publisher of the Minneapolis Tribune.

Country Life Makes New Gains In 1933

Company Employs New Actuary, Agents Hold Picnics at Pontiac and Pana

At the end of August, 1933, Country Life Insurance Company had gained more in insurance in force than it did the entire twelve months' period of 1932 according to Manager L. A. Williams. Country Life's total in force is approximately $53,000,000 at the present time.

The Company wrote $1,211,000 of new business in the month of August alone.

The agents of Country Life Insurance Company dedicated September as "Manager's Month" and pledged $2,500,000 for that occasion. Mr. Williams completed just five years of service with the Company at the end of September, 1933.

Agents of Country Life Insurance Company and their wives attended picnics at Pontiac and Pana on September 5 and 6. Approximately 700 people were present for the two gatherings. The object of the picnics was to celebrate the part that the agents played in putting Fifty Million of business on the books, and having it in force at the time the Company was 50 months old.

The outstanding agent for production in the month of August was R. R. Barr of LaSalle County.

Country Life Insurance Company has a new addition to its official family in Howard Reeder, who has been appointed the Company's actuary. He comes from the Royal Union Life of Des Moines, Iowa.

Every county in the state has produced some business in 1933. The pledges for Manager's Month included pledges from all but five counties, and it is believed that three of those will have pledges in within the next few days.

Du Page county signed 85 new members since Jan. 1 according to Clare Bradford, district organization manager. This county had secured approximately 75% of its quota by Sept. 15.

The AAA recently increased the maximum number of pigs to be bought by the government from 4,000,000 to 5,922,000. The marketing period ends September 29. Permits are granted only to original owners by telegram or letter which must accompany shipment.

Speaker Rainey Critical Of Credit Administration

Sees Influence of Eugene Meyer in Failure of System to Help Farmers

CONGRESSMAN Henry T. Rainey of Carrollton, speaker of the house, made a sharp attack on Henry Morgenthau Jr., governor of the Farm Credit Administration, at a recent meeting in E. St. Louis sponsored by the Home Owners Loan Corporation.

According to the St. Louis Globe Democrat, Rainey asserted that Morgenthau "is perpetuating reactionaries of the Eugene Meyer school who believe in making peasants of the American farmer." Rainey predicted that the course which he ascribed to Morgenthau would seriously affect the success of the administration plan for farm recovery.

"In combating the present unprecedented depression, we must assure people that their homes are safe," Rainey declared in his address. "Revolutions commence always with the land. The situation in Russia is due entirely to the fact that for a long time the nobility of Russia expanded their properties until a few owned all the land. The freeing of the serfs did not do any good as long as they did not own real property.

"When they revolted, they disposed of the land owners very simply. There were so few that they were all killed or exiled. Now all the people own the land, which is not any more satisfactory than the other way. Communism can never obtain much headway as long as the people preserve their homes.

Farmers Must Liquidate

"Up to March 4 of this year, the United States was making greater progress toward Communism than any other country ever made except Russia. The Federal Land banks were taking over the farm lands at forced sales, following the policy of Eugene Meyer.

"This situation was forced by the Federal Land banks, who followed the Wall street viewpoint of treating farms and homes just as one would treat a business that is unprofitable. The values of homes and land can never be determined without taking into consideration the human element. Homes do not earn income of themselves. They furnish a place for people to live while they earn their incomes in other places.

"Estimating values on a basis of returns never ought to be the method of establishing values for homes and farms. The farmer is just a laborer. He gets his wages when he sells his crops.

"It has been necessary in the past months to resort to unusual methods to raise the prices of farm products, and the price of living in cities has been rising as a consequence. We believe that the increased money in the farmer's hands will lead him to buy the products of the city factory, and bring the city to prosperity."

Roar of Disapproval

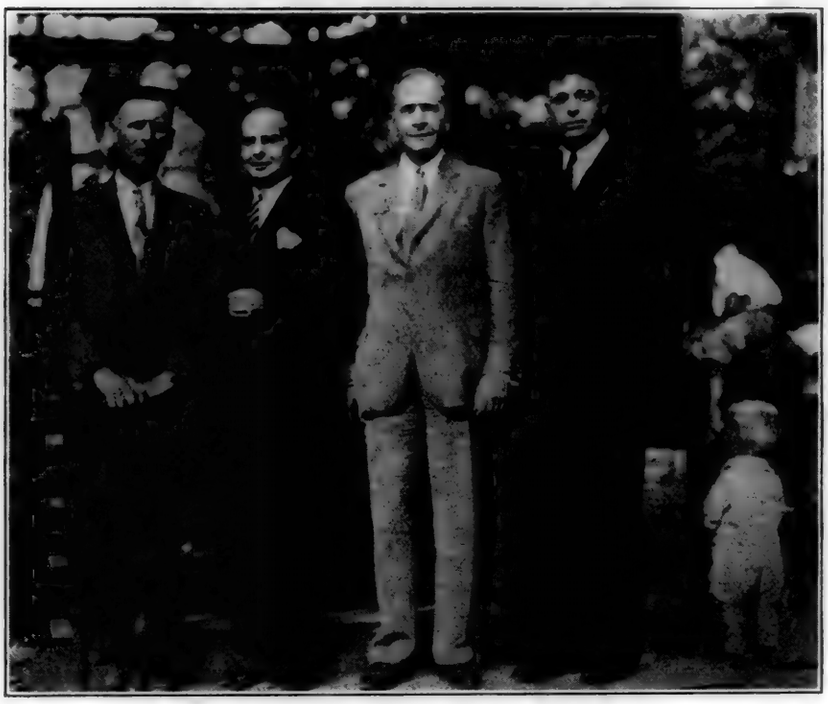
Following a hurried trip by airplane to Washington, Mr. Rainey on Sept. 13 issued a public statement reiterating previous criticism of the Farm Credit Administration.

"Farmers are having the same difficulties in obtaining mortgage relief that they had when Eugene Meyer and his crowd directed that whenever a mortgage was in default it should be foreclosed.

"There is just a roar of disapproval in the farm belt. All they can do is kick. A few loans are being made but they are not enough. And the land is being appraised at ridiculously low figures—not enough to carry the loans."

Herbert Gaston, deputy administrator under Morgenthau, in reply to Mr. Rainey said the administration closed $5,000,000 of loans in August and hoped to step this up to $15,000,000 in September.

"There ought to be a great jump from now on," said Gaston, "now that we have our organization prepared to dispose quickly of the applications."



URGE SUPPORT OF AAA AT PEORIA

Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, speaks at Peoria County Farm Bureau picnic attended by more than 2,000 members and their guests. Left to right are: Albert Hayes, president, Farm Bureau; State Senator Carl Behrman, Mr. O'Neal, and Congressman E. M. Dirksen. Dirksen lauded Mr. O'Neal and the Farm Bureau for effective work in securing the passage of the new farm legislation.

Sells $1500 Of Dairy Stock In 3 Hours

Charles Cameron, member of the board of directors of Illinois Milk Producers Association, Peoria, went out calling on his neighbors Tuesday morning Sept. 19, and in about three hours sold $1500 worth of stock in the "Producers Dairy of Peoria," organized to distribute the milk of members at that market.

The new co-operative expected to raise at least $25,000 by the end of the week. Many members who signed up for stock at the initial meeting Sept. 16 expressed a willingness to raise their subscriptions should additional money be needed.

The New York state college of agriculture has designed a fruit washer that can handle from 50 to 60 bushels an hour and can be built at home for about $150.

Auto Accident Prevention

By V. Vaniman

FARM Bureau members in Illinois for the past three years have been doing some real thinking on auto accident prevention. One of the reasons for this is that they appreciate the effect on their pocket books, the consequent reduced rate in the cost of their automobile insurance. A more important motive, however, is to be considered, namely, the saving of human lives and the prevention of human suffering.

The fact that 29,500 persons were killed in auto accidents and nearly 1,000,000 injured in the United States in 1932, makes us realize that it is high time for serious thought on the subject of auto accident prevention when traffic experts state that 80% of the auto accidents are preventable.

Reasonable Care—If a person should take a revolver and shoot promiscuously somebody would do something about it because somebody would likely get hit and that somebody might be you. Without using reasonable care in making left hand turns, passing cars on curves and grades, stopping on the highway, someone is likely to be killed or permanently injured.

Accident Talk—"Bad tires," "slippery pavements," "poor lights," "brakes slipped," "I thought I could get by," are no longer reasonable excuses nor do they indicate that reasonable care is being used in driving a car.

Things To Think About—Crutches, hospitals, inquests, cripples, nurse, doctor, poor house, death, disability—all are the result of careless driving.

The A B C of Accident Prevention—The A B C of accident prevention is ALWAYS BE CAREFUL. There is everything to be gained and nothing to be lost.

Fundamental Principles of Accident Prevention—The biggest thing in auto accident prevention is to really get people to THINK; not only the drivers but the pedestrians. The following figures indicate human actions of drivers that produce death:

Driving too fast	35.31%
On wrong side of road	12.25
Did not have right of way	11.92
Drove off roadway	18.84
Improper passing, turning, signaling	7.69
Miscellaneous	13.99

Human actions of pedestrians that produce death:

Crossing between intersections	28.83%
Crossing at intersections	23.52
Walking along highway	13.81
Children playing in street	10.77
Miscellaneous	14.11

Reverse Psychology—Reverse Psychology has a definite part in making people think. The ridiculousness of the following statements indicates what is meant by reverse psychology:

Never stop on entering a main highway; there's no chance of you being hit by an oncoming car.

Always pass cars on turns or grades; there couldn't be a car coming from the opposite direction, and if there was they would slow down and let you by.

Never signal in making left hand turns—other motorists will know what you intend to do and will be careful not to hit you.

Your brakes never need attention. If they don't work just right it will stimulate your wits as to what to do when you really need them.

If you can't stop within the distance you can see ahead, step on the gas and knock out of the road anything that is in your way. It will keep you from growing old.

Dart in and out of traffic—there is no chance of you getting hit. Besides it will demonstrate what a wonderful driver you are.

A New Germ—The report has been received that in Missouri the State Board of Health is claiming credit for discovering the germ of a new disease. The malady is termed "speeditis auto-mobilitis" and the name of the offending microbe is the micrococcus "speeditis auto-mobilitis."

Speeditis is principally a disease of young life, however older persons readily acquire it. There is no doubt about the result of this dreaded disease. A serum that can be manufactured quite easily for the driver of the automobile to overcome this dreaded organism is CAUTION and COURTESY.

The September auto accident prevention campaigns are getting results. Mr. Richardson, manager of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, which has 30,000 policies in force, states that the accident curve for the month of September, when the greatest number of auto accidents occur, is straightening out.

Heard In Union Co. Farm Bureau Office

Non-member: "Mr. Bierbaum (farm adviser) What does it cost to belong to the Farm Bureau?"

Mr. Bierbaum: "Mister, if you use it, it won't cost you anything, and if you don't it will cost you $15 a year."



Sangamon and Will counties, as we go to press, are engaged in the final series for the championship of the Illinois Farm Bureau baseball league. The two teams are playing a three game series for the State championship.

Sangamon County won the first contest at Springfield on September 16th, when it nosed out Will County by a close score of 4 to 3. Sangamon's new star hurler, J. C. Honn of Pawnee, struck out 15 men and allowed only two walks. Nevertheless, it was a close game, Will County making six hits to Sangamon's eight.

The second game of the series is scheduled to be played at Manhattan on September 23rd. If a third game is necessary, the two teams will flip a coin to determine where and when the game shall be played.

In the semi-final play-off, Carroll County eliminated Woodford in a hard-fought game at Eureka on September 9th. "Carroll County played the best defense game of any team we competed against in the semi-finals," wrote H. A. deWerff, Farm Adviser. The score was 5-1. Had Woodford County won, it would have been a three-cornered tie for the State title between Sangamon, Will and Woodford. Lake County was defeated by Sangamon the same day at Springfield.

Middlemen Take Advantage of AAA.

George N. Peek, agricultural administrator, recently announced that steps would be taken to safeguard the farm recovery program from being jeopardized by unreasonable prices to the consumer.

Evidence of profiteering by wholesalers, retailers as well as manufacturers has been uncovered by Dr. Fred C. Howe, consumer's counsel for the Administration.

When a farmer or laborer buys a pair of overalls for $1.41, Dr. Howe pointed out, he makes a contribution of about eight cents as a tax toward the Administration's cotton campaign. When a customer buys a loaf of bread for eight cents about one-half cent goes to the wheat farmer through the processing tax.

Pyramiding of these taxes and misrepresentation of the taxes are causing much uneasiness in Washington.

AAA Rewrites Meat Packers Agreement

Officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration recently rejected the marketing agreement submitted by the meat packers. They are writing a new one demanding that accounts and records of packing plants be made accessible to Secretary Wallace.

The change is being made in the interests of both producers and consumers in an effort to determine whether the spread in processing and distribution can be narrowed.

Watson Studies County Expenditures In Adams

John C. Watson, director of taxation, recently made a study of public finances and expenditures in Adams county at the invitation of the Adams County Farm Bureau. Evidence of extravagance and needless expense was presented by Mr. Watson before Farm Bureau officials and members of the board of supervisors.

The investigation reveals the need for Farm Bureau tax committees to become better informed on the statutory provisions regarding fees and county expenditures and to learn how to gather evidence so they may carefully check and help root out illegal charges and waste.

"The county records are public property," said Mr. Watson, "and are open to inspection during office hours."

Comparatively few members of county boards of supervisors are familiar with statutory laws governing fees and expenditures of public funds. This situation makes it possible for dishonest public officials to run up bills and practice petty graft resulting in higher taxes.

St. Louis Milk Agreement Slated For Hearing

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has issued formal notice of a hearing on a milk marketing agreement proposed by the Sanitary Milk Producers, Inc. of St. Louis. The hearing will take place in Washington, D. C., on September 25 at 9:30 A. M.

Production prices for Class 1 fluid milk are set at $1.94 in the tentative schedule which St. Louis parties have submitted for hearing. Class 2 milk is paid for on the basis of 3.5 times the price of 92 score Chicago butter plus 20 percent plus 15 cents. A September minimum price of $1.20 is proposed for Class 2. Class 3 price to producers would be 3.5 times 92 score Chicago butter plus 15 cents.

Retail prices quoted from the tentative schedule are 11 cents per quart for standard milk and 7 cents for pints. On the basis of Class 1 producer price of $1.94 per hundred pounds this means that the producer would get 4½ cents and the distributor would get 6¾ cents of the quart price at retail. The Sanitary Milk Producers, Inc. and 75 percent of the dealers offer the agreement.

Producers Seek $2.05 Milk

As we go to press the Pure Milk Association and cooperating milk distributors are hopeful of securing Secretary Wallace's approval to an amendment to the milk marketing agreement providing for an eleven cent market, an advance of five cents a quart in 18 per cent cream, and a base price of $2.05 per cwt. to the producer for milk.

St. Louis Producers Beef Club Show Oct. 19th

The St. Louis Producers will hold their tenth annual baby beef club show show and sale at East St. Louis October 19. Charles M. Hay will speak at the banquet that evening. Mr. Hay ran for the United States Senate from Missouri and is now city counselor for St. Louis.

National Committee Busy On Corn-Hog Program

As we go to press the National Corn and Hog committee is in session in Chicago in an effort to work out a permanent program for securing and maintaining hog and corn prices on a pre-war parity level. "We expect to stay in session until we have a definite program to submit to the agricultural adjustment administration," said President Earl C. Smith who is chairman of the committee. Following its meeting in July the committee pledged itself to submit a permanent program by October 1.

Hudelson Succeeds Dean Rankin

Assistant Dean F. H. Rankin of the Illinois College of Agriculture retired September 1 after 32 years of service. Dean Rankin has a host of friends among farmers and graduates throughout Illinois.

R. R. Hudelson, a member of the college staff for the past eight years and now in charge of the wheat adjustment campaign, has been appointed to succeed Dean Rankin.

Country Elevator Code Submitted For Approval

A code for country elevators was recently presented by the newly organized national federation of country grain elevator associations. Maximum work hours of 48 hours a week are established on an 180 day average. A minimum wage scale also is provided. The code outlaws a number of trade practices including over and under grading, over and under docking, gratuities and free services, sales or purchases which represent an intentional loss, free storage of grain unless provided for by state law, and buying and selling of grain by persons or firms engaged in transportation for hire and not owning or operating grain handling facilities.

30 Day Trial Plan For Milk Adopted By AAA

An emergency plan providing for a 30-day trial period has been worked out for fluid milk trade agreements by the AAA. During the 30 day period there will be no fixed schedule of retail prices although a maximum retail price will be established. Dealers and distributors will be required to make reports on uniform forms during the first 30 days. The administration will have full access to the books of distributors, dealers, and stores to aid in its study of the price spread between producer and consumer. Subsequent amendments to the price schedule will be based on the information obtained during the 30 day period.

Hog Control Plan Raises Prices In Netherlands

The Netherlands Hog Control plan initiated in August, 1932 has resulted in substantially higher prices than before the act was passed, reports the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U. S. D. A. Essential features of the plan are price fixing on bacon hogs, complete control of exports, imposition of a slaughter tax on hogs for domestic consumption to offset losses incurred in exports, control of imports including the levying of import duties to equalize the price of domestic and foreign ports, and hog production control. The plan has been in effect about a year. It was enacted to give Dutch farmers at least cost of production.

The Illinois Agricultural Association and associated companies began operating under the NRA early in August. All clerical help is operating on a 40 hour week.

Things To Think About

ON the last day of August, this year, organized grain growers of Saskatchewan, Canada, paid the final installment on an original debt of $11,061,269, thereby gaining clear title to 451 country elevators, several terminals, a head office building at Regina, a transfer house or two at Buffalo, and other property purchased in 1926 from the old Saskatchewan Cooperative Company. Here is proof again that farmers can acquire title to all the machinery they need in a complete marketing program when they support their cooperative unflinchingly through the years. When the obligation was assumed seven years ago, the critics were free to predict the debt never would be paid. It has been paid in full by ordinary deductions from the wheat of growers; deductions that would have been made had they sold their grain through any other channel. Farmers in Illinois who sell their grain through the Illinois Grain Corporation and the Farmers National Grain Corporation are acquiring physical facilities in the same way. **Organization** makes it possible.

WAGES for skilled workers in this country once ranged from $6.75 to $10.50 per week, with hours from "sunrise to sunset," says a booklet recently issued by the United States department of labor for distribution at A Century of Progress in Chicago. Organization has increased wages, shortened hours and improved working conditions, says the booklet, which, by comparing the status of laborers then with their position now, shows clearly the great progress the labor movement has made. Paralleling that progress, to those who know the abuses that used to exist in the distribution of farm products, is the rapid advancement of the farmers' own cooperatives and the big improvement in marketing practices that has followed as a result. Both movements were called into being by abuses, and both, in spite of mistakes and setbacks, have gained title to better things for their supporters. One must know conditions as they used to exist to appreciate and correctly appraise the truly remarkable achievements of either group.

AT the head of its editorial page, the Northwestern Miller carries a paragraph demanding repeal of the processing tax on flour, declaring it unfair and a burden to distressed consumers. It should not stop there, suggests Harry N. Owen, editor of a farm paper in St. Paul, Minn., but should demand the repeal of all tariffs, which do to the distressed people exactly what it says the processing tax does. If the principle of the protective tariff is correct—increasing the cost of goods to the people in order that manufacturers can pay higher wages—then there can be no quarrel with the processing tax, Mr. Owen continues. The processing tax seeks to increase the farmers' incomes so they can buy more of the products of protected factories so the owners can, if they feel like it, pay their workers more. The processing tax, he concludes, is an attempt to extend to agriculture some of the special privileges that have been granted industry for more than a century.

IN dismissing recently the petition for injunction against Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, to prevent him from enforcing the Chicago milk agreement under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, Justice D. W. O'Donoghue, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, said: "The court finds that a national emergency exists and that the welfare of the people and the very existence of the government itself are in peril. The day has passed when absolute vested rights in contract or property are to be regarded as sacrosanct or above the law. Neither the necessities of life nor commodities affected with public interest can any longer be left to ruthless competition or selfish greed for their production or distribution." Milk dealers who sought the petition have served notice of appeal to the United States Supreme Court. And that tribunal, incidentally, when it convenes again, is faced with making the most momentous decisions it has been called on to make in this century.

Hold "Fireside" Meeting In Sam Sorrells Home

Eighty members and prospective members and their wives attended a county-wide "fireside" meeting at the home of Samuel Sorrells, I. A. A. director from the 21st district, the night of Sept. 18.

Talmage DeFrees, I. A. A. director from the 22nd district, Sid Cherrill and Bob Grieser of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, M. E. Roberts, field insurance, E. B. Young, general agent in Montgomery county, H. H. Walker, district organization manager, Mr. Sorrells, and others spoke informally.

"It was one of the peppiest meetings I ever attended," said Mr. Walker. "We are planning other meetings like this one in our district."

Make Progress In Co-op. Creamery Financing

By Frank Gougler

Since cream producers have their rush of farm work out of the way, they are putting forth new effort in raising funds to finance co-operative creameries.

Organization work is underway in the Champaign, Mt. Sterling and Olney districts. The Champaign district is making excellent progress in all counties. In this district they have set out to raise at least $25,000 in cash to finance this project. Champaign county is raising a large block of this money.

On August 15th a meeting was held of fifty or more workers in Champaign. J. B. Countiss addressed this meeting. At the close of the meeting President G. C. Williams of the Champaign County Farm Bureau announced the following prizes to be given away September 15:

To the person selling the greatest number of shares of stock by September 15th, a handsome gold watch. This was won by Cecil Pittman, Mahomet, for selling 29 shares. The second winner was John Douglass, Urbana, who was given a fine Parker pen for selling 21 shares. Similar prizes were given to winners for the sale of stock for the period August 15 to September 15. Francis Jackson, Fisher, won a gold watch for selling 29 shares of stock and Ira B. Burgfield, Sidney, was given a fountain pen for selling 14 shares during the month.

To date more than 300 shares have been sold in Champaign county and the campaign goes on. At the meeting held Sept. 15, President G. C. Williams announced additional prizes to be given to those selling the most stock by Oct. 2. In order to qualify, a minimum of three shares must be sold.

In the Mt. Sterling district all counties are carrying on active stock selling campaigns and Scott County is the first in the district to raise its entire quota. This district is going forward with its campaign without outside assistance. Farmers are determined to get these plants operating at the earliest possible date.

Money at 65

will YOU *have any?*



$1.00

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COMFORTABLE

FORTUNE

WHEN YOU NEED IT MOST

START **now** to save systematically for a substantial monthly income starting when you are 65 years of age.

One dollar or two dollars saved weekly while you have youth and health will grow into a sure, unfailing income, sufficient to keep you in comfort—even luxury—during old age.

> The exact amount of your weekly savings and of the monthly income your premiums will purchase depend on your present age. The younger you are the more your money will buy.

While you are saving and assuring yourself a comfortable old age, you have the added advantage that should you die before 65, your dependents will receive the face value of your endowment policy to keep them in comfort after you are gone.

This systematic plan of saving for the inevitable "rainy day" that comes with declining years is called the Country Life Endowment at 65. It is the safest, surest, easiest way to assure yourself a comfortable happy old age.

You will want to know more about this plan. Just fill out the coupon and mail it to your County Farm Bureau or to the Home Office direct. Mail it at once. Tomorrow may be too late.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO.

608 So. Dearborn St. Chicago. Ill.

By return mail please send me complete information regarding Country Life's Endowment at 65 policy.

Name .....

Address .....

O'Neal Pleads Before President For Speed

Asks For Inflation and Honest Dollar in National Radio Broadcast Sept. 9

A plea for quicker action in raising farm prices and approving farm loans under the AAA and Farm Credit Administration was delivered by President Ed. A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation to President Roosevelt in Washington recently.

Lagging farm prices coupled with higher retail prices resulting from wage and minimum hour agreements under the NRA, Mr. O'Neal pointed out are placing farmers at a further disadvantage in arriving at the goal of pre-war parity.

In a national radio hookup on Sept. 9, President O'Neal strongly urged that the President use the power given him by the last Congress to bring about an Honest Dollar through inflation.

Farmers are struggling with debts, interest, and taxes which they cannot meet because the purchasing power of the dollar in terms of farm commodities is still far greater than it was when their debts were contracted, and taxes raised, said Mr. O'Neal. A commodity dollar that restores farm purchasing power to pre-war parity is still far from being realized, and while there has been some improvement from the low point last year, no substantial relief has yet been had.

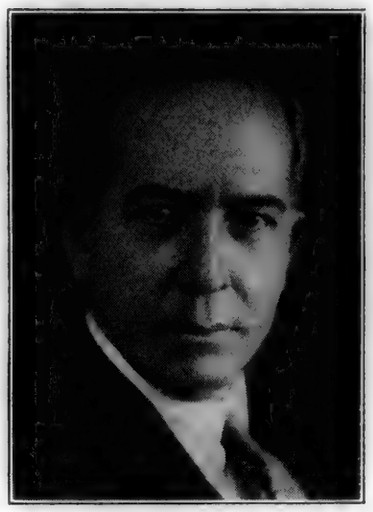
We'll Distribute Our Own Milk

(Continued from page 7)

member paid into the Association. "Roszell did not tell you," said Hayes, "how much check-off the dealers are taking out of the price paid by the consumer. He failed to say that the dealers took 70% of the consumer's dollar, while the dairymen only got 30%."

Without any urging, the members surged forward, following the announcement by President Capron that applications for stock could be made at the front of the room following adjournment. Due to the lateness of the hour, many members took the blanks home with them, saying they would sign and bring in their applications the following week.

Unless later developments make it advisable to act otherwise, the Association will probably install bottling equipment in the plant now occupied by the Producers Creamery of Peoria. If the offices are moved out, there will be ample room to take care of the new machinery.



Edward A. O'Neal

Russia Encourages Dairying

With the slogan "a cow for every collective farmer," the Soviet government has launched a campaign to encourage the breeding of cattle by creating a fund of 35,000,000 roubles (nominally $17,500,000) to be loaned to those collective peasants who are unable to buy their own, the Associated Press reports from Moscow. One million cowless collective members are to be helped in this way to buy one calf each. The government hopes to improve the lot of the peasant, and gradually to build up the country's cattle herds. Collective farmers owning more than one cow are to be called on to sell to the less fortunate.

New Process Promises Cheaper Phosphates

Cheaper phosphates for farmers are expected to result from a new process for treating rock phosphate with water vapor and silica at high temperatures recently discovered by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. The method is a radical departure from that now used to produce superphosphate. When the rock phosphate is heated to 1400° C. the fluorine which locks the phosphorus is driven off within 30 minutes and the residue after being ground is ready for the spreader.

8,185 employees have been added to the pay rolls of Sears Roebuck & Company since July 29, General R. E. Wood, President of the Company, announced recently. The increase in employment was partially due to the increase in business and partially to the effect of the NRA code.

Whiteside Man Wins Soyoil Paint Contest

Biggest 60 Days Sales In History of Company Completed Aug. 15

THE World's Fair SOYOIL Paint Contest began June 15 and closed August 15 during which period the 53 county service companies associated with Illinois Farm Supply Company purchased 35,444½ gallons of SOYOIL paint, 6,601 gallons of roof coating, and 540 pounds of roof cement.

The winner in the contest was Earl B. Johnson, truck salesman for Whiteside Service Company, who scored a total of 2,003 points, based upon the number of sales and the number of gallons of the different grades of paint.

Laclede Holcomb, truck salesman for St. Clair Service Company, won second place with 1918½ points.

Ernest C. Costley, truck salesman for Macoupin Service Company, was third with 1887 points.

Mr. Johnson was awarded four books of Century of Progress tickets consisting of general admission and various attractions on the grounds; Mr. Holcomb received three books; Mr. Costley two books. The 50 other high ranking men, each of whom received two souvenir general admission tickets to A Century of Progress, are as follows:

COUNTY	SALESMAN
CHAMPAIGN	Clyde S. Carper
EDGAR	Frenton Farker
	George Boyars
JERSEY	W. O. Wilson
KANKAKEE	Orlin Hendrix
LAKE	Elmer Rosene
	George Zoellick
	Harry Berghorn
LA SALLE	Marshall Elke
LOGAN-MASON	Kreiling
MACOUPIN	David E. Coultas
	Paul A. Franke
MADISON	Ollie D. Nemnick
	Martin Sievers
	Milton H. Voss
McDONOUGH	Pendarvis
	Highee
	Mings
PEORIA	W. G. Heinz
	Fred Jones
RICH-LAW	C. E. Vandervort
	R. E. Fritchley
SHELBY-EFFINGHAM	E. R. Henderson
	Edgar Bartke
	Wesley Warner
	Bill Bonser
	Lee V. Hauter
	G. C. Hull
	Clarence Ruff
	E. D. Wilkins
ST. CLAIR	Oliver Voelkel
	Paul Fark
	Edgar Muskopf
	Leslie Hogshead
STEPHENSON	K. Wohlford
	L. Stukenberg
	V. Barmore
	E. Folgate
TWIN-COUNTY	Fred Zeigler
	Fred Fosse
WABASH	L. D. Siegert
	Ralph Ackerman
	Virgil Avery
	W. G. Perkins
WHITESIDE	Bernie Vos
	Harry Schipper
	Sam Howe
WOODFORD	B. T. Helken
MACON	J. J. Johnson
ADAMS	J. H. Donley

A Call For Action

By Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,

Governor, Farm Credit Administration

I AM addressing here publicly every officer and employee of the Farm Credit Administration and every individual in any way concerned with the work of putting into effect the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933. I include not only every officer of every land bank, from the president and the board of directors down to the newest clerk or stenographer, but every officer and every member of a farm loan association. I wish especially that what I have to say be read and understood by land appraisers and loan committees.

In passing the Emergency Mortgage Act, Congress expressed its confidence in the land bank system and reposed faith in that system as an agency proper and fit to carry out the task of bringing speedy relief to debt-burdened American farmers. The President in his consultations with members of Congress before the passage of the act and in signing it gave expression to the same faith and confidence.

Do Everything You Can

You officers and appraisers of the Land Bank Division, you directors, officers and employees of land banks and you officers and members of National farm loan associations have each and all been charged with a great duty and responsibility by the Government of the United States. That duty and responsibility are to do everything that you can to extend the benefits of the Emergency Mortgage Act as speedily as possible to all to whom it can be of service.

I realize as well as you do that the job is a huge one and the responsibility is great. The land banks never before have been called on to do a job even comparable to this. Applications for loans received since the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act was passed last May amount to about three-fourths of all the outstanding loans of the land bank system, which has been doing business since 1917.

We can take some credit for the speed with which we have built up our organization to deal with this situation, but we can't take time out to pat each other on the back. With a back log of some 185,000 applications for loans hanging over us and new ones coming in at the rate of 17,000 or more a week we are a long way from having the job licked yet.

Farmer Wants Action

The fact that we have increased the number of appraisers at work from 210 when the law was passed to nearly ten times that number at present means little to the farmer who has been waiting sixty or ninety days to learn whether he can get a loan. He knows there has been delay; he doesn't know why and it wouldn't help him to pay his debts if he did. He wants action; and so do I. So, I believe, do you.

This is an emergency. We have been busy, but we've got to get busier. Every man and woman must get results or give way to somebody who will. I mean that. It's too serious a job for me to mince words. I intend that every employee and every agent shall have fair and considerate treatment, but we've got to get results.

We have been hiring appraisers and other help as fast as we thought the system could absorb them, but it hasn't absorbed them fast enough. We've got to take on men at an increased rate and train them efficiently. Every appraiser, every chief appraiser, every reviewing appraiser must seek and find ways to increase the output of appraisals—but it must be done without slighting the job of making an accurate and fair appraisal.

The Word "Normal"

What is a fair appraisal? Our answer to that question will determine how far we can go to help those whom we want to help. Congress has given us one word as a guide, leaving the rest to our experience and judgment. The word is "normal." Appraised value is to be "normal" value. In defining this word we have said that distress sales in these recent bad years do not fix normal value and that neither do high sale prices of boom years. Normal value is somewhere between. The Agricultural Adjustment Act, passed by Congress as a part of the same bill that included the Farm Mortgage Act, indicates that the years 1909 to 1914 inclusive were years of normal price relations as between farm crops and consumers' goods. So we have been using farm commodity prices of 1909-14 as a principal guide in determining normal value of farms.

There have been complaints that this principle was not being faithfully applied—complaints that many appraisals since the act was passed have been too low. We have had special examinations made of many of these complaints. We have had investigations by soil experts who have no connections with the land bank system, which are continuing.

The reports I have already received convince me that some of these complaints—perhaps many of them—are well founded. I have not sufficient information to say that appraisals are generally too conservative; some may even be too high. But I am convinced that some appraisers have not understood properly the rule of value that we have instructed them to apply.

A land bank loan has a maximum limit of 50 per cent of the appraised normal value of the land for agricultural purposes, plus 20 per cent of the value of permanent, insured improvements. The purpose of that 50 per cent margin is to give protection against declines in value and these may be due either to special causes which affect the particular property or they may be due to price declines and bad business conditions that affect all farm property. In the midst of such a depression period it is illogical to impose the same strict rules as to farm earnings as a determinant of value that we would impose in a prosperous period. That would mean exacting a double margin of safety which would block us from lending to many able farmers who deserve credit. That was the reason for the phrase "normal value" in the act. It is the basis for the explanations we have given with respect to appraisals.

Must Make Sound Loans

Both the land banks and the National farm loan associations are required to make sound loans, but they need not exact excessive security. Members of associations as well as land bank officials know that the character and ability of the farmer who gets the loan has much to do with its soundness. The Emergency Mortgage Act does not instruct you to make loans to open up new areas to the plow or to establish more people on farms. It was drafted to take some of the burden of debt from the backs of experienced, capable farmers, established on the land, and to release funds to rural communities by refinancing farm mortgages and other debts on terms which the farmers might reasonably be expected to pay over a period of years out of the products of the soil.

A loan to such an experienced, capable farmer, to permit him to retain the homestead he has farmed successfully, may be made more safely than to a newcomer, inexperienced

(Continued on page 18)

Earl Smith Talks At Southern Ill. Meetings

Approximately 1200 Farm Bureau members, business men, and their guests from Wabash, Edwards, White, and Wayne counties attended a rousing meeting in the High School Gym at Grayville the night of Sept. 19 reports L. F. Brissenden, district organization manager.

President Earl C. Smith was the principal speaker.

The Williams Colored Quartet from Carrier Mills were enthusiastically applauded when they sang negro spirituals and folk songs.

About 800 attended a similar meeting in the afternoon of the same day at the Fair Grounds in Marion, Williamson county where Mr. Smith also was the principal speaker.

The colored quartet from Carrier Mills provided entertainment at Marion too, under the auspices of the Saline County Farm Bureau which led with 39 new members signed by quota men since Jan. 1.

At Grayville, the Mercury-Independent published a special edition advertising the meeting and welcoming farmers from the four counties, to Grayville. Local merchants joined in the welcome with paid advertising. The meeting was sponsored by the Farm Bureaus from Wabash, Edwards and White counties, and by the Wabash Valley Service Co.

It's Time to Mobilize

(Continued from page 5)

zation campaign. It provides for a state campaign committee with Earl Smith as chairman. The state chairman will select county organization captains on recommendation of the county presidents. The county captain will select lieutenants so there will be at least one for every township or community in the county. The mobilization campaign will be directed toward obtaining new members and bringing present members into good standing.

Each county under the agreement shall appoint a county organization committee if one is not already in existence to work with the campaign captain and his lieutenants.

The I. A. A. will furnish publicity which the local counties many supplement, and has retained Mr. Lucius Wilson, a trained sales and organization director, for a period of six weeks to take charge of the state-wide campaign. He will address county and district meetings of organization workers, and direct the movement all along the line.

"McDonough county is ready to go along and put the job over," said Fred Herndon, president of the Farm Bureau who was first to respond to an invitation by President Smith for comment from the floor.

"I am authorized by our board to pledge the co-operation of Pulaski, Alexander county," said President Lingenfelter.

"We'll do our best to make this a success in Mason county," responded President Chas. Borgelt.

"We're going to put it over in our county," said President Williams of Champaign county.

"We've needed this for a long time," asserted an official of the Will County Farm Bureau.

"We're ready to go along in Cook county, all except Chicago," said Dick Nietfelt, president of the Cook County Farm Bureau, amidst a burst of applause.

"It's time to organize more effectively. We're ready," said a spokesman for Vermilion county.

"During the past two years or more our membership has shown an increase every month. We'll be with the I. A. A. 100 per cent in this program to mobilize farm support," said President John Miller of Madison county.

So spoke many others. Finally someone suggested that all in favor rise with their county banners. "This reminds me of Kansas City in 1928 and Chicago last fall," commented Mr. Smith as the county banners were waved on high in response to the suggestion. "The sentiment seems to be unanimous. Now I'd like to receive recommendations very soon from every Farm Bureau president for a campaign captain for his county. And let nothing but fitness of the man for this particular job influence us in his selection."

A Call For Action

(Continued from page 17)

in farming in that particular area.

It was to take care of such experienced, capable farmers who stood in danger of losing their farms that the Commissioner's fund of $200,000,000 was provided from Federal funds by the Emergency Mortgage Act. This permits the refinancing of farmers deeply in debt without imposing undue risk on the land banks and the farm loan associations. If not more than $5,000 is required from this fund in any one case, a farmer may be refinanced up to 75 per cent of the normal value of his farm and farm property. If normal value has been fairly fixed, creditors of a farmer who owes more than 75 per cent will often find it to their advantage to reduce their claims so that all debts may be liquidated by land bank and commissioner's loans.

The Next Few Months

We shall have to give an accounting to the President and to Congress of what we have accomplished in the administration of this Emergency Farm Mortgage Act. We have an accounting to make also to the people of the United States. What we do in the next few months will determine how good an accounting it is to be. Let me summarize my ideas of what we must do to make ours a good report.

1. We must increase our forces; we must find more efficient methods; we must speed up the work.

2. We must interpret "normal value" fairly, so that, without making unsound or excessive loans, we may extend the benefits of refinancing to as many farmers as possible.

3. We must study every application sympathetically and patiently and strive to find a way to help the applicant out of his difficulties with one or more of the means at our command.

I congratulate all of you on the opportunity to render a great service. Let's not muff it.

New York City To Care For Its Own Destitute

Tammany Hall, in control of the administration in New York City, recently devised an emergency tax program to care for their unemployed.

The program provides an increase of 50% in the water tax, a 5% tax on each taxi ride, a 5% tax on the gross incomes of brokerage houses with a 4% share tax on stock transfers, a tax of 1½% on the gross income of all public utility companies and a tax of one quarter of one percent on the value of investments of savings banks and life insurance companies.

With the city coffers all but empty and more than 50% of its total taxes due in 1933 still uncollected, the Tammany administration was forced either to find new sources of revenue to appease the bankers' demands for a sound credit position or cut down city expenditures sufficiently to balance its budget.

Unlike the situation in Illinois, Governor Lehmann of New York flatly refused proposals of the Tammany leaders to place the burden of unemployment relief in New York City on the people of the whole state through state-wide taxation.

Governor Lehmann told the Tammany leaders to go home and work out their own tax program in New York City to care for their destitute people.

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AGRICULTURE MUST BE ORGANIZED

The Illinois Agricultural RECORD

Number 10 OCTOBER 6, 1933, EXTRA

FARM PRICES MUST

Immediate Farm

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Imperative To Raise Farm Price Levels At Earliest Possible Moment—Smith

By
EARL C. SMITH, PRESIDENT,
Illinois Agricultural Association.

Practically all students of national affairs and economics agree that it is imperative to raise farm price levels at the earliest possible date. They recognize that farmers and those dependent upon farmers constitute approximately one-half the total buying power in the Nation They agree that if this buying power can be restored thru increasing farm incomes as a result of normal prices for farm products that farmers could and would be effective in absorbing the products of mills and factories. Such buying would furnish a necessary outlet for increased production of mills and factories that must be had if increased employment in industrial regions is to be realized.

How to raise farm prices is the problem. Were it not for the tremendous surpluses of farm crops this would be a comparatively easy task. The Farm Bureau movement of Illinois [illegible] has for many years insisted that proper control of crop surpluses must be had if reasonable price levels were to obtain for that portion of farmers production consumed in the domestic market.

McNary-Haugen Bills.

The McNary-Haugen Bills of 1926-27-28, were directed at the heart of this question. Many yet believe that had this legislation been enacted into law and effectively administered, America would not now be in the throws of distress. The problem then presented was very different and comparatively simple to that which exists today. At that time it was merely a matter of providing ways and means for surplus production to flow into world channels of trade on a world price level basis while maintaining price levels for the large portion of production consumed in the domestic market on the basis of American standards of living.

At that time there was almost unlimited export outlets for surplus farm crops. Today such outlets are greatly reduced, in some cases almost non-existent. The American farmer has continued to produce far beyond the possibilities of consumption in the United States. This changing condition was largely the cause of farm organizations supporting the Agricultural Adjustment Act with its wide and varied authority placed in the Department of Agriculture to increase price levels of farm crops to parity, at least for that portion consumed at home.

President Roosevelt and Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, have repeatedly told farmers that the only way they could expect substantial improvement in price levels necessary to restore the purchasing power farmers had in the average of the years 1909-1914, was to plan their production so as to remove the tremendous surplus now coming to market.

Means A Reduction.

In effect, this means a substantial reduction in the production of the many basic farm commodities. A vast majority of the students of the agricultural problem agree that this is the first essential to restore farm prices, at least until such time as normal export outlets may be established thru reciprocal trade agreements and international understandings.

Based upon the general principle of planning commodity production to the needs of the domestic market, the Secretary of Agriculture and administrators of the Agricultural Adjustment Act have developed and are putting into effect, programs which they believe are addressed to the peculiar problems presented by the several basic farm commodities and which they believe will effectively result in substantial improvement of farm price levels to the full extent farmers will respond and cooperate.

The wheat control program which has been underway for several months needs no further explanation. Undoubtedly, there are inequities or inequalities in the application or effect of this program upon many farmers. The outstanding fact remains, however, that practically every student of the situation confronting wheat farmers agree that it is necessary to reduce total wheat production in this country from 20% to 25% if we are to have any substantial reasons for expecting parity prices for that part domestically consumed.

Very definite price-controlling plans are underway for the dairy farmers in the larger milk sheds in the United States.

The temporary production control program for the cotton farmers in the South was accepted by them in a very large way. More permanent plans to maintain reasonable prices for this group of farmers is well underway.

Hog Program.

A temporary program for the hog farmer is about completed. An intermediary program for corn-hog farmers coupled with a more permanent program, has been recommended to officials at Washington by the National Corn-Hog Committee. Much publicity has been given to the details of these plans. Every farmer should fully understand the complexities of the corn-hog problem that he may be prepared to understand the reasons underlying the proposed solutions.

Many leaders of national prominence in the political and business world have contended that nothing could be done to stimulate corn and hog prices except improvement in general economic conditions. They appeared in large numbers before the committees of Congress when the Agricultural Adjustment Act was under consideration and stated in the proceedings of these hearings that the delicate and peculiar relationships existing between corn and hogs made it economically and practically impossible to successfully do anything to improve and maintain the price levels of these commodities.

The Illinois Agricultural Association assumed the leadership in insisting that any National agricultural program would break down that failed to effectively include corn and hogs because taken together, they constitute the largest cash crop of the American farmer. Economists have stated that hog prices could not artificially be raised that to do so would decrease pork consumption with the result that the large increase in the tonnage of hogs coming to market would force a break-down in such a program.

The National Corn and Hog Committee has attempted in its recommendations which have gone forward to Washington, to meet every economic problem that the peculiarities of the commodities of corn and hogs present.

Problem Summed Up.

Summed up, the problem presented disclosed a decrease in the exports of pork products of more than five hundred million pounds during the last year, coupled with an estimated increase in pigs farrowed of around seven per cent. The temporary program, although drastic, called for the immediate marketing of six million pigs or approximately one-third of the numbers that would have normally come to market during the next six to eight months' period. This effort has now been fully accomplished.

The recommendations now under consideration in Washington call for an immediate improvement of price levels which should result in parity prices on all hogs below 220 pounds by November 1st. The levying of a $2.00 processing tax on all hogs reaching market, $1.00 of this tax to be returned to all farmers who contract to reduce their corn acreage twenty per cent in 1934 under that of the average of 1932 and 1933; also to pay such co-operating farmers on a basis of 30c per bushel on the normal yield of acres taken out of corn production, such acres to be allowed to go to pasture or cut for hay.

The other revenue derived from the processing tax, it is recommended, be used to remove from normal market channels the percentage of hog receipts above that which can be consumed in the domestic market on a basis of parity prices to the producer. The hogs so purchased would be processed into an edible and wholesome sausage upon which a low price could be fixed uniformly throughout the United States. Such a program will make available on a lower price basis than exists at the present time, a pork product for citizens with reduced incomes.

Calls For Cooperation.

This program calls for the cooperation of a large percentage of the corn-hog farmers of the middle west. Practical men in all lines of the meat industry, including producers, packers and retailers, agree such a plan can be so coordinated as to result in parity prices for approximately 90% of the estimated pork tonnage to come to market during the next eight months.

The question resolves itself into the following:

Shall corn-hog farmers do nothing and as a result of their lethargy be prepared to expect even lower prices than have prevailed during the last year, or shall they organize and fully cooperate so as to have reasons to expect parity price levels for approximately 90% of their normal production of hogs and 80% of their normal production of corn.

Less than 10% of the farmers in the United States thru organization have made possible this far-reaching federal law.

A much larger percentage of farmers are required in organization if they are to expect effective and successful administration of the law.

Farmers are now in a position to secure reasonable and fair prices for wheat, corn, hogs, dairy products, cotton and tobacco. Other farm commodity prices have and will seek comparable price levels.

Through organization and organization alone can these results be obtained.

I appeal to every farm family in the State of Illinois to do their part by getting into organization harness; force farm price levels to a parity basis and with such increased incomes, assist in buying the Nation back to prosperity.

STOP! THINK! ACT!

Information reaching the offices of the Illinois Agricultural Association discloses that the efforts now being made to successfully admminister the Agricultural Adjustment Act are being resisted by various groups of processors of different commodities. These people are effectively organized. They are presenting almost solid fronts to protect what they call their rightful interests. In many cases this means to protect abnormal margins of profit in the processing or the later handling of the products of the American farmer.

It is well known that many processors of farm commodities are appealing to and getting support from unorganized farmers to offset or break down the efforts and influences of farm organizations.

To which camp do you belong?

With the processors and other handlers of farm crops in the channels of distribution, or in an organization fighting shoulder to shoulder with your neighbor producer?

There is no middle ground. There can be no middle ground. The Illinois Agricultural Asso[illegible] asks every farmer in the State of Ill[illegible] to STOP, THINK and ACT.

IAA LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE IN STATE CAPITAL

The legislative committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association was on hand at Springfield this week when the General Assembly convened in special session.

The I. A. A. is attempting to protect the interests of farmers, in fact, all downstate people against unfair legislation that may be proposed by Chicago political leaders in the interest of poor relief.

SERVE YOURSELF—



Congress Intended Fa Should Aid Wo

By R. A. COWLES,
Treasurer Illinois Agricultural Association.

Members of the Association w[illegible] attended the Annual Meeting, h[illegible] in Peoria last January, will re[illegible] the address of Fred Lee, Washi[illegible]ton, D. C. SPECIAL LEGISL[illegible]TIVE COUNSEL, who presen[illegible] the bills in preparation and bef[illegible] the 72nd Congress, proposed [illegible] farm organizations for the re[illegible] of distressed farmers threate[illegible] with loss of their homes and pr[illegible]erty through foreclosure—with [illegible] source of funds available for fu[illegible]ing such obligations.

The program, as explained Mr. Lee, proposed briefly:

(1) Amendment of the Fed[illegible] Bankruptcy Act, to enable farm[illegible] in suitable manner and with m[illegible]mum expense, to secure befor[illegible] Special Referee in the home co[illegible]ty, agreement by majority ac[illegible] of creditors as to extension [illegible] composition of the farmer's de[illegible]

(2) Amendment of the Fed[illegible] Farm Loan Act and enactmen[illegible] other legislation necessary to p[illegible]vide a substantial source of fu[illegible] needed for such purpose and [illegible] new farm financing.

The 72nd Congress, in the c[illegible]ing days of the session, amen[illegible] the Federal Bankruptcy Act [illegible] adding a new chapter, inclu[illegible] "Section 75 — AGRICULTU[illegible]

SCHEDULE[illegible] OF RADIO
DURING MOR[illegible] ILIZATION C

(Speakers To Be Anno[illegible]

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W L S —Chicago	Wednesday	Oct. 11
KMOX—St. Louis	Thursday	Oct. 12
W L S —Chicago	Friday	Oct. 13
W L S —Chicago	Sunday	Oct. 15
KMOX—St. Louis	Monday	Oct. 16
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KMOX—St. Louis	Wednesday	Oct. 18
W L S —Chicago	Thursday	Oct. 19
W L S —Chicago	Friday	Oct. 20

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SPECIAL
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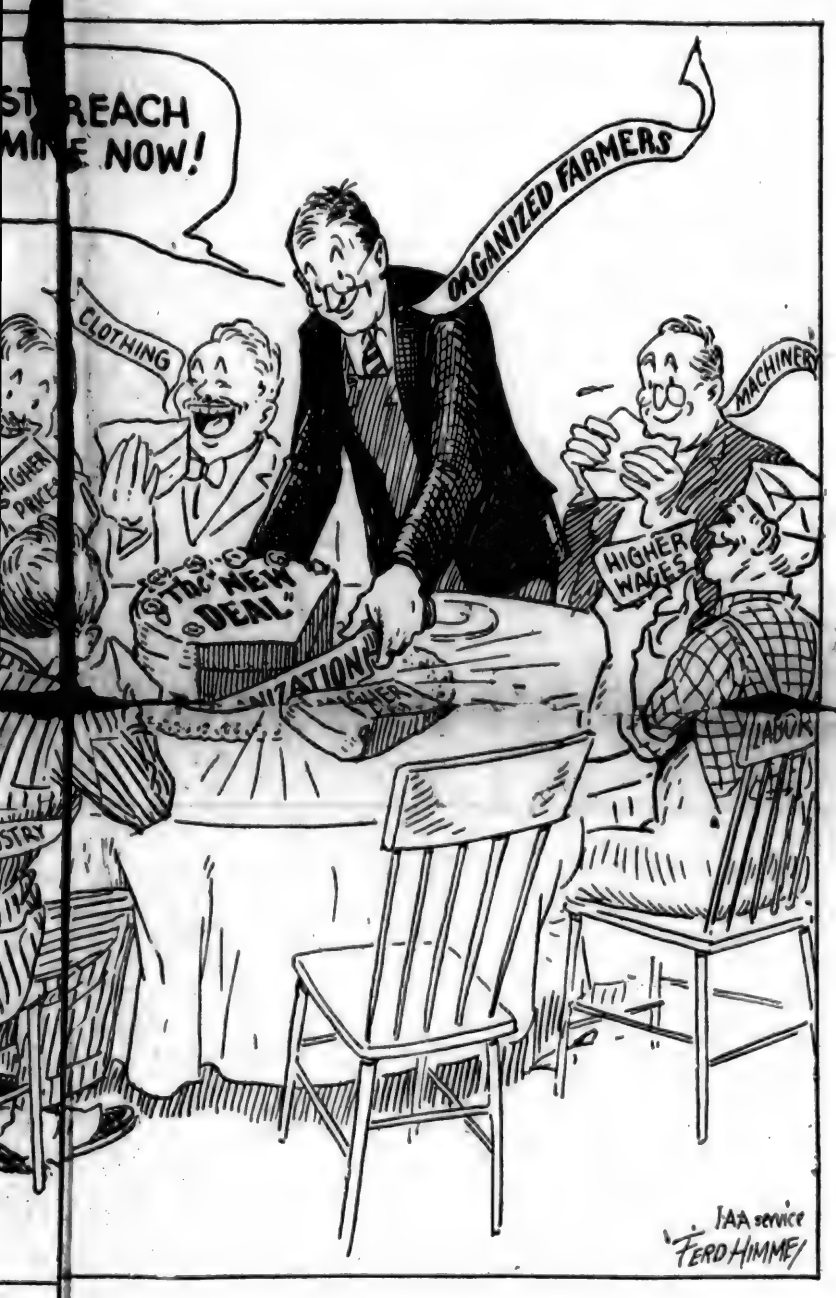
1933, EXTRA EDITION — Vol. 11

MUST BE RAISED

n Credit Relief

ON PROPERTY

ELF— BY JOINING IN ORGANIZED AGRICULTURE'S FIGHT FOR YOU



Three Point Program Can Be Achieved With United Support Of Farmers

Agriculture Faces Crisis As Farm Prices Lag While Others Go Up—Minimum Prices For Farm Commodities Seen As Solution To Immediate Problem.

With a challenge to all Illinois farmers to organize more effectively to speed the arrival of higher farm prices, lower property taxes, and immediate federal credit relief, the Fall Mobilization Campaign sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association and County Farm Bureaus will swing into action in every county on Monday, October 9.

"With more powerful organization of agricultural forces all three of these things should be vigorously insisted upon," said Earl C. Smith, president of the I. A. A. and chairman of the state campaign committee.

The fact that farm prices are lagging behind while well organized labor and industry aided by the NRA are reducing hours of labor, setting minimum wage scales and boosting retail prices all along the line, is cause for [illegible] a further disadvantage in exchanging their products for finished commodities, but the whole recovery program is threatened unless farmers unite to demand quicker action in boosting farm prices, and then co-operate in reducing surpluses.

Farmers as a group constitute the largest consuming class in the country. Their buying power must be raised or the whole recovery program will break down. By failing to lend their influence and support unorganized farmers are holding back the realization of parity prices for farm products, prices that would give them buying power equal to that enjoyed in the 1909-1914 period.

Immediate Relief Asked.

The situation first may call for fixing of minimum prices for certain farm products to provide immediate relief. This is nothing more nor less than organized labor and industry are doing with or without government aid.

Secondly, it calls for wholehearted support by farmers of the acreage and crop reduction program. This will provide permanent relief when followed up with intelligent production in line with market needs in future years.

Here is a job for organization. Here is reason for powerful mobilization of agricultural forces in Illinois. Farmers are being so hedged about by codes in industry and labor that they will be lost unless they demand equal privileges in fixing their own prices.

Plan Under Fire.

The same old opposition that fought the McNary Haugen bill, that opposed all past efforts of farmers to control surpluses and raise prices is working again, this time largely under cover. The hog control plan is under fire. Enemies of agriculture are centering their attack on the whole agricultural adjustment program because nearly 6,000,000 pigs were removed from market channels.

They forget, or perhaps are not interested in the fact that our foreign markets which once took one hog out of six produced in this country have nearly vanished; that it is suicide for farmers to go on producing for a market that no longer exists.

City consumers are interested primarily in cheap food. Commission men, processors, and speculators are chiefly interested in volume and margins. They protect their margins regardless of what the farmer gets for his produce.

Agriculture is facing a crisis. Will farmers rise up as a unit, will farmers mobilize to protect what has been gained, to support sound measures of acreage and crop reduction for their own good? Will those who have been withholding their support now join and back the Illinois Agricultural Association and Farm Bureau in their determination to protect the farm industry?

Everywhere, even in Illinois, a minority of farmers are carrying the load. The unorganized majority, apparently indifferent to their opportunities, are holding back while labor and industry, better organized, forge ahead under the NRA minimum wage and price-boosting program.

Farmers are not a unit—not

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

TAX OBJECTIVES CAN BE ATTAINED SAYS JOHN WATSON

Must First Revise The State Constitution To Secure Fair Tax Laws.

By JOHN C. WATSON
Director of Taxation.

Cut present property taxes 50 per cent!

Broaden the tax base and distribute the cost of government among all the people of Illinois having ability to pay.

Remove from property, both rural and urban, at least half the burden it now bears and has unjustly born for so many years.

This is the job Organized Farmers through the I. A. A. and Farm Bureaus have set out to accomplish, a job which requires and deserves the support of every farmer and landowner if it is to succeed.

To this end the Illinois Agricultural Association submitted general provisions for a proposed constitutional amendment, to nearly 2,000 county farm bureau leaders who met at Decatur on Tuesday, Sept. 18.

The leaders unanimously endorsed the resolution favorable to such an amendment and also authorized the circulation of a petition among Illinois farmers asking the governor to call a special session of the general assembly to approve and submit such an amendment for vote in the next general election.

The Resolution.

The resolution adopted at the Decatur conference is as follows: "In view of the grossly unjust burden laid upon owners of tangible property for support of State, County and local government, the adverse effect of such burden upon the values of property, and the rapidly increasing delinquency in the payment of taxes, this Conference of Farm Bureau leaders earnestly urge the officers and Board of Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association to take such action as they may deem advisable or necessary to secure the calling of a special session of the Fifty-Eighth General Assembly and the submission, by that body, of an amendment to the Revenue Article of the State Constitution, to be voted on in November, 1934, embodying the following principles:

1. "Removal of all restrictions which prevent a broadening of the base of taxation and the establishment of an equitable system of taxation.

2. "The imposition of restrictions upon the taxation of property which will relieve tangible property, both rural and urban, of at least one-half of the burden now laid upon it."

Billions Untaxed.

"No equitable system of taxation can be initiated in Illinois until the legislature is given full authority to revise our revenue laws so as to bring into the taxpaying class those who are now

(Continued on page 2, column 7.)

nded Farm Credit Aid Worthy Farmers

COMPOSITION AND EXTENSION," which was approved March 3rd by the President.

No agreement, however, was reached by this Congress in regard to providing the source of funds needed in funding such obligations, and for new finance.

Honorable Tom D. McKeown, member of the Committee on Judiciary, House of Representatives, has prepared an excellent digest of Section 75 of the Amendment mentioned, which appeared in, and is here reproduced by courtesy of the United States News.

How Secure Relief.

"How can the farmer burdened with debts secure relief from the Government without going into bankruptcy?

"Under a law enacted March 3, Congress created a system of debt relief for the individual, making special provision for the farmer.

"Section 75 of the bankruptcy law now provides that 15 or more farmers in any county may get together and petition the Federal District Court to appoint a referee or conciliation commissioner to handle their debt problem.

"How can the farmer obtain relief, when a conciliation commissioner has been named by the court?

"At any time within five years, the law provides, the farmer may file a petition with the court, stating that he is insolvent or unable to meet his debts as they mature, and that he desires a settlement or an extension of time to pay his debts. The fee charged in filing the petition is $10. The petition must show a list of debts owed by the farmer. It must be in duplicate, and one copy will be submitted to the conciliation commissioner by the court, if the petition is approved.

"Within ten days the farmer must file a list of his assets with the commissioner, who then is required to call the first meeting of creditors.

"They will be notified that the farmer proposes to offer terms for a settlement or for additional time and will receive a statement of the farmer's debts and the names of creditors.

"If the creditors wish, they may examine the farmer at the first meeting, and they may name a committee to submit to the commissioner a supplementary inventory of the debtor's estate. The commissioner will determine the final inventory of the debtor's estate.

Farmers May Apply.

"If an agreement is reached with a majority in number of all creditors whose claims are a majority in amount of all claims that have been allowed, the farmer may apply to the commissioner for confirmation. The commissioner will send the order to the court, with the following facts:

"1.—Acceptances of creditors.

"2.—Proofs of claims which have been allowed and those which have been disallowed;

"3.—List of debts having priority;

"4.—List of secured debts, with a description of the security of each;

"5.—Final inventory, with list of exemptions;

6.—Certificate showing that deposit has been paid;

"7.—Report of the commissioner recommending or opposing confirmation and, in the case of an extension, stating to what extent, if any, it would be desirable for the court, after confirmation, to retain control over the farmer and his property.

"The judge will fix a date and

(Continued on page 7, column 4.)

OF RADIO TALKS
ILIZATION CAMPAIGN

To Be Announced)

	TIME
Oct. 9	12:00—12:15 Noon Hour
Oct. 10	12:45— 1:00 Noon Hour
ay Oct. 11	12:00—12:15 Noon Hour
y Oct. 12	12:45— 1:00 Noon Hour
Oct. 13	12:00—12:15 Noon Hour
Oct. 15	1:45— 1:57 P. M.
Oct. 16	12:45— 1:00 Noon Hour
Oct 17	12:00—12:15 Noon Hour
ay Oct. 18	12:45— 1:00 Noon Hour
y Oct. 19	12:00—12:15 Noon Hour
Oct. 20	12:00—12:15 Noon Hour

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, Editor

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THE SPECIAL SESSION

A special session of the Illinois legislature was called by Governor Horner to convene on Oct. 3. The chief purpose, as expressed in the call is "To enact laws to provide funds for the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission to be used for the relief of persons who are destitute and in necessitous circumstances." These funds are needed principally for Chicago and Cook county.

At a special session the legislature may consider only those subjects designated in the governor's call for the session. Again Governor Horner seems to have been persuaded or to have decided to perpetuate the present scheme for relief under which the county board of Cook county appropriated and levied but $253,000 for the year 1933, slightly more than $20,000 per month, for relief purposes while the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission was spending more than five million dollars per month in Cook county for relief.

The money appropriated by the county board has merely been levied, none of it has been collected, as tax collections are more than a year behind in Cook county. Chicago and the townships in Cook county do not raise any money for relief purposes.

It is reported, however, that the purpose of the session is to follow the scheme adopted in 1932, and to submit a state-wide bond issue for 30 million dollars to the voters in 1934, the principal and interest on these bonds, if the bond issue is approved, to be paid from the cities' and counties' portion of the gasoline tax, each county to pay in proportion to the amount of relief received from this source.

Pending approval of this bond issue, in order to provide funds immediately, the general assembly would levy a state-wide property tax for possibly 40 million dollars and would issue state anticipation notes against this tax levy, these anticipation notes to be retired from the proceeds of the bond issue after it is approved in November, 1934. If the bond issue is not approved, the state-wide property tax would be collected in 1935.

Governor Horner has said again and again that local communities should be empowered to care for their poor but this call does not contemplate such legislation, in fact it attempts to forestall it. At the rate of $5,000,000 per month, the $30,000,000 will provide relief for six months. No provision is made beyond that time.

The state conference of Farm Bureau leaders which met in Decatur in September adopted a resolution opposing any further extension of state credit for the benefit of Cook county or any other community until that community had drawn reasonably upon its own resources. Chicago and Cook county have not done this.

The Illinois Agricultural Association has always recognized that all citizens of Illinois should be properly fed and housed. It has insisted and will continue to insist that the initial responsibility rest with the local communities or counties to take care of its own destitute or unemployed. It still believes that this is the most economical and effective way to accomplish these ends.

The Association has attempted to secure the enactment of laws, first, to make it possible for each county to assume this responsibility; and secondly, to force each county if necessary, to accept this responsibility before any attempts are made to place upon all citizens and property of the State an increase in the property tax burden for unemployment relief.

We also have insisted that the known billions of hidden wealth (intangible property) should be taxed on an equitable basis with real property before an added tax for any purpose is placed upon property.

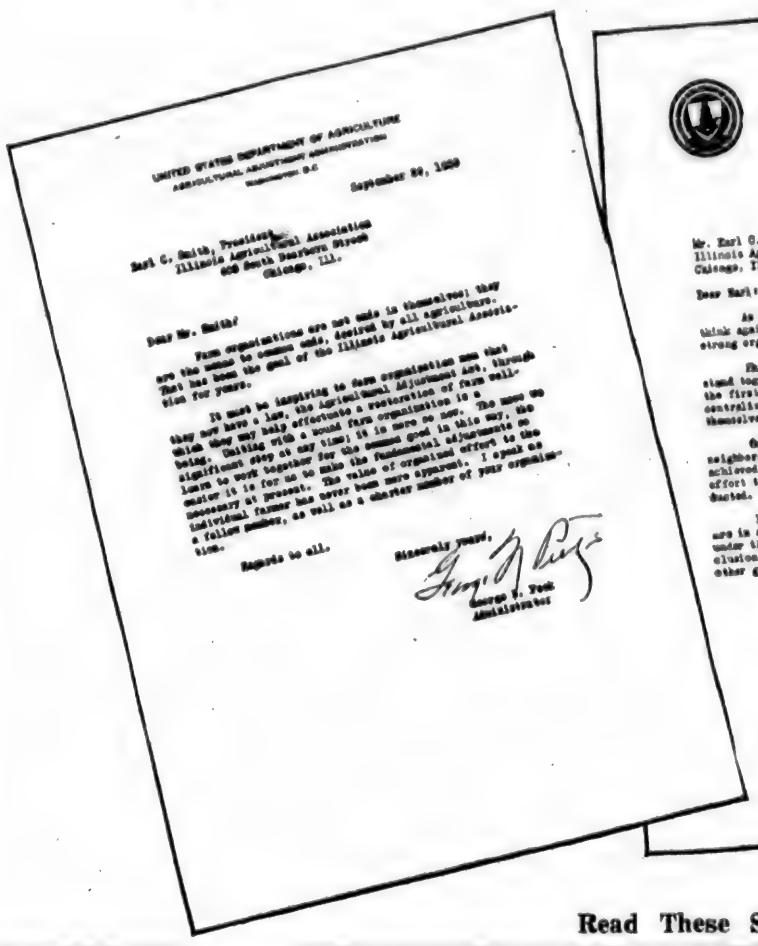
During the special session and possibly in succeeding sessions, the Illinois Agricultural Association will continue to use every reasonable and proper effort and influence to protect the property taxpayers of Illinois against any further inroads of taxation, since it is well known that a very large portion of revenue from such added taxes would be spent in one county which has assessed and collected less taxes for this purpose, population considered, than possibly any other county in the State of Illinois.

PARITY PRICES THROUGH ORGANIZATION

The passage of the Agricultural Adjustment act last spring is the culmination of 12 years' effort led by the Farm Bureau to control surpluses and raise farm prices. This is the most far-reaching piece of legislation ever secured by farmers.

It provides for the establishment of parity prices which means prices that will restore to farmers the purchasing power equal to that had in the 1909-1914 period.

A Time For Far



Read These Special Mess

It provides for farm credit relief, for lower rates of interest.

It authorizes the president to establish an honest dollar, for currency inflation by requiring the federal reserve banks to purchase federal securities in the open market; devaluate the dollar up to 50 per cent; issue U. S. notes (greenbacks) up to $3,000,000,000; accept up to $200,000,000 in silver on allied war debts; coin silver in unlimited quantities.

It authorizes trade agreements with processors and distributors to raise prices; it embodies the domestic allotment plan of surplus farm crop control.

All these and more are provided in this measure, the enactment of which was made possible by Organized Farm Effort.

Largely as a result of this legislation certain farm prices are up 50 to 100 per cent over extreme low levels of last year.

Organized agriculture can justly take credit for much of this gain. Friends of agriculture for the most part have been placed in control of administering the Farm Adjustment act.

But parity prices have not yet been realized. There is work ahead and much of that work must be done by farmers themselves.

Price depressing surpluses must be removed. Acreage and tonnage of wheat, corn, hogs, milk and other products must be reduced until foreign outlets are regained. Temporarily the situation may call for the fixing of minimum farm prices to keep agriculture in line with other price levels. There is nothing impossible about this situation. Parity prices [illegible] stronger organization and effective cooperation is the only answer.

THE PRESIDENT ON COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY

Speaking before the annual convention of the American Legion in Chicago recently, President Roosevelt in the presence of local public officials again emphasized that it is first the duty of each community to provide for its destitute people.

"If he (the individual) has not the wherewithall to take care of himself," said the President, "it is FIRST OF ALL the duty of his community to take care of him and next the duty of his state. Only if under these circumstances his own community and his own state are unable, after reasonable effort, to care for him, then, and then only, should the federal government offer him hospitalization and care."

The President's position has been that of the Illinois Agricultural Association on the question of unemployment relief, from the beginning. It seems to us that any other stand is indefensible. Easy money is as bad for local governments as it is for individuals. It promotes extravagance, dependence, and irresponsibility. It leads to moral and financial bankruptcy. Let each community make a reasonable effort to help itself. Having done this neither the state nor the federal government should or will deny necessary aid.

Views From The Press

FARM ASSOCIATION OBJECTS
(From Moline Dispatch)

The Illinois Agricultural Association has gone on record formally against further taxation of the other counties of Illinois to finance Cook county's distribution of food.

It sets forth the record of the regular session of the general assembly in which the Lantz bill was passed, authorizing Cook county to levy taxes to support her own unemployed. This bill was backed by the farmers, and the association's bulletins have said repeatedly that Governor Horner expressed himself as satisfied with the measure.

Then the governor exercised his power of veto, giving as his reason therefor that the county board didn't want the power.

As long as Cook county's paupers can be fed by funds from the state government and from the national government, of course, it does not desire to tax itself as the rest of the state has to do.

It probably is right in the present conditions for a city having as many unemployed as Chicago has to receive aid from both the state and the national governments. It is not reasonable, however, that it should escape without levying a single cent for support of its own. It should be known that during the three years in which other localities have been paying rising local taxes to support their unemployed, Chicago has not paid a cent of local taxes for this purpose.

Chicagoans first go to Springfield and dangle a red riot before the legislature and then they take their little riot down to Washington and dangle it there. Results have been obtained every time.

"The association will resist any further efforts to put over the new state taxes which all the people of the state must pay, to spare the metropolitan area from assuming its rightful responsibilities," says the bulletin of the Illinois Agricultural Association.



HENRY A. WALLACE

FARMERS SHOULD STAND TOGETHER

By HENRY A. WALLACE
Secretary of Agriculture.

As your membership campaign approaches, I am impressed [illegible] and extending the strong organizations devoted to the cause of agriculture.

This, of all times, is a period in which farmers should stand together in strong organizations in mutual interest. For the first time, government is offering fully to farmers its own centralizing powers to do what farmers are unable to do for themselves, individually.

One farmer may succeed, relatively, by outsmarting his neighbors, but prosperity for farmers, in general, is not to be achieved simply by individual shrewdness. There must be a large effort to raise the whole level on which American farming is conducted. This can be done only through organized action.

It is particularly fitting that strong farm organizations are in a position to help carry out the program of adjustment under the Farm Act. This is to follow through to a logical conclusion a campaign for raising agriculture to an equality with other groups, begun by farm leaders more than ten years ago.



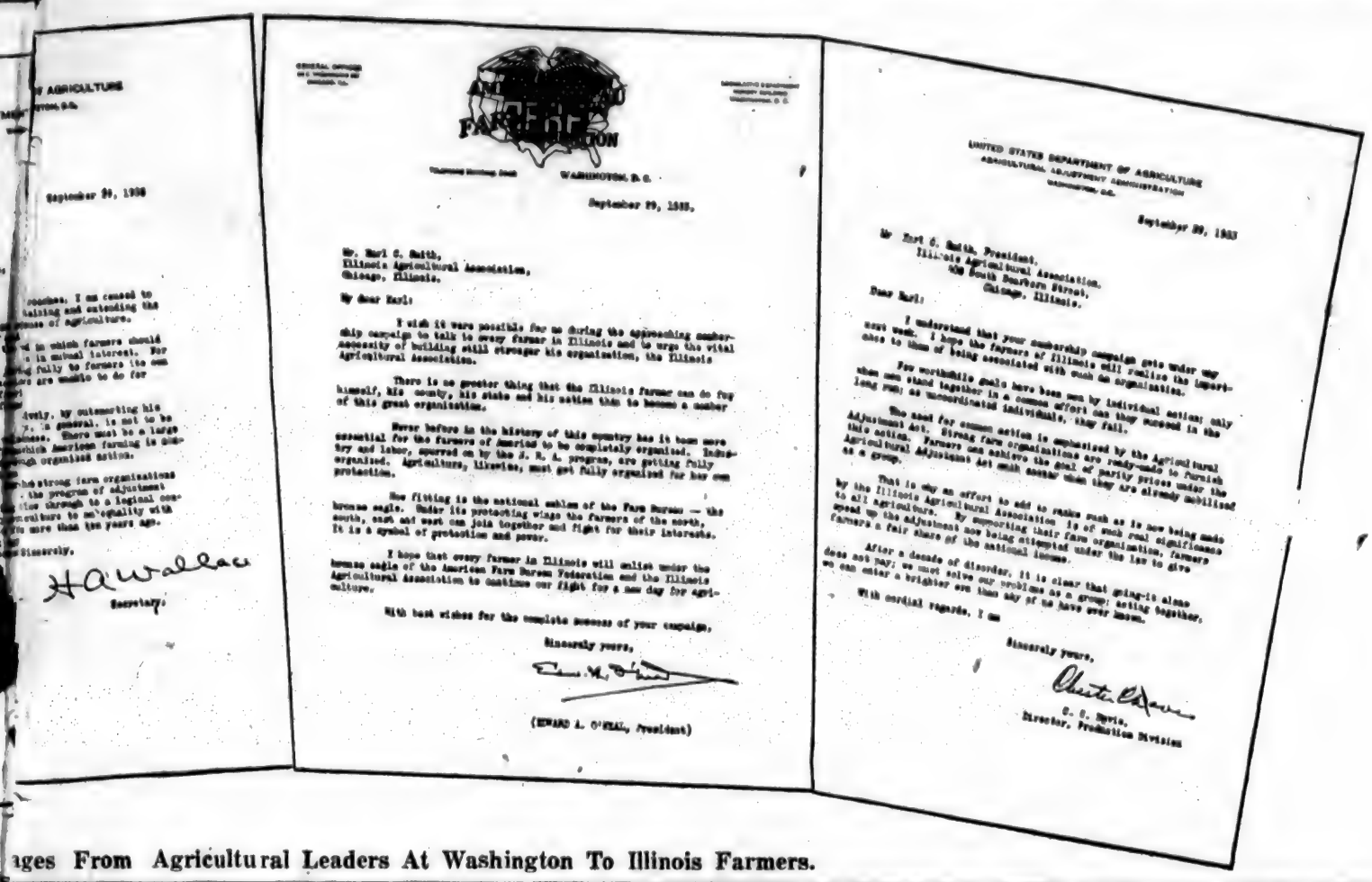
CHESTER C. DAVIS

GOING IT ALONE DOES NOT PAY—

By CHESTER C. DAVIS
Director, Production Division Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

I understand that your membership campaign gets under way next week. I hope

...mers To Stand Together



...ages From Agricultural Leaders At Washington To Illinois Farmers.

...l Mess

...he farmers of Illinois will ...realize the importance to ...them of being associated with ...such an organization.

Few worthwhile goals have ...en won by individual ac...n; only when men stand ...together in a common effort ...y they succeed in the long ...n; as uncoordinated indi...viduals, they fail.

The need for common ac...tion is emphasized by the Ag...ricultural Adjustment Act. Strong farm organizations are ready-made to furnish this action. Farmers can achieve the goal of parity prices under the Agricultural Adjustment Act much sooner when they are already mobilized as a group.

That is why an effort to add to ranks such as is now being made by the Illinois Agricultural Association, is of such real significance to all agriculture. By supporting their farm organization, farmers speed up the adjustment now being at...ted under the law to give ...rmers a fair share of the national income.

After a decade of disorder, it is clear that going-it alone does not pay; we must solve our problems as a group, acting together, we can enter a brighter era than any of us have ever known.

TAX OBJECTIVES CAN BE ATTAINED

(Continued from Page 1)

...escaping their just share of the ...burden of government.

The evils of the present property ...ax, which it is estimated bears at ...least 85 per cent of the cost of ...state and local government, lie in ...he fact that billions of dollars of ...personal service income are not ...axed, and other millions of dol...ars of property in the form of ...stocks, bonds, and other intangi...bles escape assessment. Nor has ...here ever been any effective ...method devised of taxing intangi...bles as property. They can be taxed successfully only on the basis of earnings.

By constitutional amendment, the I. A. A. would place a tax limit of around one per cent or less on the fair cash value of tangible property, both in the city and on the farm. And then if more revenue is needed to carry on necessary government it proposes to raise it through other forms of taxation based on ability to pay.

Can Be Achieved.

I am confident that with the support of all Illinois farmers this program can be accomplished.

The property tax has broken down and all but paralyzed government in many communities. Particularly is this true in Chicago where inability to pay coupled with open rebellion by property owners against the tax gouging of public officials has resulted in putting Chicago deep in the mire of financial distress.

Chicago now owes the state upwards of $30,000,000 in back and delayed taxes. Yet I am satisfied that this city has more ability to pay its just assessments than many downstate communities where tax collections are up to 90 per cent or more.

There never was a time when farmers needed to be more on the alert to protect their interests in state government than now.

There never was a time when they needed stronger ...ation than now.

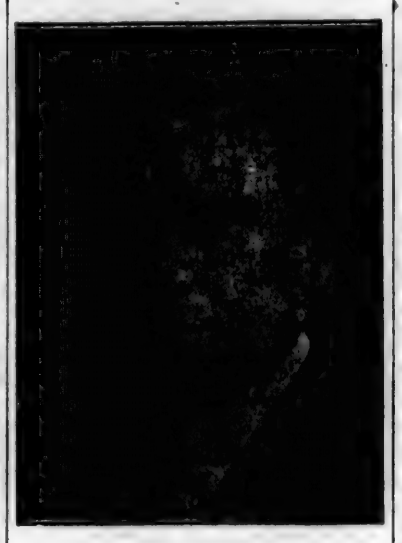
The things that have been accomplished toward solving our tax problems have been made possible by the organized minority

How much quicker and surer could we attain the reasonable objectives announced here with more powerful organization.

Co-op Marketing Makes Big Gains In Six Months

During the first six months of 1933 Illinois farmers shipped 1,582 more cars of livestock than were shipped to the same cooperative agencies during the first six months of 1932. A comparison of shipments from Illinois counties to producer agencies cooperating in the joint state-wide field service program follows:

	1932	1933
Chicago	4,806 cars	5,898 cars
Indianapolis	909 cars	769 cars
St. Louis	3,562 cars	3,973 cars
Peoria	1,729 cars	1,860 cars
Cincinnati	190 cars	221 cars
Buffalo	264 cars	161 cars
Pittsburgh	48 cars	41 cars
Illinois Livestock	144 cars	360 cars
National Order Buying Co.	51 cars	2 cars
	11,703 cars	13,285 cars



GEORGE N. PEEK

VALUE ORGANIZED EFFORT APPARENT

By GEORGE N. PEEK, Administrator Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Farm organizations are not ends in themselves; they are the means to common ends, desired by all agriculture. That has been the goal of the Illinois Agricultural Association for years.

It must be inspiring to farm organization men that they now have a law, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, through which they may help effectuate a restoration of farm well-being. Uniting with a sound farm organization is a significant step at any time; it is more so now. The more we learn to work together for the common good in this way, the easier it is for us to make the fundamental adjustments so necessary at present. The value of organized effort to the individual farmer has never been more apparent. I speak as a fellow member, as well as a charter member of your organization.



EDW. A. O'NEAL

ENLIST NOW UNDER THE BRONZE EAGLE

By EDWARD A. O'NEAL, President American Farm Bureau Federation.

I wish it were possible for me during the approaching membership campaign to talk to every farmer in Illinois and to urge the vital necessity of building still stronger his organization, the Illinois Agricultural Association.

There is no greater thing that the Illinois farmer can do for himself, his county, his state and his nation than to become a member of this great organization.

Never before in the history of this country has it been more essential for the farmers of America to be completely organized. Industry and labor, spurred on by the N. R. A. program, are getting fully organized. Agriculture, likewise, must get fully organized for her own protection.

How fitting is the national emblem of the Farm Bureau —the bronze eagle. Under its protecting wings the farmers of the north, south, east and west can join together and fight for their interests. It is a symbol of protection and power.

I hope that every farmer in Illinois will enlist under the bronze eagle of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Illinois Agricultural Association to continue our fight for a new day for agriculture.

3 POINT PROGRAM CAN BE ACHIEVED

(Continued From Page 1)

presenting a solid front. Too much is being left to Washington. The indifference of the many is discouraging not only to leadership but also to the minority of farmers to whom is due the credit for all accomplishment yet attained.

By powerful organization and combined action, farmers could put prices up within a week.

The I. A. A. and Farm Bureau offer unorganized farmers an opportunity to join with their neighbors in fighting for the realization and maintenance of parity prices for farm commodities, at least a 40 per cent reduction in property taxes, an Honest Dollar, and a permanent and adequate farm credit structure, at a rate agriculture can afford to pay.

Will you do your part?

70,000 MILES OF ROADS IN ILLINOIS YET UNIMPROVED

Illinois has a little more than ...000 miles of public highways, according to Frank T. Sheets, former superintendent of state highways.

Of the 10,074 miles in the "state bond issue system," 8,987 miles had been improved at the time of the last report.

The "state aid road system" contains approximately 17,000 miles of which 7,078 miles have been surfaced leaving 9,922 miles unimproved.

Of the 70,000 miles of township secondary roads, according to Mr. Sheets, 11,890 miles have been improved as "all weather" roads leaving 58,110 miles still unimproved.

Thus there is a total of 69,119 miles of farm to market dirt roads in Illinois most of which are impassable certain months of the year.

LET GEORGE DO IT?

Wallace's Farmer and Iowa Homestead, recently commented as follows in regard to Farm Bureau work: "A short time ago we heard a man say, 'Why should I pay annual dues for membership in the Farm Bureau, when I can keep in touch with its work and secure all the benefit there is to be derived therefrom as a non-member?'"

What if everybody assumed that attitude toward farm organizations? Then there could be no organizations and no one to speak for agriculture. We hear much nowadays about bringing the profits of agriculture up to the level of those of other industries. But how is that to be brought about if each one said, 'let George do it?'"

In Illinois many direct benefits are confined to members who take advantage of I. A. A. —Farm Bureau Services.

Sign This Tax Relief Petition When Your Neighbor Calls. It Is the Opening Gun of the I A A's Tax Reduction Drive.

Recognizing that it is impossible to relieve real property of its disproportionate burden of taxation and to secure a modern equitable revenue system under the present provisions of our State Constitution, and that such relief is of vital importance to every farmer and home owner of this State, the undersigned citizens and electors of the State of Illinois request action as follows:

We respectfully request the officers of the Illinois Agricultural Association to urge upon his Excellency, Henry Horner, Governor of Illinois, the imperative need of calling a special session of the Fifty-eighth General Assembly for the exclusive purpose of proposing proper amendments to the revenue article of the State Constitution for adoption or rejection by the electors at the general election on November 6, 1934.

We further respectfully petition and request the Fifty-eighth General Assembly, when called into special session for this purpose, to propose amendment of Sections 1, 2, 3, 9 and 10, of Article IX, the Revenue Article, to provide:

REMOVE INEQUITABLE LIMITATIONS

1. That the present limitations which prevent an equitable distribution of the tax burden be removed.

CUT PROPERTY TAXES IN HALF

2. That the total general property taxes shall not exceed $1.00 on the $100.00 fair cash value unless the excess is approved by referendum vote.

RESTRICT FUTURE INDEBTEDNESS

3. That no further indebtedness shall be incurred by a taxing district without a referendum vote.

DIVIDE STATE REVENUE EQUITABLY

4. That the General Assembly may by two-thirds vote distribute State revenues among any taxing districts.

1,000 COUNTRY

MOBI

for

1 Higher Price
2 Lower Taxe
3 Adequate Fa

These Men Will Cooperate to Obta

EVERY ounce of man-power in the state - wide organization of Country Life Insurance Company stands solidly behind the Fall Mobilization campaign of the Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association. Why? Because Country Life is a part and parcel of the Farm Bureau movement. Because we know that the Illinois farmer can never gain the recognition to which he is entitled without Organization. Because we know that without the power of an Organized Farm Group, indifferent legislators will continue to press down upon the farmer unfair tax burdens. Because without Organization, the farmer can never hope to obtain the parity price for his product to which he is entitled.

We have seen what happens to un-organized farmers. It has been clear-

ORGANIZATION A

COUNTRY Life Insurance Company is a Farm Bureau organization. obtain a "better break" in the life insurance field. The company is for huge profits to a few stockholders and officials), and most of its

Country Life Insurance Company has made the most outstanding record than $50,000,000 of insurance in 50 months. It is an example of what Org same group of salesmen who have accomplished this will turn all their eff thousands of new Farm Bureau members, who are needed to solve the mo

COUNTRY LIFE I

608 South Dearborn

Y LIFE AGENTS

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Farm Credits

Obtain Farm Bureau Memberships!

ly demonstrated that the farmer, fighting as an individual, never gets anywhere. His needs are neglected; his petitions are ignored; the price of his products goes down and down and down, while the cost of everything he buys goes up and up.

But, we have also seen how, with a comparatively small proportion of farmers organized in the Farm Bureau and the I. A. A., how much can be accomplished. We see legislators willing, even anxious to support legislation proposed by Organized farmers. We have seen a national administration bend an attentive ear to Organized Agriculture in shaping its agricultural program. We have seen farmers, through cooperative Organizations able to influence the price of their own products.

N ALWAYS WINS

an zation. It was organized by farmers in order that farmers might
om pany is operated by farmers for the benefit of the policyholders (not
mo st of its policy holders are farmers and their families.

din g record of accomplishment in life insurance history, writing more
f w hat Organized Agriculture can do in the field of protection. And the
all their efforts and enthusiasm to the task of helping get in line
olv e the most important problems farmers have ever faced.

INSURANCE CO.

orn St., Chicago, Ill.



They COULDN'T

THE PROBLEM

1923 Organized farmers asked for equal privilege legislation to control surpluses and make the tariff effective on American farm products consumed at home. Bitter opposition developed. Cities feared higher priced food. Many said, "This legislation can never be passed."

1929 Surplus problem remained. Became national issue. Organized farmers contended that unless farm prices were raised, all industry and national prosperity in America would be undermined.

1930 Beginning of deflation and depression.

1931 Many businesses collapsed causing great unemployment.

1932 Surplus problem still unsolved. Every industry in America suffering from destroyed farm buying power due to national neglect of agricultural problem. Farmers continue fight for surplus legislation and opportunity to own, control and direct farm credit machinery. Demand commodity dollar.

1921 Foresighted Illinois farmers saw the dire need for eradicating tuberculosis from live stock. Strong opposition developed. Opponents said: "It couldn't be done."

1922 Organized farmers demanded legislation making it possible to organize along genuine co-operative lines with limited returns on capital and with excess earnings returned to patrons in the form of patronage dividends. Strongly organized opposition attempted to defeat this legislation.

1921 Terrific drop in value of farm lands. Taxes exhorbitant. Organized farmers insist that State Tax Commission and county officials sharply reduce assessed land valuations. "It's no use," said many.

1927 Continued tax studies showed inequalities in many counties. Vigorous opposition to equalization. I. A. A. insists on further cuts by State Commission.

1926 Farmers demanded completion of state bond issue road system to be supplemented by secondary roads. Asked for state gas tax to provide revenue. Powerful opposition developed. Many said: "It couldn't be done."

1931 Organized farmers insisted that property taxes be reduced and demanded tax on incomes to replace part of the property tax. I. A. A. insisted that Governor's Revenue Commission include state income tax and recommendations to General Assembly. Powerful opposition by organized owners of hidden wealth. "The income tax cannot and must not pass," they said.

1932 Compromise legislation enacted by General Assembly to provide $20,000,000 for state unemployment relief. Bond issue submitted to remove $25,000,000 in taxes from property. Many business, civic and political leaders said it couldn't be passed.

1933 Organized agriculture continues fight for property tax reduction. Urges enactment of legislation to tax income from intangible property. Urged legislation requiring each county to take care of own destitute people.

They Also Said Farmers Couldn

1924 Farmer boards of directors needed dependable audit service to protect their investments in co-operatives. Opponents said it couldn't be provided, couldn't succeed.

1924 Because of legal limitations placed on local farm mutual fire insurance companies, farmers needed state-wide reinsurance company to make possible fire, hail and windstorm protection on cost basis. Strong opposition developed. "You'll never succeed," they said.

1923 Hog cholera serum was costing farmers from $1.00 to $1.25 per 100 c. c. Farmers demanded lower cost vaccination. Strong opposition said it couldn't be done.

1926 Survey disclosed that a comparatively small percentage of farmers carried auto insurance. Increasing hazards on highways seriously endangered farmers' investments. Rates for such insurance seemed exhorbitant. Farmers demanded lower costs. Strong opposition supported by propaganda said it "couldn't be done."

1926 Power farming rapidly increasing. Tractor motors being ruined by inferior oils and lubricants. Farmers demanded products of uniform high quality at lower costs. Organized opposition said it "couldn't be done, farmers can't succeed in business."

1928 Farmers demanded legal reserve life insurance at lowest possible cost. Strong opposition said costs couldn't be lowered and that farmers could not successfully operate such a company.

1929 Farmers demanded development of truly co-operative, state-wide grain sales agency. Strong organized opposition said it couldn't be done.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTU

608 SOUTH DEARBORN

ey Said It 'T BE DONE!

THE ANSWER

ATIONAL

1924 First McNary-Haugen bill is introduced in Congress to control farm surpluses. Defeated.

1926 Second McNary-Haugen bill introduced. Secured strong support but was lost.

1927 McNary-Haugen bill **passed by Congress.** Vetoed by President.

1928 McNary-Haugen bill passed by Congress second time. Vetoed by President. Effective farm relief legislation became prominent issue in presidential campaign. Farmers failed to gain adequate farm plank in platform of successful party largely through lack of powerful organization. Later Congress conceived and passed Agricultural Marketing Act.

1932 Farm surplus problem continues as prominent issue in presidential campaign.

1933 **Agricultural Adjustment Act** passed by Congress authorizing; (1) parity prices for farm products; (2) extension of credit machinery and $2,000,000,000 to refinance farm mortgages on long-time basis at lower interest rates; (3) far-reaching monetary powers given President to inflate credit and currency and establish commodity dollar. The program of organized agriculture all in one act.

STATE

1923 Organized agriculture secured the passage of a state tuberculosis eradication act with appropriations to carry it out.

1933 Approximately 85 counties are modified accredited areas with herds practically free of tuberculosis.

1923 Co-operative Act of Illinois enacted providing for organization of genuine co-operatives.

1933 More than 200 successful co-operative institutions formed under this act through the efforts of the I. A. A. and County Farm Bureaus.

1923 Tax Commission cut valuations $220,256,863 from 1920 figures. Lowered farm taxes $2,163,733

1931 Farm property paid a total of about $6,500,000 less in all taxes on 1931 valuations than it would have paid if 1920 assessments had remained.

1927 Two-cent gas tax law enacted. Courts declared invalid.

1929 Three-cent gas tax law enacted.

1933 State bond issue system nearing completion. A total of 7,078 miles of state aid roads improved—nearly 70,000 miles of secondary public roads still unimproved.

1931 State income tax passed senate. Defeated in house by two votes.

1932 Legislature passed state income tax. Later declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court.

1932 Illinois Agricultural Association asked to assume leadership in organized movement to secure approval of bond issue in general election. Adopted by overwhelming vote thereby removing $5,000,000 in taxes from farm property in 1933.

1933 Bill to tax incomes from intangibles passed senate. Delay in Judiciary Committee in House resulted in its defeat.
Lantz bills to place all counties and communities on same basis in providing for local poor relief passed General Assembly with more than 90 per cent of members outside Cook county voting for it. Assured necessity for all counties to make equal effort to care for own unemployed before requiring state assistance. Vetoed by Governor.

ldn't Successfully Run a Business

1924 Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association organized.

1933 Has 305 members receiving high grade regular and uniform audit reports AT COST.

1925 Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company organized.

1933 24,250 policies in force with $54,400,000 of fire, hail and windstorm insurance on a cost basis.

1924 Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association organized.

1933 Volume handled, 288,750,000 c. c. Average price to farmer now approximately 45 cents per 100 c. c.

1927 Illinois Agricultural Mutual Ins. Co. organized for Farm Bureau members only.

1933 30,426 policies in force with liquid assets of $985,700. Premiums lowest of any state-wide company saving members several hundred thousand dollars annually.

1927 Organized Illinois Farm Supply Co.

1933 This company with its 53 affiliated county and district service companies has handled 151,453,000 gallons of high quality petroleum products having a value of $9,413,000. Savings to Farm Bureau member patrons approximately $2,142,000.

1928 Country Life Insurance Company organized.

1933 50 months old with $51,500,000 of low cost legal reserve insurance in force held by 32,700 policyholders. Dec. 31, 1932, published list of security holdings disclosed outstanding investment position.

1930 Illinois Grain Corporation organized.

1933 Has handled 35,000,000 bu. grain for 145 elevator stockholder members. Largest regional grain corporation in America.

TURAL ASSOCIATION

BORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

THESE THINGS C
BE DONE TO SAVE
AND RESTORE

1. *Establish and Main*
for Farm Products

2. *Cut the Property T*

3. *Provide Immediate*
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ON CAN AND WILL
HE ANSWER

COUNTY CAPTAINS DIRECT SIGN-UP LIEUTENANTS AID

State Campaign Director Sees Job As Fundamental To Bring Economic Betterment.

The men who will direct the state-wide mobilization campaign in their respective counties are listed below. These men have been designated as "captains" and each will be assisted by a squad of lieutenants sufficient in number to canvass every prospective member in the county. Delinquent members also will be seen regarding payment of back dues.

In a letter to County Captains, Lucius E. Wilson, state director of the Fall Mobilization Campaign said:

"In accepting the captaincy of the county for the mobilization campaign, you are doing the one fundamental thing within your power to bring actual economic betterment to yourself and your farm neighbors.

"With the Federal government appropriating millions of dollars for agricultural adjustment and manifesting a willingness to go as far as representative farm opinion desires, no farmer can justify his failure to participate now in shaping the course of legislation this fall and winter.

"Don't forget that every farm home with children should stand ready to make whatever present sacrifices are necessary and not let the New Deal for agriculture fail—else there is no future for boys and girls."

County	Captain
Adams	Toy L. Sharrow
Bond	Chas. P. Boggess
Boone	F. A. Lobdell
Brown	Roy McCaskill
Bureau	Justis S. Reeve
Carroll	Miles Rogers
Cass	Geo. Dirreen
Champaign	Eugene Curtis
Christian	John W. Kohl
Clark	John Hoecker
Clay	Fred McCollum, Sr.
Clinton	Fred Weedle
Coles	A. P. Cooper
Cook	H. C. Mills and Ezra McClaughry
Crawford	A. C. Everingham
Cumberland	•
De Kalb	E. E. Houghty
De Witt	Sam Cobb
Douglas	L. D. Hendricks
Du Page	Leo Pauling
Edgar	H. A. Bramlet
Edwards	Kent Crome
Effingham	R. H. Kelly
Ford	A. B. Schofield
Franklin	Albert Webb
Fulton	Harry Leeper
Gallatin	Geo. Gable
Greene	Norman Davis
Grundy	H. L. Hough
Hancock	M. G. Lambert
Henderson	Otto Steffey
Henry	Ebon Coll
Iroquois	H. K. Johnson
Jackson	Wm. Ziegler
Jefferson	Clarence McCauley
Jersey	Wm. E. Williams
Jo. Daviess	John Bonnett
Johnson	W. W. Hampton
Kane	Chas. Keslinger
Kankakee	
Kendall	Edwin Southworth
Knox	Earl N. Swanson
Lake	A. E. Read
La Salle	J. R. Bent
Lawrence	•
Lee	Eddie Mau
Livingston	Reid R. Tombaugh
Logan	James Cowan
McDonough	Marion E. Herzog
McHenry	•
McLean	A. J. Hagar
Macon	Emory Parks
Macoupin	Frank Richie
Madison	John E. Miller
Marion	H. O. Hinkley
Marshall-Putnam	Guy R. French
Mason	Leonard H. Keith
Massac	•
Menard	E. J. Rosendohl
Mercer	J. O. Carlson
Monroe	Albert C. Kolmer
Montgomery	Emory Killpatrick
Morgan	Frank Flinn
Moultrie	Chas. B. Shuman
Ogle	•
Peoria	Harvey S. McNaughton
Piatt	Ellis Perkins
Pike	John McTucker
Pope	Geo. Clark
Pulaski	R. B. Endicott
Randolph	Wm. Harmson
Richland	Lloyd Combs
Rock Island	Edgar Walther
Saline	B. D. Gates
Sangamon	J. Frank Thornton
Schuyler	F. M. Hare
Scott	Walter Scott
Shelby	R. C. McKinley
St. Clair	Oscar Grossman
Stark	Lloyd Hewitt
Stephenson	Ed. Stukenberg
Tazewell	Geo. Deppert
Union	Chas. Eddleman
Vermilion	Ore Ross
Wabash	Lew Stillman
Warren	•
Washington	Paul Meyer
Wayne	C. R. Richison
White	Lawrence Umfried
Whiteside	Lowell Johnson
Will	•
Williamson	Jake Bowyer
Winnebago	Clarence Wishap
Woodford	J. E. Roche

*Captain had not been approved at time of going to press.

Sangamon County Wins Farm Bureau Baseball Title

Sangamon county won the championship of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League in the final game of the title series played at Manhattan September 23.

J. C. Honn, Sangamon county's star hurler, allowed only seven scattered hits and scored a shutout 4 to 0. Will county's four errors aided Sangamon in winning the game.

Sangamon won the first of the series by a score of four to three at Springfield September 16. In this game Honn struck out 15 Will county men and allowed only seven hits. Will county's errors again proved costly.

Nineteen Farm Bureau teams in five districts played in the league during the season. More than 300 men and boys took part in the sport.

APPROVAL BOND ISSUE CUT FARM TAXES $5,000,000

Pass the emergency relief bond issue and take $25,000,000 in added taxes from property.

Remove at least $5,000,000 in extra taxes from farm lands and property alone.

This was the task Illinois farmers and other tax payers were faced with a little more than a year ago.

The state legislature had reluctantly voted to impose an additional state property tax in 1933, if necessary, to pay back expenditures of nearly $19,000,000 by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission around 90 per cent of which went into Cook county. A levy of approximately $25,000,000 would have to be made to assure enough collections to take care of the debt.

However, the property tax would not need to be levied if the voters would approve a bond issue in the general election of November 1932 the proceeds to go for emergency relief and the bonds to be retired from the proceeds of the state gas tax.

When this proposal was discussed in the General Assembly it was freely predicted that the people would never approve it.

Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association was made chairman of the statewide campaign to pass the bond issue. Fred W. Sargeant, president of the Chicago Northwestern railroad, was placed in charge of the campaign in Cook county with Douglas Sutherland of the Chicago Civic Federation acting as secretary.

Downstate, the I. A. A. and County Farm Bureaus assumed leadership in the campaign. Farm Bureaus vied with each other for the honor of delivering the most votes for the proposal. Daily and weekly newspapers, Prairie Farmer, WLS and other radio stations gave it wholehearted support.

This constructive effort led by organized farmers resulted in securing approval of the measure both in Chicago and downstate.

Every owner of a quarter section of land was spared on the average between $25 and $30 in added taxes.

Does it pay for farmers to have a strong organization? Is it worth while to contribute a modest membership fee which comes back to you many times over?

"There may be arguments against Farm Bureau membership," said one member, "but I don't know any of them."

FANCY PRAIRIE IN MENARD COUNTY GETS A BREAK

The Chicago and Alton railroad agreed to reinstate its station agent at Fancy Prairie in Menard county following a recent hearing before the Illinois Commerce Commission at Springfield.

The commission previously had ordered the station closed when little or no opposition to such action appeared. Farm Bureau members and local merchants appealed to the I. A. A. for help. The commission was petitioned for a reopening which was granted. About 30 farmers and local merchants attended the hearing the second time.

"This showing made quite an impression on the C. & A. attorneys," said G. W. Baxter of the I. A. A. Transportation Department, "and we came to an agreement before the case was heard.

"This little incident is an example of what organization can do. When the whole group came in together with the support of the Farm Bureau and I. A. A. they got results.

"Those attending the hearing were certainly happy when they went home last night."

Pool Buying Of Serum Saves Over Million Dollars

How the pooling of orders for hog cholera serum by more than 70 County Farm Bureaus through the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association brought down the price from $1.25 to an average of approximately 45 cents per 100 c. c. throughout the state today, is one of several striking examples of the value of organizing farm bargaining and buying power.

The fact that many farmers today are immunizing their own pigs with safe, dependable serum obtained through the Farm Bureau is due largely to the fact that they can do it at minimum cost. Many livestock growers are now protecting their herds through vaccination who formerly took chances on losing or lost their entire herds.

Since its organization in 1924 the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association has handled 288,750,000 c. c. of serum and virus for Farm Bureau members at a saving conservatively estimated at more than a million dollars. All livestock growers obviously have profited by the reduced costs of serum and immunization brought about by the Farm Bureau.

IAA. ORGANIZES MORE THAN 200 CO-OPERATIVES

The tremendous growth of cooperative marketing and purchasing in Illinois during the past ten years is revealed by the large number of such associations organized with the aid of the I. A. A. legal department.

The legal department has prepared papers and incorporated more than 200 cooperatives under the 1923 Illinois Cooperative Act during this period. These are in addition to three large state-wide insurance companies organized and operated by the association.

The cooperatives include farmers' elevators, County Farm Bureau oil companies, cream pools, livestock shipping and marketing associations, fruit and vegetable marketing associations, milk producer organizations, cooperative creameries, and others.

The savings and patronage dividends of all these institutions set up with the assistance of the I. A. A. and Farm Bureaus run into millions of dollars annually. All this was made possible by farmers working together through organization.

AMERICAN FARMER FACES SEVERE TEST SAYS FARM WRITER

Sees Same Opposition At Work To Destroy Present Effort For Agricultural Betterment.

By BILL STAHL

American farmers today are facing their most severe test. New and far-reaching governmental policies, designed to improve agricultural incomes and living conditions, daily challenge the ability of farmers to maintain a solid front. Those who oppose agricultural organization, legislative and cooperative, already are deriding the farmer and are asserting that he is too shortsighted and too greedy to cooperate with his neighbor in the building of a better and a happier agriculture.

Some economists are insisting that the future of agriculture is that of peasantry, because the farmer will refuse to take advantage of the opportunities offered him, through organized effort, to build the machinery that will give his industry.

The same forces that in the past have been exerted to defeat farmer organization, both general and cooperative, now are being exerted to defeat the crop reduction program being pushed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. They are the same forces that for years have persistently proclaimed that American farmers would not give their support to programs developed by their own leadership.

What They Say.

The Chicago Tribune declares that farmers themselves will defeat their own program.

"It is significant," says the Tribune, "that farmers have been swamping the markets with their young pigs, but the receipts of sows have been disappointing. That can only mean that the farmers propose to take advantage of the government's offer by raising more pigs than ever. * * *

"We are on the way to learning that it is futile to attempt to raise prices by giving bounties for reduced production. There is no certainty that the production will actually diminish and every reason to expect the farmers to exert their brains to defeat the scheme."

The Chicago Journal of Commerce indicates its belief that farmers are too stupid to see the need of crop reduction, are too selfish to work with other farmers in carrying out the plan, and are crooked enough to deal dishonestly with the government.

"Those corn belt growers of pork, both on the hoof and the husk," says the Journal of Commerce, "who were so precious an object of Secretary Wallace's sympathy—are not as scrupulous as they might be. * * * When he read Mr. Wallace's noble offer to buy four million pigs, producing a shortage and raising the price generally, Mr. Farmer got a gleam of anticipation in his eye. He went out to his pig pen, poked around with a clinical thermometer and a blood pressure tester. Those pigs which he found below par, with a slim chance of claiming much mazuma on the open market, were selected and shipped to the government for a price above the market."

A Misstatement.

"Actually," says the current issue of Wallaces' Farmer, "runts were thrown out by federal inspectors. The misstatement of facts is not so important, however, as the frank statement of the belief that the farmer will always conspire to evade a plan drawn up by his own representatives for his own benefit.

"It is evident that the opposition is attempting to destroy farm solidarity by trying to make every farmer believe that his neighbors are a set of half-witted scoundrels who will use every chance to cut their own throats—and his own—by wrecking any plan brought forward. This is a libel on the character and the intelligence of the farmer."

In many parts of the country the end of the harvest season marks the beginning of the farm organization building season. In many states and communities farmers are preparing to strengthen their organizations, both general and cooperative. The extent to which they increase the membership of their general organizations and develop their bargaining power by increasing the volume of their commodities marketed through their cooperatives, will be their answer to the challenge hurled in their teeth by those who profit through keeping farmers disorganized, through the disruption of farm organizations and through the doubt that they can create in the minds of farmers as to the sincerity of their leadership and the integrity of their associations.

Throughout the years that farmers have struggled to build their marketing and general organizations succeeding generations have found themselves confronted by much the same problems. They have been ridiculed, subjected to boycott and discrimination, and branded as the easy prey of those who, for selfish reasons, oppose farm organizations. Their answer, throughout these years, has been slow but steady building.

No Disintegration.

During the long depression the end of which, we hope, may now be in sight, farmers often have been pinched to meet even the reasonable costs of organization. It has been our privilege to attend many conventions of farm organizations in recent years and we have been struck by the vigorous actions and enthusiasm that uniformly have attended these meetings. They presaged not the disintegration of farm organizations but their future development on a larger scale than ever.

Hard times have left farmers undaunted, more determined. This determination has found expression not only in the development of the legislation that now gives promise of changing conditions for the better on American farms, but in the building of great national cooperatives and the strengthening of local cooperatives through which the products of those farms may be marketed under producer control. Agricultural legislation, cooperative marketing, equitable farm taxation, wherever they have been brought about, have been the product of farm organization.

"The future of the American farmer," says one writer, "is the characteristic one of all peasants for whom, in our present system of society, there is no hope." He doubts the ability and the willingness of farmers to meet today's test, believes that great industries which want cheap food for their workers, so that low wages may be paid, will continue to oppose the farmer's plans and that these industries will be able not only to set the consumer against the farmer but to poison the minds of many farmers against their own programs.

Farmers Who Join.

What Wallaces' Farmers has to say about the farmers' crop reduction program will apply with slight modification to every program on which the farmer embarks.

"In every permanent program," says this publication, "farmers who join will get more than those who stay out. In every case, success depends on the willingness of the participating farmers to trust and work with their neighbors.

"The farmers who are working on the reduction programs are like men working against time to build a levee before the flood waters roar down the river bed. There are those who cry to them: 'There won't be any more floods!' There are those who whisper: 'Those fellows up the levee are stealing sandbags!' There are those who roar: 'Lets not do this hard work! Let's demand that the president issue a proclamation telling the flood water to go back!'

"Those economists are right who say this is the hardest test American agriculture has ever faced. They are right when they say no group of farmers has ever made a change in national policy without years of suffering. But they are wrong when they declare that American farmers are not wise enough or unselfish enough to meet the issue.

100 Per Cent Sign-Up.

"For the corn belt, the test will come when farmers have the chance to pledge a reduction in corn and hog production for next year. Let's throw a 100 per cent sign-up in the teeth of those who claim the farmer is too dumb and too greedy to use the new farm act to save himself."

And let's start with another 100 per cent sign-up in our farm organizations, without which the opportunity now offered to save ourselves never would have knocked at our doors.

MAKING FARM ACT EFFECTIVE IS NEXT JOB SAYS O'NEAL

Cites Accomplishments Of American Farm Bureau Federation In Twelve Years.

Farm Bureau members in Illinois can join with [illegible] members in every section of the country this year in a great celebration of victory for organized agriculture, declared Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation in a special message prepared for the Record.

"Great progress has marked the development of the Farm Bureau's program during the past 12 months," pointed out Mr. O'Neal. "Agriculture today moves forward on a new plane and occupies a place of economic equality, recognized as the nation's source of life and prosperity. This victory is, in a great measure, the fruit of the program developed and sponsored through the past years of our Farm Bureau organization.

"Since 1920, the organized farmer, through the American Farm Bureau Federation, has been carefully and consistently taking the leadership and educating the people of the United States to the understanding of the needs of agriculture. It has been a slow, heart-breaking job but we have continued diligently in our fight and have gained most of the legislation asked for. Now we must work together to make it effective.

Prices Higher.

"Already much progress has been made in restoring the farm commodity price level. During the past six months, the average wholesale price of all commodities has risen to nearly the average of pre-war level. Certain commodity prices still lag behind and the problem of raising price levels particularly of corn, hogs and wheat can and must be solved.

Mr. O'Neal explained that the Agricultural Adjustment Act opens the way for a nationally planned agriculture. "It confers upon the Secretary of Agriculture broad powers whereby the farm purchasing power is to be restored to normal, the pre-war period being called a normal period," he said.

"Under its far-reaching powers, we can make a public utility of agriculture. It lays the foundation for bringing about a balance between production and consumption of farm products under a voluntary national program to be adopted by the farmers—a program which will reward those who cooperate in the plan. Those who stay out of the plan must bear the economic consequences of their noncooperation.

"The AAA gives the farmers an instrument whereby they can adjust their production to market demands and obtain a fair price for their products."

A New Policy.

The Farm Bureau's cotton-planter-president pointed with pride to the fact that this new program is the result of the efforts of the American Farm Bureau Federation. "This is a broad, far-reaching program—a new policy for our nation," he stated. "It marks a new era in American life. It is the results of years of effort on the part of the Farm Bureau and other farm groups. It is evident now that the primary job of farm people is to organize fully and to cooperate to make this program a success."

Mr. O'Neal traced briefly some of the accomplishments of the American Farm Bureau Federation through its legislative and general nation-wide cooperative effort, during the past twelve years. First, he cited the fact that the Farm Bureau had backed and

d to write the "New Deal" fo griculture in the form of the on bus farm bill signed by Presi- de Roosevelt, May 12, 1933, re- ga ed as the most far-reaching an sweeping legislation ever en- act l by Congress.

Save $4,000,000,000.

her Farm Bureau accomplish- me ts made possible by the com- bin d action of national, state and co nty organizations are:

ecured passage in 1922 of the Capper-Volstead Act legaliz- ing cooperative marketing.

n 1920 secured a reduction in railroad valuation used in de- ter mining freight rates that has an ually saved American farmers $1 0,000,000; defeated a proposed 55 per cent rate increase that wo ld have added an additional $30 0,000,000 freight bill to Americ agriculture. This one ac- com plishment in 10 years (1920- 193 0) saved American agriculture $4, 000,000,000.

n May 9, 1921 the first farm blo c was organized in the Wash- ing ton offices of the Farm Bu- rea u, resulting in more legislation of benefit to agriculture being la dled hundreds of freight ra e adjustments resulting in sav- in s from $3.00 to $50.00 a car, to alling an annual saving of $50,- 00 ,000. Has repeatedly blocked at mpts at freight increases af- fe ting millions of dollars in an- n al savings for farmers.

Aided in lifting the $30,- 00 ,000 annual phantom freight bi , caused by Pittsburgh-Plus sy tem, from agriculture.

n 1920, 1924, 1929 and 1932 re presented organized farmers at Re publican and Democratic na- ti nal conventions and wrote re- co mmendations into party plat- fo rms.

Pres. Roosevelt On Higher Prices And Honest Dollar

Higher farm prices and the commodity dollar, both fought for by the Farm Bureau and provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act, were supported by President Roosevelt in recent public statements.

On higher prices, the president said:

"It is not sufficient to escape from present evils, but it is our duty to consider together how to avoid a recurrence in the future.

"The first task is to restore prices to a level at which industry, and above all, agriculture can function profitably and efficiently.

"The second task is to preserve the stability of this adjustment once achieved."

And on the subject of the commodity dollar, he said:

"Old fetishes of so-called international bankers are being replaced by efforts to plan national currencies with the objective of giving to those currencies a continuing purchasing power which does not greatly vary in terms of the commodities and needs of modern civilization... The United States seeks the kind of dollar which a generation hence will have the same purchasing power and debt-paying power as the dollar value we hope to attain in the near future."

What Prominent Leaders Say Of The Farm Bureau

President Roosevelt, speaking at the eleventh annual convention of the A. F. B. F. in 1929 said: "Without the cooperation of the farm organizations in New York we could have gotten nowhere. The Farm Bureau is to be congratulated on the perfectly magnificent work you have carried on. The influence of the Farm Bureau can be found anywhere. More power to you."

At the thirteenth annual convention of the A. F. B. F. in 1931, Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, said: "Cooperative marketing seems to be the remedy for this unbalanced condition. Wherever cooperative marketing is furthest advanced, whether in the United States or abroad, there you find agriculture in the best estate; violent fluctuations in the market lessened; better prices to the producers without increase in cost and sometimes with an actual decrease to the consumer; an approach to standardization of products; a more intelligent effort to adjust production to probable demand; a finer and more satisfying community life."

Gen. John J. Pershing, at the ninth annual meeting of the A. F. B. F. in Chicago in 1927 stated: "Nothing about the activities of the Farm Bureau has impressed me more than the work of training the youth of the farm, through your boys' and girls' club work, for the places they are to fill in their country's future. These young men and women are the most important products of the American farm."

The late Calvin Coolidge, at the national convention of the Farm Bureau in 1925 said: "The most important development of late years has been the cooperative movement. With a production influenced by information from the United States department of agriculture, with adequate storage, supplied with necessary credit and the orderly marketing effected through cooperatives, agriculture could be placed on a sound and independent basis."

Tune In KYW

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—(Special)—Direct contact between American Farm Bureau Federation headquarters here and members of the Illinois Agricultural Association is provided on the second Saturday of each month through the chain radio facilities of the National Broadcasting Company.

Special news of the Farm Bureau in Illinois is always included in the news flashes which are featured on the program.

Illinois listeners hear the American Farm Bureau Federation's NBC program over radio station KYW at 11:30 a. m. Central Standard Time on the second Saturday of each month.

If You are a FARM BUREAU MEMBER *You Get*

FIRE—LIGHTNING TORNADO—HAIL INSURANCE AT COST

ORGANIZED AGRICULTURE has made it possible for Illinois farmers to obtain dependable fire, hail and windstorm insurance AT COST.

The Farmer's Mutual Reinsurance Company was sponsored by the I. A. A. and the Farm Bureau because legal limitations on local farm mutual companies made it impossible for farmers to get sufficient protection against damage by the elements to their crops and buildings at a mutual rate. Because they were forced to turn to the old-line companies for the protection they needed, farm insurance was costing too much.

This Company was founded in 1925. Today, in spite of organized opposition it has 24,250 policies in force, amounting to $54,400,000 of insurance, ON A COST BASIS.

Farmer's Mutual Reinsurance Company demonstrates the effectiveness of ORGANIZATION. It is one more reason why every Illinois farmer should co-operate with his neighbor to his own and his neighbor's advantage through membership in the Farm Bureau and the I.A.A.

FARMER'S MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

SAVE MONEY THRU RATE, CLAIM AND UTILITY SERVICE

Powerful Organization Farmers Only Hope In Fight For Lower Transportation, Power And Telephone Costs.

The transportation department of the Illinois Agricultural Association has been serving Farm Bureau members since 1920. Through these years there have been booms and depressions. The aftermath of the world war and government administration of the railroads brought about many general increases in freight rates. Through organized Farm Bureau effort many of these high rates have been lowered.

It is the purpose of this I. A. A. service to see that the Illinois farmer does not pay more than his fair share of transportation costs; that he may meet the competition of producers of the same commodities in other states to the same markets; that he is given the benefit of his advantage of physical location with reference to markets; that he be accorded the same consideration in every phase of transportation.

The association has assembled, over a period of years, a file of over one thousand rate tariffs. We are, therefore, in a position to quote and check rates on all farm products of members.

Advance data is received which enables us to determine all proposed rate increases and public hearings involving matters in which farm interests should be represented.

Constant Vigil Necessary.

Illinois has for many years been a "buffer" state between eastern or official classification territory and the western territory. The Illinois classification governing state traffic generally reflected the lower of the two classifications depending upon competitive conditions. Naturally, each freight association seeks to include Illinois in its territory and efforts of the Illinois Agricultural Association in opposing rate increases has resulted in saving the Illinois farmer thousands of dollars in his transportation costs.

Continual study and rate surveys are necessary in order to keep informed of existing rate changes. A number of hearings have been attended before the Illinois Commerce Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission on matters involving rates on agricultural products.

Personal Contacts Made.

Personal contacts have been made with railroad traffic executives over a period of years and the aim and purpose of this organization has been sold to them, thus making the work of the de- effective. We want feel free to call on our organization for information and cooperation. Their understanding of our program is helpful to them in making decisions on our requests.

In the interest of economy, the railroads have in many cases petitioned the Illinois Commerce Commission for permission to close local railroad stations; take off trains and abandon portions of their lines. There are some cases of this kind pending. Where local interest is shown, this department has assisted Farm Bureau committees in maintaining needed services.

Railroads are required by law to maintain adequate fences along their right-of-ways, and to cut obnoxious weeds. As a result of defective fences live stock gets out on the right-of-way and is sometimes killed or injured. Fire started by railroad locomotives or section employes sometimes spreads to adjoining fields causing considerable damage. If a member has the misfortune to suffer losses of this kind, all he has to do is give the facts to his organization for handling.

Considerable service has been given members in the past on matters involving private farm crossings, drainage, and repairs to railroad stock yards.

Aid Live Stock Grower.

Large numbers of stocker and feeder cattle, calves, sheep and hogs are purchased by Illinois farmers in the range territory of the west and southwest. A high freight rate may mean a loss to the feeder. The association has used its influence to keep these rates on feeder stock down to a minimum. Feed-in-transit rates have been secured by organized farm effort. Members should avail themselves of this I. A. A. service before making shipment to determine the actual transportation expense.

Claims for loss or damage in transit, such as dead and crippled animals while in railroad cars; delay in transit, such as missing the market for which it is intended, and shortages are also handled by the association.

Since 1920 we have collected over $264,000.00 in claims against railroads and public utility companies. We also assist and represent various affiliated cooperatives in quoting rates, giving assistance on leases, routing shipments, auditing freight bills, and various other matters involving railroad transportation.

The Illinois Agricultural Association and affiliated companies represent one of the largest users of railroad transportation in the state of Illinois and control the routing of thousands of carloads of farm and other products, which places this organization on a parity with other industries in seeking fair and equitable rates for its members. Without organization, the individual farmer would receive little or no consideration.

Public Utilities.

High tension lines have been steadily extended until they form almost a complete network over the entire state.

Electricity on the farm has been urged and experimented with by power companies and educational institutions. As a result, a large number of farms are using electricity. We find, however, that there is lack of uniformity both as to conditions under which lines for farm distribution were built and the rates charged for the energy used.

The I. A. A. has secured some reductions in rates and minimums during the past year and is now seeking others, complaints on which will be heard in the near future.

Transmission lines have sometimes been proposed over farm lands without regard to rights of property owners. In numerous instances the I. A. A. has collaborated with county farm bureaus in protecting the interests of members. Routes have been changed, contracts made more equitable for the landowner and compensation for damages increased as a result of this organized effort.

Pipe lines to serve the large cities with natural gas have been built across farm lands in various parts of the state. In several instances the I. A. A. has secured highly important changes in easement contracts to assure the property owner of adequate compensation for damage to farm crops. Extensions to pipe line laterals are being proposed for the near future in several parts of Illinois. Members should consult this department before signing any easement contracts.

PLAN THOUSAND MEETINGS SAME NIGHT USE RADIO

582 Livestock Growers Attend Five Short Courses In September.

Five hundred and eighty-two leaders from 85 counties throughout Illinois recently attended a series of live stock marketing short courses just completed. The meetings were arranged by Ray E. Miller, director of live stock marketing, aided by producer agencies on the terminal markets. The attendance was as follows:

Place	Counties Represented	Attendance
Charleston	9	41
Chicago	22	99
Monmouth	8	73
St. Louis	34	195
Peoria	12	174

It was agreed by those who attended the conferences that live stock producers generally have given little serious thought to actual problems involved in marketing their products. They have not paid much attention to the underlying factors which determine prices. It was the consensus of opinion that the major problem in carrying forward a cooperative program was one of information.

Information Is Need.

In order to meet this need a plan for a state-wide live stock marketing program of information was adopted. One meeting is to be held in each county to which a selected committee of live stock producers from each township or community of the county is to be invited.

This county meeting is to be followed by local meetings held in various townships or committees throughout the country all on the same night. The series of local meetings in all the participating counties is to be carried out simultaneously. It is expected that there will be from 1,000 to 1,500 local meetings held on the same night throughout the state.

As a part of the program for local and community meetings arrangements are being made for a special radio broadcast.

At each of the live stock marketing short courses four major subjects were presented and discussed. Professor R. C. Ashby of the University of Illinois, presented results of studies which he has made in live stock marketing, particularly those factors which are important from the standpoint of price determination. The manager of the producer agency serving the territory in each instance presented recent developments in connection with the operations of that agency and of the market on which located. A representative of the National Live Stock Marketing Association discussed the national program in live stock marketing as it is being carried out by that organization.

Corn-Hog Program.

Ray E. Miller, director of live stock marketing for the I. A. A. presented the Illinois program and led the discussion as to methods of extending the service of the cooperatives to more Illinois farmers. The emergency corn-hog program as well as the wide variety of other subjects were presented and discussed at the various meetings.

There has never been a time in which Illinois live stock producers were more intensely interested in the cooperative program. It is generally recognized that through the establishment and operation of cooperative sales agencies some of the things can be done for the live stock producers which are being done by the NRA for the various industrial and labor groups.

GET HOGS IN EARLY IS EXPERTS ADVICE

Sharp seasonal reduction in hog receipts has strengthened the market and prices are expected to hold steady to strong well into October, according to H. M. Conway of the National Livestock Marketing Association. Storage stocks, the market analyst says, are particularly heavy so it seems advisable to keep hogs well topped out and crowd the early supply of spring pigs for October or early November.

Lower prices seem likely in December but a sharp come-back is expected in the late winter. The fall pig crop has been greatly reduced and similar reduction which is unofficially reported, will take place in the pig crop thus making for a sharp downward swing in hog production.

Despite relatively high corn prices the situation is becoming more favorable for live stock feeders, particularly so in the case of cattle. Short supplies are now in sight and it is a year when it will pay to emphasize quality and finish. Rather wide price variations are expected thus making for more attractive margins.

ASK PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO SPEED FARM AID

Farm Bureau Leader Heads Delegation In Call At White House.

Led by Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, leaders representing farm organizations and publications made three definite recommendations to President Roosevelt on Sept. 25 to speed agricultural relief. They called on the president and submitted to him resolutions adopted at a meeting called by the American Farm Bureau Federation, Sept. 18 and 19 at Chicago which was attended by 16 representatives of general farm organizations, cooperatives and farm papers.

Embodied in the recommendations were these three principal propositions:

"1—Harmonizing the NRA and AAA so that progress of the former will not result in too rapid increase of farm costs of operation prior to the effects of the latter in increasing prices of farm products. Controlled inflation will undoubtedly be very effective in speeding up the effects of the AAA on farm prices.

"2—More effective and quicker service in regard to the farm mortgage debt of the nation by Farm Credit Administration.

"3—A more definite recognition of organized agriculture, both in regard to general farm organizations and farmers' cooperative associations."

NRA Boosts Costs.

The resolutions presented to the president were emphatic in pointing out that the first step in any program of national recovery is to restore farm purchasing power, according to Mr. O'Neal. They pointed out that this opinion is also shared by many leaders of industry as well. "While entirely sympathetic to the objectives of the NRA act, farm people are convinced that its operations today have worked to the disadvantage of agriculture, in that the disparity which has for years existed between the exchange value of farm commodities and the goods and services that farmers must buy has actually been increassed," said a resolution.

It was pointed out that restoration of price parity, which is the objective of the AAA, would prove the salvation of agriculture in this time of emergency and would likewise be of tremendous benefit to the nation as a whole. "If this restoration of price parity or proper exchange value of farm products is not accomplished at an early date, it is the opinion of this group of farm representatives that the entire recovery program is in grave danger," the resolution warned.

"It is easily possible to secure immediate action in applying the rules and regulations of the NRA. The application of the AAA involves greater difficulties because of the nature of the farming business. This fact explains why wages can be quickly increased and the price of non-agricultural commodities quickly raised, both to the great disadvantage of the farmer until such time as the price level of farm products can be brought to a proper price parity."

Ask Inflation.

The farm leaders explained that the president has the power to harmonize and unify the advantages of both acts and urged as the quickest and easiest way to bring about this action, that the president immediately launch a program of inflation along the lines which have been repeatedly suggested by farm organizations. "Further delay," they said, "threatens the success of the recovery program and destroys the hope which has been the sustaining force in agriculture during the past three years."

The group expressed approval of the steps taken by the Farm Credit Administration but felt that progress in administering the benefits of the farm credit act has been rather halting to date. "In the endeavor to establish perfectly safe methods of financing, the Farm Credit Administration may feel justified in making progress slowly," it was stated. "However, it is our opinion that the critical condition of agriculture at this time justifies great tolerance in the formulation of credit requirements and justifies all possible speed in relieving a very acute situation."

It was recommended by the group headed by the Farm Bureau's national president that the Farm Credit Administration and federal land banks base their policy of the probability of price recovery and so insure that the benefits of recovery shall accrue to present owners of farm land instead of to those money lenders who are rapidly acquiring farms through foreclosures.

"The term 'normal' as applied to appraised values should be redefined on a much more liberal basis," a resolution explained. "Valuations and loans must be high enough to prevent the majority of good farmers from being dispossessed. Unless farm prices are quickly restored to a parity, the whole economic structure will collapse. The Farm Credit Administration should do its full part to avert that collapse."

The resolutions declared that inasmuch as farmer cooperatives are the only agencies engaged in distributing farm products which are sincerely striving to increase commodity price levels, these associations should be given special consideration in determining credit policies.

Adequate credit accommodations were particularly recommended for the sound cooperative organizations.

"It is our observation," said the third resolution, "that under the NRA the government is giving full recognition to organized labor through insisting that all industrial codes shall recognize the right of labor to organize and engage in collective bargaining.

"We urge and insist that the officials of our federal government now proceed to give the same degree of approval and recognition to organized agriculture, both to general farm organizations and the farmers' cooperative associations, that is now being given to organized labor."

FARM CREDIT FOR WORTHY FARMERS

(Continued from Page 1)

place for a hearing, at which any creditors opposing confirmation may state their opposition.

"If the judge does not confirm the proposal he may dismiss the proceedings or refer the specifications to the commissioner for testimony and report, and then may confirm the proposal or dismiss the proceedings.

"After a settlement or extension has been confirmed, the judge may set it aside and reinstate the case if fraud has been discovered.

"The filing of a petition pleading for relief under the new law places the farmer and his property in the exclusive jurisdiction of the court, and he can not be put into involuntary bankruptcy or sued on any debt.

"No execution can be levied on a judgment of foreclosure nor any writ to oust the farmer even under a tax sale.

"No levy can be had touching his home without consent of the Federal judge until action is terminated on the farmer's petition."

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Since our new President has assumed the duties and responsibility of the office of President of the United States, and a Special Session of Congress has been convened and adjourned, giving to farmers the "EMERGENCY RELIEF AND PRICE INFLATION ACT," and the "FARM CREDIT ACT," proposed by the Congress to directly address our basic problems in agriculture, together with other major legislations needed in the present day grave emergent situation.

Through enactment of the laws mentioned, the Congress intended to provide adequately and expeditiously for all reasonable needs of funding farm debts.

Through the Farm Credit Act the Congress intended to make available to farmer cooperatives and farmers, cooperative credit and funds needed to carry on farming and marketing operations, at lower rates of interest and according to reasonable needs. "Farm Credits" are now centralized by legislation under the "FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION" with its Governor, Deputy Governor and Commissioners, and with twelve regional divisions. We have the banks for cooperatives—the "Central Bank for cooperatives" and twelve regional "Banks for Cooperatives." We have twelve regional "Production Credit Corporations," and "Production Credit Associations," as and when chartered by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. These new institutions are in addition to the Federal Land Banks now "liberalized" by authority of Congress and intended to be so administered in reason, and also the Intermediate Credit Banks. Other emergency credit agencies, heretofore created, are continued for the present, to which has been added new emergency financing, "LAND BANK COMMISSIONER'S LOANS."

Congress intended, through First Mortgage Federal Land Bank Loans and Land Bank Commissioner's Loans, at lower rates of interest, to provide funds from which the worthy debt-ridden farmer might fund his indebtedness, subject to reasonable requirements of rules and regulations protecting and assuring the permanency of these institutions.

Congress intended that Production Credit should be freely available, in reason, to farmers, through "Production Credit Associations," and at reasonable rates of interest particularly in the absence of many country banks and by reason of light deposits and present day requirements on banks with respect to keeping assets liquid.

We appreciate the unprecedented demands made on Federal Land Banks and National Farm Loan Associations, immediately on enactment of the legislation by the Congress in a Special Session, putting the Land Banks in funds and actively in operation again, with no other source of funds available for farm loans. Normal valuations of farms for loans were to be determined on a new basis, "the value of the land for agricultural purposes shall be the basis of appraisal and the earning power of said land shall be a principal factor." The Land Banks were without trained personnel in numbers to take care of applications; resulting in delays, discouragements, disappointments and criticism.

Farm Loan Commissioner's Loans were well "advertised" by the Press Service of the Farm Credit Administration and literature on the subject distributed, encouraging and leading many distressed farmers to believe such loans would be freely available; resulting in disappointments and criticism.

We are now witnessing the formation of the first Production Credit Associations in our State. These institutions are intended to be permanent, providing cooperative credit for farmers, and are needed, particularly at the present time. The Association has offered its services intending, within its limitations, to be helpful to the Deputy Governor, of the Farm Credit Administration, in connection with the setting up of the Production Credit Corporation of St. Louis and local production Credit Associations. In this connection it was stated by your officers that we regard it as essentially important, if the Production Credit Corporation and local Production Credit Association are really to serve farm people, that the regional administration is free to formulate reasonable rules and regulations that are suitable, and are sound, for the guidance or limitation of local Production Credit Associations. Equally important in our judgment is the selection of properly qualified and informed personnel that is both wise and sympathetic, to conduct the business of the local Association. The services of the Association were proffered in the interests of all farm people in Illinois, which follows the established policy of the Association in such matters.

Congress intended that the full benefits available through these credit institutions should reach worthy farmers. Administration of these acts, as organization is perfected in the Administration will determine the permanency of these institutions and their real usefulness to farmers. Our farmers in Illinois through organization, their Association, should cooperate in developing the full value of these institutions, as intended by the Congress.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

and its 53 Associated Service Companies

STAND FIRMLY BEHIND

The Fall Mobilization Campaign

Illinois Farm Supply Company's state-wide organization stands 100 per cent behind the 1933 Fall mobilization campaign of the I. A.-Farm Bureau. Not ony that, but the 53 associated service companies and their employes pledge their active support and co-operation during the active period of the campaign. We shall do everything in our power to widen the scope and influence of Organized Agriculture

The Illinois Farm Supply Company grew out of the Farm Bureau movement. Last year Farm Bureau members received a patronage refund of more than $500,000.00—the result of buying Petroleum products from their own co-operative company.

It will be to the interest of every Illinois farmer to extend the influence of Organization as widely as possible so that a constantly increasing number of farmers can participate in the advantages—and the financial returns—resulting from Farm Bureau membership.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

And the Following Associated County Companies

Adams Service Company
Quincy.

Carroll Service Company
Lanark.

Champaign County Service Company
Champaign.

Christian County Farmers' Supply Company
Taylorville.

Coles-Douglas Supply Company
Charleston.

DeKalb County Agricultural Ass'n.
DeKalb.

DeWitt County Service Company
Clinton.

Edgar County Farm Bureau Supply Company
Paris.

Egyptian Service Company
Salem.

Farm Bureau Supply Company (Hancock)
Carthage.

Ford County Service Company
Gibson City.

Fruit Belt Service Company
Vienna.

Fulton Service Company
Canton.

Greene County Service Company
Carrollton.

Henry-Stark Service Company
Cambridge.

Iroquois Service Company
Watseka.

Jersey County—Farm Supply Company
Jerseyville.

Jo Daviess Service Company
Elizabeth.

Kane County Service Company
Elburn.

Kankakee Service Company
Kankakee.

Kendall Farmers Oil Company
Yorkville.

Knox County Oil Company
Galesburg.

Lake-Cook Farm Supply Company
Grayslake.

LaSalle County Farm Supply Company
Ottawa.

Lee County Service Company
Amboy.

Livingston Service Company
Pontiac.

Logan-Mason Service Company
Lincoln.

Macon-Piatt Service Company
Decatur.

Macoupin Service Company
Carlinville.

Madison Service Company
Edwardsville.

Marshall-Putnam Oil Company
Henry.

McDonough Service Company
Macomb.

McLean County Service Company
Bloomington.

Menard County Farmers' Supply Company
Petersburg.

Monroe Service Company
Waterloo.

Montgomery County Farmers Oil Company
Hillsboro.

Morgan Farmers Oil Company
Jacksonville.

Peoria County Service Company
Peoria.

Randolph Service Company
Sparta.

Rich-Law Service Company
Lawrenceville.

Schuyler Service Company
Rushville.

Shelby-Effingham Service Company
Shelbyville.

St. Clair Service Company
Belleville.

Stephenson Service Company
Freeport.

Tazewell Service Company
Pekin.

Tri-County Oil Company
Monmouth.

Twin County Service Company
Marion.

Vermilion Service Company
Danville.

Wabash Valley Service Company
Grayville.

Whiteside Service Company
Morrison.

Will County Farm Supply Company
Joliet.

Winnebago Service Company
Rockford.

Woodford County Service Company
Eureka.

Without Org

ILLINOIS F

Would Never Have K

AUTO INS

SHOULD

Until the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY was started by the Illinois Agricultural Association, Illinois farmers had no way of knowing what their automobile insurance should cost.

Old line companies, operating solely for profit, had failed to give the farmer—who is a preferred risk for auto insurance—the rate to which he was entitled. In other words, the farmer who rarely has an accident, paid as much, or nearly as much for protection as the city driver, whose accidents are much more numerous.

Organized Agriculture started the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Organized Agriculture operates the Company today. And because it does operate its own Company, with insurance for members at cost, Organized Agriculture in Illinois can buy complete protection for less money. Farm Bureau members save

As an example of the low rates availlable under our Surplus lowing: One of our members insures his 1927 Buick agains age for a premium of $3.95 every six months; another insur collision (both moving and stationary objects), public liabi $6.38; public liability and property insurance on a 192 six months, and one member has a 1928 Pontiac insur for a semi-annual assessment of only 45 cents. The County you can save on your insurance. Call them TODAY.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL M

608 South Dearborn

Organization FARMERS e Known What Their NSURANCE D COST

money on automobile insurance because of organization. In many cases, this saving runs as high as 30 per cent.

Through its auto insurance company, Organized Agriculture saves Farm Bureau members thousands of dollars every year. In hundreds of cases, the saving on automobile insurance alone is enough to pay the member's annual Farm Bureau dues.

For this reason, if for no other, every farmer in Illinois should be a member of his County Farm Bureau. The amount of annual dues is negligible when compared to the benefits to be derived. And remember that safe, sound, economical automobile insurance is only one of the services available to every Farm Bureau member.

If you are not now a Farm Bureau member, JOIN TODAY! If you are already a member get your neighbor to JOIN. Get him to do it NOW, because the greater numerical strength the Farm Bureau can muster, the greater the benefits that accrue to all.

r Surplus Fee plan of automobile insurance, note the fol-
ck against fire, theft, public liability and property dam-
ther insures his 1931 Ford against fire, theft, windstorm,
blic liability, property damage and theft of spare tire for
n a 1926 Packard costs the owner only $2.55 every
ac insured against fire, theft and windstorm damage
he County Farm Bureau will be glad to tell you how much
Y.

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The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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NOVEMBER, 1933

They All Drive the Car

Which will have the First Accident?



YOU DON'T need to list the names of all the persons authorized to drive your automobile if you are insured in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company.

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Don't drive without adequate, dependable automobile insurance. Even the most careful drivers have accidents. Yours may happen tomorrow. Protect yourself; call the Farm Bureau.

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co.

608 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Number 11 **NOVEMBER, 1933** **Volume 11**

Many Join In Campaign

Captains And Lieutenants Report Progress In First 10 Days Work.

THE Mobilization campaign is speeding up. More than 1,000 new members were reported signed the first ten days. Approximately 2,000 members were brought into good standing. Reports indicate that between 50 and 55 counties are working satisfactorily and that others are getting under way.

"The differences in results among counties are due more to captains and lieutenants than to conditions," said Secretary George E. Metzger. The accomplishments of individual captains and lieutenants seem to bear out this belief. Otto Steffey of Henderson county, for example, wired: "October 19 largest day in Henderson county. Seven teams, 19 lieutenants working. Made 45 calls, signed 25 new members. Nine of remaining favorable. Lieutenants Earl Brokaw, Ray Louden, Clifford Thompson of Media township, saw 10 men and signed them all. Nothing can stop us now."

32 Out of 36

In Woodford county Ellis Sharp was high man in collections with 32 out of 36 in two days. Edward R. Schertz signed five new members in the first three days of the campaign. Ben Roth signed three in Roanoke township in one day. One township has three times as many members as it had two years ago.

Twenty-five new members joined in Kendall county during the first week.

Whiteside signed 38 new members and brought 40 present members into good standing the first week, Capt. Lowell S. Johnson reported. This is the best record of the first week's work.

Knox county signed 34 and collected 57 items.

Capt. Houghtby of DeKalb county reported 17 lieutenants working, 10 new members signed and 48 delinquents restored to good standing. "The campaign is gaining momentum," he writes. "We expect to keep right on going. Some of the lieutenants haven't started yet, but they will as soon as the corn is harvested. Tax petition going over in fine shape."

17 In One Township

J. W. Whisenand writes from Peoria county that Frank Graham, John Griggs and Paul Harker of Elmwood township worked together and signed 17 in that township. "The secretary of our mail-carriers' association received one of the special issues of the I, A. A. RECORD," said Whisenand. "He is very much pleased with the I. A. A. road program and states that he is recommending that mail-carriers join the Farm Bureau. He himself has joined." Peoria has 96 new members.

"We have 50 lieutenants actually working, 6 new members signed, 66 delinquents collected. The outlook is brighter," writes Capt. A. P. Cooper, Coles county.

"Six of our lieutenants have reported nine new members," reports G. O. Carlson from Mercer county. "We do not want our members sold entirely on the commercial services as there is a bigger objective in farmer organization. After a man once becomes a member his dues are a small factor if he makes any use of the Farm Bureau."

John L. Hawker, Clark county, reports eight new members and nine collections with the campaign gaining in momentum.

From southeastern Illinois reports show that farmers are generally favorable to the I. A. A. and Farm Bureau and that new members are being signed. Shortage of ready cash seems to be the only obstacle to a widespread signup.

William Stevenson of Henderson county interviewed 22 prospects and signed 18.

In Mason county Captain Keith and Lieutenant Hall wrote 19 members in two days, John C. Moore reported. Forty-one had been signed in this county by Oct. 19. "We are doing our best to get Mason county's quota," writes Keith.

Ten lieutenants working in Macon county, reports Capt. Emory Parks. Three members signed on Oct. 18. Other reports in brief are as follows: Ogle county—8 members signed, 17 delinquents restored.—L. D. Carmichael; B. D. Gate, Saline county, reports 21 members signed with 10 lieutenants working; Eugene Curtis, Champaign county, wired on Oct. 16: "11 new members from October ninth through 14th and collected $1,181 cash."

In St. Clair county Oscar Grossman reports 17 new members signed, 10 delinquent memberships collected; Walter H. Scott of Scott county reports 16 signed; Rock Island county six new members, 11 delinquents collected.

21 In Hancock

M. G. Lambert from Hancock county reports 21 new members signed and many delinquent memberships restored. Twenty-five lieutenants working.

George W. Deppert, Tazewell county, reports 12 new members and 12 collections. "Our campaign is just getting a good start," he says. "The boys seem to be enthusiastic about their work."

In Morgan county David Reynolds reported 24 members signed, 33 collections made with 15 lieutenants working.

Harry L. Leeper of Fulton county

(Continued on page 4 col. 3)

Joe Fulkerson Tells Why He's A Member

Agriculture Has Great Opportunity to Get an Even Break, He Says

"Although we hear a great deal more about the NRA it is no more important than the AAA. Those in the NRA, that is the miners, manufacturers, jobbers, wholesalers, retailers and laborers are simply better organized than those in the AAA," said J. R. "Uncle Joe" Fulkerson, president of the St. Louis Producers' Livestock Commission Association, in a radio address from Station KMOX, St. Louis, October 10.

"If we farmers want to get our share of the new deal we must get into some farm organization," continued Mr. Fulkerson. "The Administration wants to help us farmers if we will try to help ourselves, but they are not going to force prosperity on us if we do not show enough interest in the matter to organize and cooperate.

"Agriculture never before had such an opportunity to get an even break with industry. From a personal letter I received from President Roosevelt recently, I quote the following paragraph:

"'Other measures are also being taken to restore a better balance between agricultural and industrial prices, and to restore as soon as possible a larger measure of purchasing power in the distressed agricultural areas.'

"Secretary Wallace also has the interest of the farmer at heart as no other Secretary of Agriculture has had in years. He comes from the heart of Iowa, out where the tall corn grows. He owns and operates a farm, so speaks our language and has felt some of our jolts.

"Congressman Henry T. Rainey, Speaker of the House, had a shipment of hogs to the Producers' Commission Association last week that topped the East St. Louis market, selling at 20 cents above the Chicago top that day. This speaks well for Mr. Rainey both as a feeder and a co-operator. He, too, lives on his farm and speaks the farmer's language. Again I say, never in the past 14 years has agriculture had as many powerful friends and such an opportunity to get back on its feet.

"Now that we have discussed the AAA and the NRA, let's consider the I. A. A. I. A. A stands for Illinois Agricultural Association, the State Farm Bureau. This undoubtedly is the most outstanding State farm organization in the country. It played an important part in organizing the Producers' Livestock Commission Association at the National Stock Yards, which is now serving thousands of members in the corn-belt states, having turned back to them in refunds and reduced commissions over $1,200,000.

"The I. A. A. is sponsoring a mobilization campaign to get Illinois farmers to work together for their own interests. I have been a member of the I. A. A. and my County Farm Bureau ever since they started, because I want to know that when the legislature meets at Springfield and the Congress at Washington, someone with ability and authority is there looking after my interests. I want to know there is someone there working to reduce my taxes, working to adjust the difference between agricultural and industrial prices, working to save our farm homes. Now, if your neighbor asks you to join the Farm Bureau don't tell him you'll think about it. Get in now and do your part. Not next week nor next month, but NOW!"



STATE CHAMPION FARM BUREAU TEAM FROM SANGAMON COUNTY

Left to right, front row: Lyman Easley, pitcher; Bill Mathews, outfielder; Lauren Davis, pitcher; Preston Wilson, manager; J. C. Honn, pitcher; Richard Dunkel, third base.

Left to right, back row: Steve Simko, outfielder; Norman Davis, shortstop; Bert Jarrett, infielder; Arnott Smith, outfielder; Wayne Carruthers, outfielder; Carl Kuelper, first base; Wm. Carson, second base.

Kesley Crain, catcher, and Norman Wilson, pitcher, not in picture.

Let's Get Greater Unity

Awaken farmers of our land,
The time for action is at hand,
No time in peace or war have we
Had greater need for unity.

We have a program now at hand
To right the errors of our land
Let's put it into action men,
By getting all our neighbors in
To help each other work our cause
And not depend on Santa Claus.

It can be done we will agree,
If we get greater unity
Let's therefore not forget that we
Are pledged to get that unity.

GEO. FLECKENSTEIN,
Dillon Twp. Director Tazewell
County Farm Bureau.

Many Join In Campaign

(Continued from page 3)

reports 12 signed, 14 collected, 20 men working; In Greene county Norman Davis reported 5 new members.

McDonough county seven signed, three collected; Marion county one signed, two collected; Pike county five signed, four collected. Richland county five signed, 27 delinquent memberships restored; White county one signed, 10 memberships collected; Edwards county two signed, one collected.

L. W. Williams, manager of Country Life Insurance Company, and A. E. Richardson, manager, Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, are jointly awarding prizes of a 30 gallon barrel of Penn Bond or Blue Seal motor oil to the general or special insurance agent selling the largest number of members and old collection items in his congressional district. The minimum amount on which a prize will be awarded will be ten new sales or old items collected.

The general or special agent, other than the captain, who writes the largest number of members in the entire state also will be honored in a fitting way as one who made an outstanding contribution to agriculture.

The AAA Corn-Hog Plan

Immediate Relief From Low Prices May Come If Government Starts Substantial Buying To Feed Unemployed

The long expected plan to raise corn and hog prices has at last been announced by Secretary Wallace. It will be placed in operation beginning November 5 when the processing tax on hogs goes into effect.

The plan provides for bonus payments by the government of $5 per head on 75 per cent of the average number of hogs farrowed annually on farms of contracting producers and sold by each during 1932 and 1933, provided the farmer reduces the number of litters farrowed and hogs sold at least 25 per cent in 1934.

The first payment of $2 per head is to be made on acceptance of the contract, $1 about Sept. 1, 1934, and $2 about Feb. 1, 1935.

Farmers who agree to reduce their corn acreage in 1934 to not less than 20 per cent of the average annual production in 1931-32-33 will receive benefits in the form of a rental of 30 cents a bushel minus administrative costs on the three-year average production of the contracted acreage; 20c per bushel to be paid soon after acceptance of contract and the remainder following fulfillment of contract after Aug. 1, 1934.

How It Will Operate

The plan as announced will operate about as follows: Farmer A during the past three years has been producing 100 acres of 50 bushels an acre corn, and raising two litters of pigs a year from 16 sows (32 litters) from which he has sold about 160 market hogs. To come under the plan he must cut his corn acreage (20%) to 80 acres or less, the number of litters (25%) farrowed to 24 or less and the number of hogs marketed to 120. If he carries out this adjustment program he will receive from the government 30 cents per bushel (minus local deductions) on 1,000 bushels of corn, the average production on the 20 acres left idle. He will also receive a bonus of $5 per head on 120 hogs (75% of the average number farrowed on farm and sold). Thus, roughly, he will be paid cash benefits for his co-operation in the corn-hog adjustment plan approximating $900. The cost of operating the county control association will be deducted from the computed payments to local growers.

In addition he will receive the income from the 24 litters of pigs and 80 acres of corn. The market price of both corn and hogs should be raised considerably in time if the crop reduction program is carried out as planned and if non-co-operating farmers do not take advantage of the situation to step up production in the hope of individual profits.

The grower who fails to fulfill his contract forfeits his final payment and must surrender also the initial payment.

Basis of Allotments

Allotments of corn and hogs will be made to the various states and counties on down to the individual farmer.

On the basis of information already available through the Department of Agriculture, each State will be allotted for the purpose of determining payments:

(a) That number of acres of corn which represents its proportion of the total number of acres to be withdrawn from corn production for the United States. County allotments will be determined on the same basis in relationship to the State. Within the county, allotments to individual farmers who have signed contracts will be made by the County Corn-Hog Production Control Association, and these allotments will be published in the county press.

(b) That number of sows to farrow, litters farrowed, and numbers to be marketed, which will be proportionate to the corresponding totals for the United States. County allotments will be determined on the same basis as the State. Individual allotments will be made by the Corn-Hog Production Control Association, and publication will be made in the same manner as on corn.

(c) A County Corn-Hog Production Control Association which will choose its own directors and officers. Any salaries or expenses which the association is authorized by its directors to incur will be withheld pro rata from the adjustment payments to be made within the county. Extension service agencies will be used wherever available to assist in the educational and organizational work. These may be supplemented by temporary emergency workers appointed to serve in counties where additional help is required.

Government Buying

In addition to the above proposals the government promised further support to the market by subsequent purchases of hogs and pork products for poor and unemployed people through the Federal Emergency Relief Corporation. The extent of these purchases may determine whether or not any immediate improvement will be felt in the hog market.

To raise the funds for bonus payments to farmers the government will place a processing tax on all live hogs beginning November 5, of fifty cents per cwt. Many predict that this processing tax will result almost immediately in a lower price to the grower. According to an announcement by Secretary Wallace, the processing tax will be increased to $1.00 per cwt. by December 1; $1.50 by January 1 and $2.00 on February 1. The tax also will be placed on products held by packers and wholesalers on November 5, but will not apply to floor stocks of retailers. Tax collections on live hogs through the two-year period are expected to total $348,000,000. Hogs butchered on the farm for use by the farm family and employees will be exempted from the tax.

In addition there will be a 28c per bu. tax levied on processed corn and later it is possible that a processing tax will be applied to beef and other products competing with both hogs and corn. The competitive condition of corn and hogs will also be protected against imports.

Every effort will be made to extend foreign markets. Land rented by the government and taken out of corn production may be used for pasture, meadow, soil improvement and erosion prevention crops subject to the regulations of the Secretary.

As we go to press the Agricultural Adjustment Administration through Administrator Geo. N. Peek is quoted as stating that loans will be made to corn and wheat growers through the Commodity Credit Corporation, where grain is warehoused under bond; that loans would be made at a rate "that would increase farm prices."

Pres. Smith Comments On Corn-Hog Plan

Urges Government Loan on Corn of 60c Per Bu. Chicago Basis to Provide Immediate Relief

"The permanent corn-hog program announced recently by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and George N. Peek, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act is substantially different, is much more conservative, and in my judgment, its price improvement effect on hogs will be much less immediate than the provisions of the program recommended by the National Corn-Hog Committee," said President Earl C. Smith in a recent statement.

"As Chairman of the Committee, I feel sure I reflect its position in expressing regret that the Administration program fails to recognize the great importance of definitely and immediately raising and maintaining hog prices until the effects of a tonnage reduction policy can be made to operate.

"While the announced program, if fully supported by farmers, will, undoubtedly, be very effective in improving the price level of hogs in the spring, summer and fall of 1934; yet its immediate effect on hog price levels will be determined by the amount of continuous and aggressive support given the hog market by the Administration through purchases of hog products for the Federal Unemployment Relief Administration. Every influence will and must be brought to bear to keep such support of the hog market operating to the full extent and while doing so, farmers must speedily cooperate with the local committees that will be authorized to assure the needed reduction in hog tonnage during 1934, so as to justify the government in relieving the over-burdened markets throughout this coming fall and winter.

"If proper co-ordination of all efforts—both by the Administration and by farmers can be had—hog price levels can and will be raised and stabilized. That part of the program having to do with reducing future corn production is substantially in line with the recommendations of the National Corn-Hog Committee.

"To secure substantial improvement in the price of corn, we are urging government support to the corn market through a system of loans on state farm warehouse receipts on a basis of 60 cents per bu., Chicago. In my opinion, such a program is both defensible and fully justified to meet the present crisis by getting improved price levels now and to keep them improved until the effect of the corn reduction campaign can be made operative.

"In the future our efforts will be largely confined to securing and maintaining government support to the corn and hog markets during the winter, so as to assist farmers in the present hour of great need for increased income."

First Checks To Corn Belt By January

Secretary Wallace Comments on Permanent Corn-Hog Plan

Farmers who co-operated in the pig control plan received around $31,000,000 Secretary Wallace announced in a radio talk over NBC Oct. 18. More than 100,000,000 pounds of pork —50 or more train loads—were turned over to the Relief Administration. More than 600 carloads of this meat has been ordered shipped to relief agencies in 40 states.

Discussing the more permanent corn-hog control program recently announced, Secretary Wallace said, "we expect to have the first checks in the hands of farmers in the corn belt sometime in January. . . . . .

"I suppose we have spent ten times as much time and mental labor in developing this corn-hog program as we have spent on any of the major programs previously announced, but in spite of this the complexities of the problem are such that I do not feel entirely satisfied with the plan. . . ."

After discussing the details of the program as presented elsewhere in this issue the Secretary said: "I do not underestimate the difficulties and complexities, but I am inevitably more impressed by the difficulties and complexities that will surely confront the corn belt if corn and hog producers go ahead without any program. For if nothing is done, if farmers refuse to co-operate we will then continue to grow those 15,000,000 of surplus acres of corn just as though gasoline had not displaced ten or eleven million horses and mules, and just as though we had made no improvements in recent years in the number of bushels of corn required to produce a 100 pounds of pork.

"If nothing is done, we will then be continuing in amazing ignorance of the fact that Germany now has a tariff on lard of more than $15 a hundred pounds, that our share of the British pork market is no longer the usual 20 per cent, but only six per cent, and that the total decline in our export trade has left us with an unsaleable, unusable surplus of perhaps seven million head of hogs. The cost of a do-nothing policy might be reckoned in terms of 10-cent corn and two-cent hogs next year, and the resulting social stability would likewise be worth just about that much. . . . . .

"Many people resent the idea of restricting production so long as people are hungry. They call it wicked—and so do I. Fortunately, we have a President who shares these views. Under the policy he has recently announced, the hungry will be fed, and it will be possible for farmers to continue to produce not only for all who can afford to buy, but for all in this country who need food."

Corn-Hog Committee Plan Compared

The corn-hog control plan adopted by the AAA differs considerably from the plan recommended by the National Corn-Hog Committee of grower representatives.

The committee recommended that prices be fixed through agreements between the Secretary and processors so as to reach parity at Chicago by November 1, 1933. This means about $8 hogs which would include the proposed processing tax of $2 per 100, this price to be maintained until June 1, 1934. The committee also proposed a benefit payment of $1 per cwt. on all hogs weighing less than 220 pounds sold between Nov. 1, 1933 and June 1, 1934 by contracting growers.

Thus, under this plan contract signers would have received around $7 per cwt. for top hogs f. o. b. Chicago and would have been required to reduce their 1934 hog tonnage a minimum of 20 per cent.

The corn acreage reduction proposal of the national committee is similar to that adopted by the AAA.

It is believed that the committee plan as applied to hogs would have raised prices immediately. The AAA plan will depress prices on the other hand, and the producer will receive little or no benefit until a year from now unless the government comes into the market and buys substantial quantities of live hogs and pork products for poor relief.

The milk trade agreement proposed by the Sanitary Milk Producers and St. Louis distributors would pay the producer $1.95 per cwt. f. o. b. dealers' plants for class 1 milk.

Chicago Gets Its Way In Senate Vote

Downstate Senators Swing Over Under Administration Whip, Pass Bill For $38,000,000 State Levy On Property

AS WE go to press the State Administration program to continue the "dole" in Illinois on the present scale is being considered in the House after being forced through the Senate under the patronage whip.

The Illinois Agricultural Association is insisting that the Streeper-Green bills in the House, identical to the Lantz bills, be passed as introduced. These bills carry a mandatory provision that would insure Chicago and Cook county and commission-governed counties levying taxes locally, as 85 township-governed counties are now doing, to provide at least in part for their destitute people.

The Lantz bills were to be offered in the House as substitutes for the Administration measures.

The I. A. A. vigorously opposed the Administration measure, Senate Bill No. 1 which passed the Senate on October 18 by a vote of 36 to 13. It did not compromise on this position. This bill provides for a state tax on property of approximately $38,000,000 "for the relief of residents of the state of Illinois who are destitute and in necessitous circumstances." If this tax is levied farmers will pay around $7,500,000 more taxes next year.

How They Voted

The following senators voted for this measure: **Barbour, Barr, Benson, Boeke, Broderick, Burgess, Carroll, Finn, Gillmeister, Graham, Hickman, Huckin, Huebsch, Karraker, Kielminski, Kline, Kribs, Lee, Loughran, Leonardo, Maypole, McDermott, Mendel, Monroe, Mundy, O'Connell, O'Grady, Penick, Roberts, Serritella, Shaw, Sieberns, Stuttle, Ward, Williams, Woods.**

The following voted in the negative: **Messrs. Baker, Behrman, Carlson, Clifford, Ewing, Gunning, Lantz, Lohmann, Mason, Mayor, Paddock, Searcy, Thompson.**

When the State Administration's $30,000,000 bond issue program failed the first time to receive the necessary votes in the State Senate administration representatives offered to pass the Lantz bills with certain amendments prepared by Corporation Counsel Sexton of Chicago at the Governor's direction. Without having the text of these amendments read, a number of senators accepted this offer and voted for the bond issue program and afterwards to amend the Lantz bills.

When the Senate convened on Thursday, October 19, Senator Lantz, after studying the Chicago amendments, and conferring with downstate senators made the following statement:

The Chicago Amendments

"The Chicago amendments to the Lantz bills are not acceptable to the downstate senators who opposed the State Administration's Thirty Million Bond Issue program for the following reasons:

First: It is questionable whether the amended bills are within the Governor's call for the special session because they leave to the discretion of the local officials whether the funds realized shall be turned over to the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission. The call states as its first purpose, "To enact laws to provide funds for the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission to be used for the relief of persons who are destitute and in necessitous circumstances."

Second: The language used in the amended bills is not expanded to unquestionably permit local authorities to care for the unemployed. As introduced the Lantz bills provided relief for all poor and indigent persons including those "who are destitute and in necessitous circumstances by reason of unemployment or otherwise." The amended bills include only "poor and indigent persons." It appears this is an attempt to divide poor relief into two classes (1) pauper relief under ordinary economic conditions and (2) unemployment relief. If localities are not empowered to care for the unemployed this burden must be carried by the State. **We cannot agree to this because we contend that the duty and responsibility of caring for the unemployed is primarily a local problem.**

Probably Unconstitutional

Third: The classification of cities, villages and incorporated towns used in the amended bills is identical with the classification held invalid by the Attorney General in his opinion on the similar bills passed at the regular session and vetoed. He pointed out that a classification of municipalities according to the population of the county in which they are located is unconstitutional. Many attorneys agree that of the objections to the earlier bills raised by the attorney general, this objection is the only one that is fairly established as a legal proposition. This unconstitutional classification of the regular session bills was corrected in the Lantz bills as introduced in this special session, but is again incorporated in the amended bills.

Fourth: The amended bills empower Cook County to levy taxes for poor relief up to the constitutional limit of 75 cents on the $100 for all purposes. This will permit an additional levy of approximately 20 cents on the $100 assessed value, which with the 25 per cent reduction in assessed valuations of real estate will not produce much more than $5,000,000 per year and is entirely inadequate in view of expenditures of $4,000,000 or more per month for relief purposes in that county. The bills as amended do not require Cook County to draw reasonably upon its own resources and will afford only a small measure of relief.

We are convinced that all communities should be required to draw reasonably upon their own resources before appealing to the State for aid. And all localities should be placed upon the same basis with reference to relief taxes. Chicago and the townships in Cook County should be required to levy taxes for relief purposes just as downstate townships are now required to levy taxes for this purpose."

Voted With Chicago

After reading this statement, Senator Lantz moved to strike his bills as amended from the calendar. Ordinarily, this privilege is accorded without question. However, Chicago senators with the support of a few downstate senators who had voted for the bond issue program kept the bills on the calendar, but permitted Senator Lantz to withdraw as sponsor. The amended bills were then called by Senator Monroe for passage, but failed to receive

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*

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Corn Hog Plan

THE administration plan to raise corn and hog prices is out. It is offered as the best judgment of officials charged with responsibility for improving farm buying power in the corn belt. It involves substantial cuts next year both in the acreage of corn planted and the numbers of hogs marketed. Whatever success the plan may have in raising future prices depends on the achievement of this goal. Thus, it offers another great test of farmers' ability and willingness to work together for their mutual welfare.

The program as announced is probably not perfect. Secretary Wallace, himself, stated publicly last week that he is not altogether satisfied with it. It seems apparent that the plan, as pointed out by President Smith, fails to recognize the need for immediate relief. But action can yet be taken to overcome this weakness and others which may develop.

The attitude of every corn and hog grower toward the proposal should be clear. Whole-hearted co-operation by every Illinois farmer in reducing production is imperative if reasonable prices are to be realized. Nothing less will suffice. The job is a challenge to organization. It's our turn to demonstrate that we are in earnest.

Brazil Destroys Coffee

BRAZILIAN coffee growers have learned that they cannot sell all the coffee they produce at a fair price. They can sell a limited quantity at a good price to yield a profit. Instead of dumping their huge surpluses in the markets of the world, they are dumping them in the ocean or burning them. During the past two years the government has destroyed more than three billion pounds of coffee which equals the world's annual consumption. At present prices that coffee would bring around $200,000,000. Yet if this surplus were allowed to enter trade channels it would so demoralize the price level that the larger quantity would probably bring much less than the limited supply now marketed.

The President On The Radio

THE President's definite promise to raise farm price levels and bring about parity between agriculture and industry reiterated in his Sunday night radio address is heartening. "If we cannot do it one way we will do it another," he said. "Do it we will." This statement together with that in support of "a dollar which will not change its purchasing and debt paying power during the succeeding generation" comprises two of the principles Organized Farmers have been fighting for. To have the chief executive of the nation adopt and support these principles is at once encouraging to all farmers and a tribute to the value of organized effort. With faith and persistence, farmers through organization eventually will secure justice and equity.

Nearly T B Free

THE AUGUST, 1933 report of bovine tuberculosis eradication work in Illinois shows that 95 counties are designated as modified accredited areas where all cattle have been tested at least once and the reactors removed. Nearly 11,000 herds were tested during August. A total of 241,298 herds are under supervision, 5,854 of which are accredited and 87,649 herds have gone through at least one clean test.

The report shows that reactors are comparatively few in numbers. Only 261 cattle reacted out of 101,915 tested during the month of August.

The Illinois Agricultural Association and the County Farm Bureaus were largely responsible for securing the necessary state appropriations and pushing this work beginning ten years ago when tuberculosis eradication was very unpopular in certain sections.

At that time Illinois had a reputation as a center for infected cattle, particularly the northern counties. The T. B. test was denounced as a fake and many said T. B. could never be controlled. Yet today the state is relatively free from bovine tuberculosis and cattle breeders have the satisfaction of knowing that this state has gained in reputation as a source of clean tuberculosis-free breeding stock.



David Lloyd George, the British political leader, once said, "Americans are a docile people." He might not say that were he an observer here to-day. Strikes, mass meetings, picketing, and the like, of which we have seen much, and may see more, express the resentment of a people who have been divested of their farms, homes and jobs many through no fault of their own.

They are rebellious of a system which takes away the little they have while others have more than plenty. No one appreciates this more than President Roosevelt. With a less progressive man in the White House, revolution might have broken out before now. His recent assault against high salaries is a recognition of one of the things that breeds resentment and anger among under privileged people.

It was the concentration of wealth and privilege in the hands of the few that brought on the Russian revolution and produced the Soviet Union which despite all its critics at least seems to be holding together. In America the concentration of wealth has been proceeding at a dangerous pace, and that process, allowed full sway, would eventually produce an uprising against the very rich similar to that of Russia.

The present administration wisely is giving attention to social problems. Whether they succeed or not, the projects underway are designed to distribute wealth more evenly among the people. The communists tell us that capitalism sows the seeds of its own destruction; that its greed knows no bounds; that it allows the strong to plunder the weak. In this country we are not convinced that capitalism should go, but we are fairly well agreed that returns on capital should be limited and that gouging of the public should be stopped. The rich, of course, fight all government policies which disturb their wealth. Hence the income tax, particularly the graduated rates and surtaxes on huge incomes, is unpopular. So is any tax on intangibles.

The securities act is not liked by many financiers. It protects the small investor and places more responsibility on the promoter and borrower than heretofore. During the period of exploitation which preceded the depression, many promoters were very free with other people's money. If the projects succeeded they made the big profits, if the enterprise failed, the lowly bond and stockholders stood the loss. So this act is under fire and the clever argument is being used that new enterprise is being stifled and reemployment retarded.

Some students of social movements are proclaiming that co-operative organization offers the greatest hope for building a happier and more contented America; that co-operatively-owned plants, co-operative marketing and co-operative buying and distribution should be vigorously pushed as the solution to a growing social problem. There is evidence that most of the world is headed in the direction of leveling off the wide inequalities between people. As President Roosevelt suggests, his ideal for America is "a temple which when completed will no longer be a temple of money-changers or of beggars, but rather a temple dedicated to and maintained for greater social justice."—E. G. T.

VIEWS FROM THE PRESS

Farmers Must Organize

The farmer is America's outstanding exponent of rugged individualism, a reminder of the pioneer days of the Republic when industry and labor were also individualistic. In labor and industry that earlier period has been succeeded by a grouping and combining of forces to which the individual has yielded authority and entrusted his financial welfare.

If agriculture, the industry which produces food, the most vital of all needs, is to command its own markets and insure its own profits, there must be a change of working policy. Individual independence of action must be surrendered to delegated authority which has full and unrestricted powers. Powerful opposition to commodity price advances must be overcome by the combined power of the producers of foodstuffs, an organization strong enough to keep its own members from rocking the boat. It must have market control and crop control. Its recalcitrants must be disciplined.

Such an organization is being sought to-day by the national administration at Washington, which is seeking earnestly to alleviate the sufferings of the farmer and restore his prosperity. Unless the farmers of America can organize and create an all-powerful central authority and stop the confusion of council, the present strenuous effort to restore commodity prices may fail or be seriously delayed.—**Gibson City Courier.**

When Farmers Prosper Everyone Prospers

"There are so many super-minds making experiments and seeking ways and means to get the nation back to normalcy that it would be very presumptuous indeed for any of us cracker-box philosophers to offer any suggestions. But we can ask questions.

"How can our factory employes get off the relief lines and back into their factory jobs until the farmers of America have money to buy factory products? How can the farmer ever become a buyer when everything he produces sells so cheap and everything he buys is going up in price? How can the farmer survive the terrible burden of mounting taxes, with his credit shut off and his income almost at the vanishing point?

"The Lee County Farm Bureau, in concert with other farm bureaus in Illinois is staging a drive for membership and a campaign for tax relief. This movement deserves the wholehearted support of every citizen of the state, regardless of whether he lives in the town or country. . . . . The nation as a whole cannot ever be prosperous while the buying power of the farmer is so universally stifled.

"The movement in Illinois must have the cooperation of every farmer to be a success. The Telegraph bespeaks the support of all residents of the county, urban or rural, in the Lee County Farm Bureau's effort to gain membership and secure tax relief."—**Dixon Evening Telegraph.**

Use Gas Tax Money To Build Roads-Stuart

"If the state gas tax were properly expended in the building of roads, instead of being diverted to finance more bonds and pay more doles, there would be work for an army of Illinois men now on the relief rolls," writes William H. Stuart, prominent political reporter in the Chicago Evening American.

"The state might build roads by day labor, which would eliminate road contractors who hire cheap labor from other states with Illinois money on Illinois projects.

"We are entitled to new ideas, new policies, new methods from the ILLINOIS EMERGENCY RELIEF Commission, not simply requests for more money for the Illinois dole, which dole Speaker HENRY T. RAINEY declares is the greatest dole per capita paid anywhere in the whole world, England not excepted."

Climbing to new heights in cash

$100,000

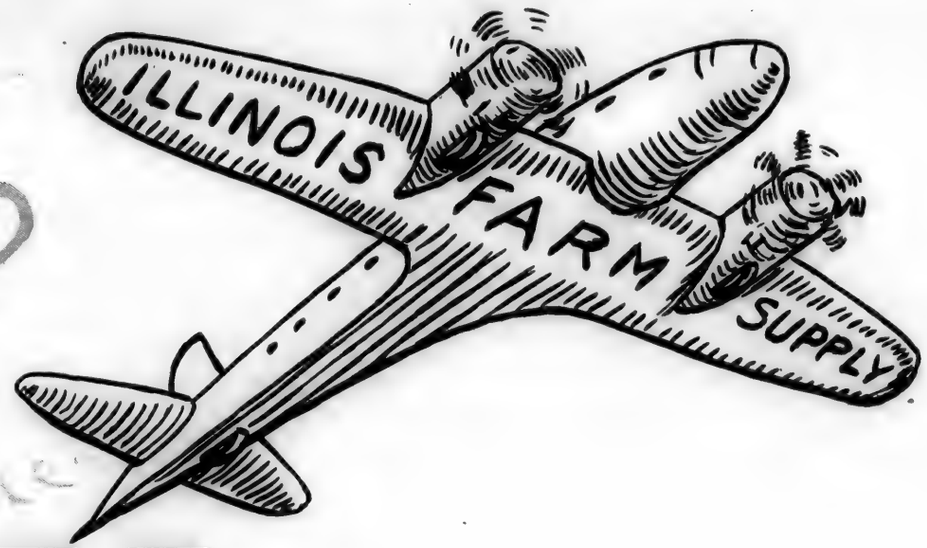
FOR the seventh consecutive year, the Illinois Farm Supply Company has made a new record. The chart tells the story.

In 1927 the Illinois Farm Supply Company returned $1,138.21 to 11 associated county service companies on their purchases of 1,979,334 gallons of petroleum products—in 1933, $100,000 was returned to 54 county service companies on their purchases of 40,000,000 gallons of petroleum products.

This cash saving goes back to the Farm Bureau members' pockets through patronage dividends from local service companies which totaled more than $500,000 each of the past two years.

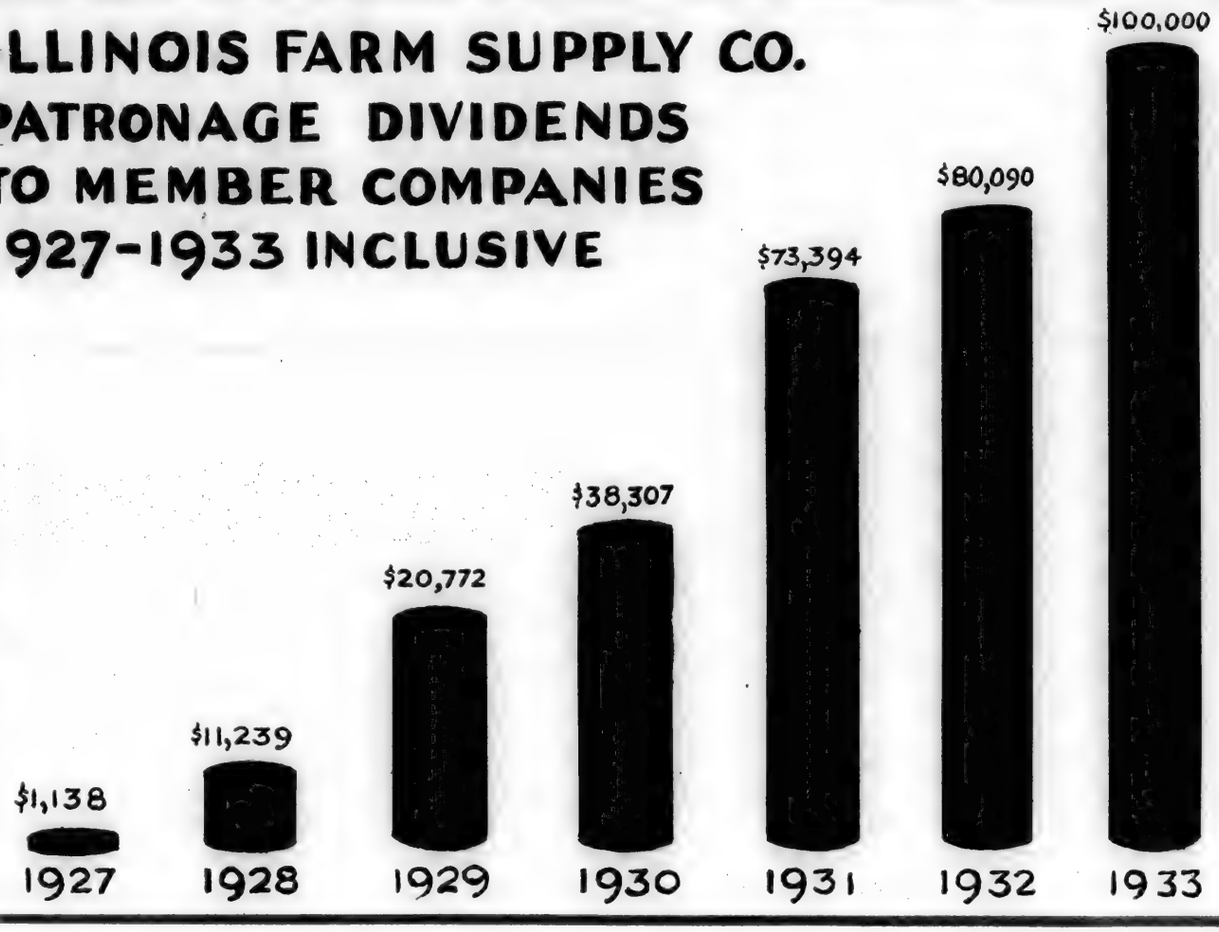
This record of achievement is an outstanding example of organized endeavor.

ILLINOIS · FARM ·
608 SO. DEARBORN ST.



eturns in 1933 ...

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO. PATRONAGE DIVIDENDS TO MEMBER COMPANIES 1927-1933 INCLUSIVE



SUPPLY · COMPANY
CHICAGO.

Chicago Gets Its Way In Senate Vote

(Continued from page 7)

the votes necessary to pass as emergency measures, effective immediately. **The emergency clause was stricken and the bills passed by the Chicago bloc with the aid of downstate senators Barr of Will County, Burgess of Wayne County, Finn of Marion County, Hickman of Edgar County, Karraker of Union County, Monroe of Madison County, Mundy of Clark County, O'Connell of Grundy County, Penick of Adams County, Shaw of Lawrence County, Stuttle of Montgomery County, and Williams of DeWitt County.**

In addition to the objections stated by Senator Lantz, the bills as passed, since the emergency clause has been stricken, cannot become effective until July 1, 1934. By that date the Chicago 1934 tax levy will have been made and a poor relief levy cannot be made in Chicago until 1935. Instead of enabling Chicago to support her poor and unemployed, the amended bills as passed by the Senate made it impossible for Chicago to help herself until 1935 thereby forcing continued appeals to the State and National governments.

I. A. A. Policy

The Illinois Agricultural Association has repeatedly declared that it is not opposed to but favors proper measures for emergency unemployment relief. It is opposed to enactment of the relief bills which passed the State Senate.

These bills involve the gravest danger that the State obligations proposed will fall upon property. If the legislation providing therefor should be sustained by the courts and if bonds are approved to finance relief funds, to be repaid out of gasoline tax allotments to the counties and municipalities, they will necessarily lead to the following results:

1. Money will be provided for only a few months, thus permitting another emergency to arise, requiring that the General Assembly again be called into special session early in 1934 to provide additional relief funds.

2. Gasoline tax funds will be further diverted from highway and street improvement and maintenance in most of the counties, thus either depriving the people of such improved facilities and reducing the employment so urgently needed in providing them, or throwing the burden of supplying such facilities back again on property.

3. The City of Chicago, if again successful in opposing legislation immediately effective to enable and require her to assume some portion of the duty, to the extent of her ability, to care for her own unemployed, will continue to demand legislation enabling her to use the credit of the State or to draw upon the resources of the people of the entire State.

4. Downstate counties and communities more and more will demand "easy" money for relief provided by the State, thus dulling a proper sense of community responsibility, continuing the waste of funds inevitable in the present State Relief system, and fastening the dole more tightly upon the people of Illinois.

Many Counties Get Credit Associations

Production credit associations have been or are being organized in a number of counties including Champaign, Vermilion, Livingston, McLean and others. The production loan division of the Farm Credit Administration is pushing organization work.

Loans may be made for crop production, the purchase of feeding cattle or sheep, financing breeding herds and for advances on grain in storage.

Farmers who borrow must purchase Class B stock in the local association to the extent of five per cent of each loan made. The rate of interest will be determined by the rate at which debentures may be sold to the investing public by the Intermediate Credit Bank which rediscounts collateral offered by the local associations. Money loaned to farmers by the Production Credit Association is not government money, but is obtained through the sale of bonds to the public.

The associations will be helpful in communities where there are no banks or where banks are restricting their loans to 60 and 90 days. The production credit associations propose to make longer term loans than some banks are willing or able to make. There will probably be no saving in interest.

From A Friend

"We are receiving the Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD and are enthusiastic over the publication. We are using some of the material in our publication, especially to get it to non-Farm Bureau members in our community.

"You may count on this publication and its staff for whole-hearted support in your work. Any Hancock county farmer will tell you of our stand for the farmer."—M. Clausen, Editor Hamilton Press.

Organized Labor Is Against Inflation

The American Federation of Labor adopted a resolution in its recent convention opposing inflation of the currency.

Indorsing directly Green's statement at the opening of the convention that unrestrained and unregulated inflation would harm the worker, the 600 delegates then approved a resolutions committee report saying:

"Whether minimum wages are fixed by codification through the national recovery act, or by voluntary collective agreements between organized workers and associated employers, the fact remains that they are fixed and subject to change only after the most persistent and aggressive pressure on the part of wage earners.

"If our currency is to be allowed to fluctuate at random, and the level of money values is permitted freely to lessen, it must be apparent that with wages remaining at their fixed denominational values, there will then be experienced a corresponding lowering of the wage levels and earnings. Such a condition must not be allowed to take place."

Wheat Signup Grows

A reduction of 6,600,000 acres for 1934 had been pledged up to Oct. 4 by American wheat growers. This represents about 70 per cent of the nation's total wheat acreage. A full signup would mean 9,000,000 less acres planted.

The main wheat states, according to estimates, will sign up about 90 per cent, states immediately east of the Mississippi, including Illinois, about 70 per cent, and eastern states about 50 per cent. Many seriously doubt that there will be any substantial reduction in wheat production next year unless adverse weather cuts the yield.

At the time of the last report Illinois growers had signed 18,600 applications covering 691,077 acres.

The validity of Grain Futures Act was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States on Oct. 9 when it refused to review the decision of the Seventh District Court of Appeals sustaining the law. The ruling ended the fight of four Chicago grain brokerage houses to escape the provisions of the Act requiring brokers to report their transactions in futures to the government.

Let's All Do Our Part

Radio Address Delivered By Donald Kirkpatrick, General Counsel, Illinois Agricultural Association, Station WLS, October 11

THE mobilization campaign now under way throughout the state is not a movement to build a powerful organization for the sake of organization. Organization is not an end in itself. It is merely a means to an end—a means to accomplish certain things that can be achieved in no other way.

George Bernard Shaw, the British philosopher, once said: "Every time a law is passed the national income is redivided." Farmers have come to learn the truth of this statement by bitter experience.

Because farmers comprise a substantial part of the tax-paying class they have a large stake in government. What the General Assembly and the Congress does affects all of us, our business, our income, our standard of living. Because legislation is often influenced by money and organization, because laws frequently take money away directly or indirectly from one group and give it to another, is reason why farmers comprising a minority of all the people, must stand together to protect their industry or take the consequences.

The Special Session

We have a current illustration of what I mean in the special session of the Illinois General Assembly now convened at Springfield to consider unemployment relief. The State Relief Commission, we are told, is out of funds and requires $30,000,000 to operate between now and July 1, 1934. Most of this sum it is generally conceded will be spent in Chicago and Cook county. The question is not whether destitute people shall be given food and shelter, but how shall the funds be raised. Every farmer, every land owner and every property taxpayer in downstate Illinois will be affected by the way this problem is finally settled.

The Illinois Agricultural Association has believed from the beginning that care of the poor and destitute is primarily a local problem; that money for poor relief should be raised for the most part in the community where needed. Downstate counties under the township form of government have to a large extent been caring for their own unemployed through levying taxes in each township for this purpose. Although the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission has been in existence for approximately two years, 32 downstate counties have taken care of their own destitute people entirely at their own expense. Others have asked for and received comparatively small amounts from the State Relief Commission. Very little of the funds given any county have been used in rural areas.

Under our present statutes Chicago and Cook county, and the commission-governed counties in downstate Illinois do not have sufficient authority to levy taxes locally for this purpose. They do not have the same right and opportunity to care for their own through property taxation. As a result, Chicago and Cook county leaders have made successful efforts to place the burden not on their own people but on the people of the entire state and nation.

$75,000,000 Taken

Altogether a total of more than $75,000,000 has been taken from present and future road funds in Illinois for direct unemployment relief. Chicago and Cook county got most of it. Yet there are still 70,000 miles of unimproved farm-to-market roads in Illinois. And when road and gas tax funds are diverted to other uses, it means loss of unemployment and more taxes on property if these roads are ever to be improved.

Now it is proposed by Chicago administration leaders that an additional state tax levy of $38,000,000 be authorized on all Illinois property next year in the interest of unemployment relief. If a proposed bond issue of $30,000,000 payable out of gas tax funds is approved by the voters in 1934, the levy against property will not be necessary. But what if the bond issue fails? There is nothing certain about the people of Illinois approving such a proposal. Many legislators seriously doubt its passage.

The State Relief Commission has asked for this sum to carry on its work up to July 1, 1934. Where are funds to come from after that? No one has indicated. Presumably the road fund will be raided again. Chicago apparently is determined to continue indefinitely taking all the money it can pry loose from road funds and from the federal and state government. When will it start raising its own relief funds at home as many rural communities are doing? Probably not until the people from rural Illinois stand together and call a halt.

It is one thing to assist a community in its relief work after it has made a serious effort to help itself. It is another thing for all the people of the state to run the risk of paying $38,000,000 additional taxes to aid a community which makes absolutely no effort whatsoever to discharge its responsibility.

15 Billion Untaxed

Only this week Mayor Kelly of Chicago told how millions of dollars had been brought to Chicago by visitors to the World's Fair. More than a year ago competent authorities testified in Judge Jarecki's court that there were approximately $15,000,000,000 of untaxed intangibles, mostly stocks and bonds, lying in Chicago and Cook county strong boxes. Here we have a picture and evidence of great wealth in the metropolitan area; yet practically nothing has been done in this city to raise funds for its poor people.

For this reason the Illinois Agricultural Association is supporting a series of bills that lay the same mandatory duty upon the City of Chicago and upon the townships outside of Chicago in Cook county to levy taxes for poor relief and give the same taxing power therefore that now exists in 85 counties of the state. These bills introduced by Sen. Lantz and up for final vote in the senate also give an additional tax rate up to 15 cents to the commission - governed counties downstate to be used exclusively for poor relief.

All such additional taxes both in Cook county and in the commission-governed counties are to be paid over to the State Unemployment Relief Commission. In all such counties the Commission is required to spend in each taxing unit taxes collected therein for relief.

We believe the position of the Illinois Agricultural Association in support of the Lantz bills is eminently sound and fair. The same position was supported by President Roosevelt last week in addressing the American Legion convention in Chicago when he said:

"If he (the individual) has not the wherewithal to take care of himself it is first of all the duty of his community to take care of him."

Many are predicting that until

every city and every county is made to assume responsibility for its worthy poor who are in need there is no hope for an end to the "dole." That is the real danger in the present situation. Many are asking the question: "Are we perpetuating a permanent class of unemployed? Are we creating a class of people who will always be content to live on charity?" The easier it is to obtain funds and the farther away from home they are raised the more wasteful will be their distribution. And the longer will this problem be with us.

A Few Questions

The question for farmers to decide is "Shall Chicago and Cook county be given everything they ask regardless of who pays the bill? Shall the credit of the state be made available, and our farms and homes jeopardized through additional taxation to provide relief for the metropolitan area when that community does nothing to help itself? What is to prevent Chicago and Cook county going to Springfield again and again for relief? What is to prevent the metropolitan area attempting further tax raids for all sorts of things now that this beginning has been made?"

Nothing except the determination of rural people working together through organization. Downstate people are grateful to those state senators who yesterday opposed and defeated the attempt to put over the bill authorizing $38,000,000 additional taxes on all Illinois property next year.

The three-point program established as our goal in this campaign is first, parity prices for farm products; second, quicker farm credit relief; third, a 50 per cent tax cut on property. To attain these objectives demands and deserves the united support of farmers.

Higher farm prices through effective administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act is not impossible. We must not quit now that we are half way up the hill.

Immediate farm credit relief as intended by the Congress can be obtained. We must continue our fight until we get it.

A 50 per cent cut in property taxes is entirely possible if farmers will organize powerfully and effectively enough to do the job.

There are those who will tell you that these things cannot be done. But organized farmers in Illinois are accustomed to doing things that others have said could not be accomplished.

For 12 long years we fought to obtain far-reaching legislation to control crop surpluses. After many reverses we obtained the Agricultural Adjustment Act which contains nearly all if not all the principles we fought for.

To pass a state income tax measure in Illinois was considered impossible and yet such legislation finally received the required votes in the General Assembly.

We were told that farmers could not successfully run an automobile insurance company, yet we have been operating our own for the past six years at half the manual rates saving Illinois Farm Bureau members several hundred thousand dollars annually.

We were told that farmers couldn't organize and operate a life insurance company, yet we did organize such a company which in 50 months had more than $50,000,000 of life insurance in force at new low rates with a strong investment position.

Farmers were told that they could not successfully operate an oil distributing company, yet during the past seven years we have developed such an organization on a co-operative basis supplying high-quality petroleum products and returning to Farm Bureau members more than $2,000,000 in patronage dividends.

Against the opposition and the predictions of those who said it couldn't be done tuberculosis has been practically driven out of our herds of livestock in 85 per cent of our counties. Also the state gasoline tax to assure the completion of our splendid primary road system was passed—both sponsored and vigorously supported by the I. A. A. and County Farm Bureaus.

Through organized action we have lowered the cost of immunizing our pigs against cholera to less than half of the former cost; we have set up a state-wide grain sales agency, the Illinois Grain Corp., which has handled 35,000,000 bushels of grain for 145 elevator stockholder members.

All these things have been gained by a minority of farmers working through organization. How much more could have been accomplished with united support. The objectives of the present mobilization campaign in Illinois can be realized. Let's all do our part to make them effective.

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all county Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of November and December 1933, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective county Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such county Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the by-laws of the Association.

During November annual meetings will be held in Boone, Lawrence, Monroe, St. Clair, Clay, Schuyler, Madison, Moultrie, Washington, Clinton, Marion, Williamson, Logan, Gallatin, Macoupin and Brown counties.

During the month of December the following counties will hold annual meetings: DeWitt, Clark, Tazewell, Edwards, Pope, Johnson, Jersey, Randolph, Union, LaSalle, Kendall, Rock Island, Bureau, Richland, DuPage, Effingham, Jackson, Kane, Morgan, Iroquois, Vermilion, Coles, Lee, Crawford-Jasper, Champaign, Massac, Edgar, Livingston, Grundy, Wabash, Piatt, Stephenson, Saline, Henry and Cook.

Signed,

G. E. Metzger, Secretary
Oct. 23, 1933

Relief Commission Urges Chicago Plan

The Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, temporarily an arm of the state government, is directing local relief workers and committees in downstate counties to influence state senators and representatives in support of the administration program desired by Chicago political leaders.

A two-page letter signed by Wilfred S. Reynolds, secretary of the Commission, was sent out with a news story for local editors. The letter urged the county committees to play up their relief needs before luncheon clubs, women's and labor organizations, Farm Bureaus, chambers of commerce, ministerial associations, etc. It was directed to counties where legislators opposed the $38,000,000 levy on property and continued diversion of gas tax funds away from roads.

1c Per Pound Tax On Butter Coming

A one cent per lb. processing tax will be levied on butterfat part of which will be used to buy surplus butter for unemployment relief and part to pay bonuses to farmers who reduce their dairy production according to an announcement by the AAA.

There were about 100,000,000 lbs. more butter in storage in September than a year ago. The government has been supporting the butter market for the past several weeks, buying for the account of the Federal Emergency Relief Corporation.

Illinois Farm Supply Company Has Record Year

600 Attend Annual Meeting, Decatur, Urge Government Support Corn Market

IMMEDIATE support by government of the corn market with loans on the grain stored in state sealed warehouses was advocated by President Earl C. Smith at the annual meeting of Illinois Farm Supply Co., at Decatur, on Oct. 17. Approximately 600 Farm Bureau leaders, managers and directors representing all the affiliated county service companies attended.

Mr. Smith pointed to the fact that the government had given such support to the cotton market pegging the price at 10c per lb. A corporation could be set up quickly, he said, and with a small force could operate at small expense giving much needed immediate relief.

He urged the leaders assembled to make known their thoughts and wishes regarding market support for corn, to government officials and representatives at Washington and to ask local business men and leaders to do likewise.

Need Immediate Relief

Speaking on the corn-hog plan, Mr. Smith stated that the National Corn Hog Committee recommended a plan for immediate relief to hog growers which is the chief point of difference between the committee proposal and that adopted by the administration.

He stated that any immediate relief in raising hog prices under the AAA proposal would have to come from government buying of hogs and pork products for feeding the unemployed —that with this one exception, the government plan was a long time program looking to curtailment of production first and higher prices sometime in the future.

Speaking on the subject, "Organization Dividends," Mr. Smith placed among the first accomplishments of the Farm Bureau movement the development of leadership and mass thinking and action throughout the organized counties. The real organization is out in the counties, he said, and the strength of our movement lies in the fact that it is built from the grass roots up, not from the top down.

Pointing to the huge gains recently made by labor organizations in building membership, he asserted that the great need of agriculture is a majority of farmers working together through membership in their organization. "We must preserve the morale of the farm people to save America," he said, "and in order to preserve the morale we must organize and stand as a unit, thinking and acting together for justice and equity."

Fred E. Herndon of McDonough county, president of the Supply Company, asserted that Illinois farmers had demonstrated their ability to operate successfully a farmer-owned and farmer-controlled purchasing and distributing organization with increased earning and profits throughout the years of depression while many large business institutions were showing losses.

"It was our ambition to establish by 1933 a $3,000,000 business," said Herndon. "We have far exceeded that amount, in fact, have nearly doubled that volume. The company is making a larger patronage distribution than ever before.

"In my opinion our greatest need is more common stockholders, Farm Bureau members, that we may be able to expand our business and keep within the co-operative law under which we are operating. Let us charge ourselves with that responsibility to sell the whole Farm Bureau program and to co-operate to the fullest extent with other affiliated organizations."

Manager's Report

Manager L. R. Marchant reported that gross operating income for the year was $170,565.32, an increase of 17.17% over last year. Net operating income of $124,162.12 with additional income from interest on investments resulted in a net income of $128,287.31 or 75.21 per cent of gross operating income.

The earnings represent a profit of 127.96% on paid-in capital stock which compares with 85% in 1929, 93.5% in 1930, 115% in 1931, and 112% in 1932.

The company is paying to member companies a total of $100,000 patronage refunds which compares with only $80,000 last year, and a little more than $73,000 the year before.

The capital stock holdings of the state company and the 54 affiliated county service companies now totals $919,059.00 which represents Illinois farmers' financial interest in the largest co-operative association of its kind in America.

Other interesting information reported by the manager follows:

In less than five years and in the face of the most severe panic the world has ever known, 38 companies were organized and placed in operation. This necessitated selling stock in the amount of $639,826.00 to adequately finance the business. This sum, subscribed by the farmers in these various communities, is 69.6 per cent of the paid-in capital stock of all member companies as of August 31 this year. Fifty-four companies, 143 bulk storage stations, some 400 service trucks, and over 500 retail outlets with operations in 90 different counties and not less than 75,000 patrons—a five million dollar business transacted annually, and an average patronage refund per member, in the territory served, of $15.95—an outstanding example of organized endeavor—describes the condition of the organization at the close of the year.

A New Record

In referring to the volume of petroleum products sold during the period ending August 31, 1933 we find that the aggregate of all petroleum products handled has established a new record of 40 million gallons. This figure towers well above the 35 million mark established in 1932. Each commodity shows a substantial gain in spite of all handicaps. The statistical records show the following total purchases for the period ending August 31, 1933:

Gasoline	25,909,773 gallons
Kerosene	9,661,299 gallons
Distillate and fuel oil	3,404,899 gallons
Lubricating oil	865,209 gallons
Grease	709,041 pounds

In comparison to the totals of each commodity purchased last year, gasoline shows a gain of 9.302 per cent or 2,205,133 gallons, kerosene 10.35 per cent or 906,722 gallons, distillate and fuel oil 53.6 per cent or 1,188,672, lube oil 6.66 per cent or 58,413 gal-

lons, and grease 7.61 per cent or 50,-174 pounds.

At this point it should be mentioned that there were only two membership applications received and accepted during the year. One of these—Kankakee Service Company—became affiliated early last Winter, and the other—Bureau Service Company—was organized and placed in operation under the management of LaSalle County Farm Supply Company, late last Spring.

According to all information assembled to date, Illinois Farm Supply Company holds a record for returning to its member companies the largest percentage of gross operating income of any state purchasing agency in existence today, notwithstanding the fact that the Company operates on a lower rate of brokerage and trading income than some other organizations rendering a similar service.

From the earnings for the year capital stock dividends in the amount of $6,853.57 will be paid to member companies. This amount represents 4.02 per cent of gross income, and the addition of $18,307.15 to surplus 10.73 per cent of gross income.

The balance, less Federal income tax, will be distributed to the member companies on the basis of patronage purchases, less any necessary deductions to cover subscription for stock and interest charges.

The upward trend of the patronage refunds paid to the member companies in the past, and the amount made payable by the action of the board for the period ending August 31, 1933 follows: 1927—$1,138.21; 1928—$11,239.71; 1929—$20,772.74; 1930—$38,307.89; 1931—$73,394.82; 1932—$80,090.43; 1933—$100,000.00.

Unorganized Farmer Takes What's Offered

"Keep your eye on the farm cooperatives," advises the Western Farm Life, Denver. "The average farmer," it continues, "has learned that noncooperation is another word for sheriff's sale. He must sell his products in highly organized distributive channels. The buyer is going to buy at the lowest possible price—the unorganized farmer takes what is offered or goes without a sale. Fair prices are possible only when the selling and buying groups meet on equal grounds—when the cooperative faces the middlemen. Industry's plans for recovery are all wisely based on cooperation—on enlightened self-interest. And the farmer is in exactly the same position."

Federal Court Upholds Adjustment Act

The federal district court at San Francisco recently upheld the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Act in a far-reaching decision of interest to farmers throughout the country.

Federal Judge St. Sure granted a permanent injunction restraining the Calistan Packers, Inc. from violating the license provisions issued to enforce the California peach agreement.

The Calistan Packers was cited for greatly exceeding its allotment of production and sale of canned peaches, for failing to pay into the control fund the sums assessed against canners for the purpose of buying from farmers at a fair rate all their surplus peaches and thus preventing glutting the market and breaking down prices; and for failure to permit the AAA to examine its books, records and papers.

In giving its opinion the court said:

"The power to regulate interstate commerce is granted in broad terms to the National Congress and this power should not be restrictively construed, rather it must be construed to give the Congress the power to regulate any and all commerce which may seriously affect the interstate trade. **This court, with propriety, cannot make the narrow holding that the legislative body, under this and analogous statutes, is without power to regulate intrastate commerce.** In this and other respects this power to regulate must be construed to effectuate the broad purposes of the constitutional grant and of the national policy.

"Upon the constitutional question greatest reliance is placed upon the contention that the statute, agreement, and license before the court violate the due process clause, a proper respect for the deliberate judgment of the co-ordinate legislative branch of the government requires that the court do not hastily pronounce important legislation invalid. The Congress made a legislative finding that a national emergency exists. This court, upon that finding and upon its own judicial notice of the economic distress throughout the nation, here arrives at a similar conclusion.

"In the cling peach industry and in other industries, due to great overproduction and ruinous competition, the members of that industry and the trade and commerce thereof have been near the point of ruination. In particular due to the foregoing factors and to the great disparity between the prices of commodities purchased by the farmers and the prices they have received for their own products, the farmers have been reduced to a condition bordering upon economic servitude. In the past few years the price for their peaches has been precipitously reduced from around $20 a ton to as low as $6.50 per ton. Overproduction and glutted markets travel hand in hand with ruthless competition.

"It is needless to point out that the welfare of the nation has been seriously handicapped by these conditions and the country's trade and commerce has been vitally affected. Under conditions such as these the court is bound to arrive at the conclusion that the peach industry is affected with a national public interest and that the Congress has the constitutional power to adopt appropriate legislation to cure these evils. The due process clause in such a situation cannot properly be construed to obstruct the national policy. Neither the constitution nor the due process clause requires the perpetuation of conditions which impair the national vitality.

"To adopt the view that the constitution is static and that it does not permit change from time to time to take such steps as may reasonably be deemed appropriate to the economic preservation of the country is to insist that the constitution was created containing the seeds of its own destruction. This court will not subscribe to such a view."

Farm Prices Compared

The index of prices of farm products on September 15 was 70 compared with 49 at the low point last February and 59 on September 15 a year ago.

Farmers' purchasing power measured by the ratio of prices received to prices paid was 61 on September 15 compared with 56 a year ago and 49 last February, the low point this year. These figures are based on 100 as the average of prices and farm buying power during the five pre-war years.

Second Glances At The News

FOR months the National Syndicate Service, of Chicago, a news bureau, has centered its fire on farm organizations, county agricultural agents and co-operatives. Its daily "service" has consisted almost entirely of the collection and dissemination of printed and spoken statements and articles attacking general farm organizati ns and co-operatives, regardless of the accuracy or inaccuracy of such statements.

Who pays for the propaganda against farm organizations has long been a moot question. The question is answered, in part at least, in the following article appearing in the Chicago Herald and Examiner recently.

"Dull days which have gripped the Chicago Board of Trade intermittently the last few years and reduced members to such a state that payment of dues hardly left $2 to place on a horse in the third at Lincoln Fields, after the arduous duties of filling orders had been completed, will reign no more.

"An economy wave swept into the institution yesterday.

"And is everybody happy?

"When you, or you, or you, look for a safe investment and finally put your bankroll into 5,000 bushels of wheat, the broker in the pit who hunts for someone to reluctantly fill your desires gets paid for it. That's the way he gets $2 to place on a horse in the third at Lincoln Fields. He gets just 75 cents for that job.

"All of which is very fine when a lot of you's are buying wheat. He may even get enough to play a pony in the fifth at Belmont.

"But when markets start to sink back a move develops to cut expenses, so that dues can be cut, and horses won't run without some sort of encouragement.

"Many thousands of dollars have been spent by the Board of Trade each year to tell the story of the grain market, to spread the seed of brotherly love between the broker and the farmer. Of course, annoyances which might arise from organizations like the Farmers National and The Grain Stabilization Corporation were overlooked by the press agents.

"Press agents always overlook things like that. So—reasoned 120 members yesterday—why have a press agent? (City editors have asked this question for years.)

"And this group, which hasn't been in a handbook for days, asked directors that Edward J. Dies and his National Syndicate Service be removed and the money saved, for why should press agents need money when some of them are former newspaper men and newspaper men never play the ponies.

"Deep and solemn deliberation was given the subject by the directors. But here arose an obstacle. How would newspapers get news of the grain markets without a press agent? It didn't seem possible. A compromise!

"Mr. Dies' contract was renewed for another year. And he will get only $33,000 instead of $36,000. Which will reduce expenses of each of the 1,700-odd members by $1.75, only 24 cents short of enough for a ride on a pony in the third at Lincoln Fields.

"So what?"

The Herald and Examiner reporter might have added that when a farmer or farmers' elevator places an order for a 5000 bushel trade the commission is $12.50, which leaves a substantial margin, after the broker is paid, with which to play a favorite across the board at either Lincoln Fields or Belmont.

"Farm Prices Must Be Raised"

The Democrat is in receipt of the Illinois Agricultural Association Record with a headline "Farm Prices Must Be Raised" across the front page? And with this sentiment all must agree, for there is no denying the fact that farmers never have received prices great enough to allow interest on investment, cost of maintenance and operation, plus a fair profit. No business can be run very long unless there is a profit. Yes, the price of farm products should be increased, but the way to do it is the problem which has worried wise men of past generations and they are still trying to solve the problem. If conditions were normal the old theory of "supply and demand" should rule, but with demand all shot to pieces with the system which destroyed our foreign markets, we must look to some other theory and practice. The Roosevelt administration, with the aid of farmers' organizations, is trying to solve this problem, and it begins to look as if success may be attained. Let's hope.—Shelbyville Democrat.

Smallest Corn Crop

The Oct. 1, government crop survey reports an indicated Illinois corn crop 40% short of last year and 28% below average. This is the smallest crop since 1887. Probable yield per acre is 26.5 bu.

Tax Relief Petitions Get 100% Action

Tax Relief Petitions are being signed by 100% of the voters in many school districts according to John C. Watson, director of taxation. No difficulty is experienced in getting signatures and in most cases entire school districts are being completed in a few hours.

To give sufficient time for circulating the petitions in all communities, an extension of time was recently announced by Mr. Watson to Nov. 7 when all signed petitions are to be sent to headquarters of the Illinois Agricultural Association in Chicago.

787 Cars Grain To I. G. C. In September

Illinois Grain Corporation and Farmers National together handled 787 cars of grain during September, and 7332 cars since Jan. 1. Mason, McLean, LaSalle, Knox and Lee counties are leading in shipments to the state and national co-operatives.

Tune In WENR Nov. 3 Livestock Program

One thousand radio parties are being organized in Illinois for Friday night, November 3 to arouse interest in co-operative marketing and the government's plan for adjusting corn and hog production and raising price levels.

Between 8 and 9 P. M. the marketing code for corn-hog farmers will be discussed by local leaders as producers gather around the radio, and at 9 P. M. they will tune in on station WENR, Chicago for the broadcast. Speakers will include Earl C. Smith, C. V. Gregory, and Chas. A. Ewing.

Bank For Co-operatives

The Central Bank for Co-operatives was established at Washington September 13 with initial capital of $50,000,000 subscribed by the government. The bank will have jurisdiction over loans to co-operatives borrowing more than $500,000 and also all loans to co-ops operating on a national scale.

Machinery Men Organize

Machinery and equipment dealers of the nation met in Chicago Oct. 21 to complete the organization of a trade association and begin framing a code for the industry. Concerns interested are those which buy and sell industrial and construction machinery.

Propose Tax For Benefit Payments To Milk Producers

A proposed processing tax to be levied on milk and its products was considered at a hearing on Oct. 16 in Washington. Funds from the proposed tax would be used to pay benefits to farmers who co-operate in the production control plan.

In his recent address before the National Co-operative Milk Producers Association in Chicago, Chester C. Davis, director of production for the AAA, said:

"While the details of our program remain to be worked out it is becoming increasingly clear that it must take into consideration all milk which goes into commercial channels whatever the final product. Unless we do that we shall find that while we have improved the situation with respect to one dairy product we have only increased the surplus of the others.

Feed Little Grain

"I cannot emphasize too strongly my conviction that many dairy farmers will find it profitable to change their system of farming to one in which they would keep most of their land in permanent grass and legumes and feed very little, if any, grain. The pastures and other roughage would be the base ration and grain would be fed only when the resulting increase in reduction could be obtained at a profit."

Experiments carried on by the Bureau of Dairy Industry Davis said, show that cows fed a ration of roughage entirely will produce about 70 per cent as much milk as when fed roughage supplemented by a full grain ration which means one pound of grain to three pounds of milk produced. When fed one pound of grain to six pounds of milk cows will produce on the average about 93 per cent as much as when fed a full grain ration. These results were obtained when a good quality of roughage such as silage and alfalfa were fed.

Net Returns Greater

Net returns from cows fed roughage alone were greater than when fed either a partial or full grain ration. This held true through the entire range of butterfat prices, from 20 cents a pound to 70 cents a pound, though the differences were most marked when the price of butterfat was low. Thus dairy farmers would find they would actually make more money by doing less work.

Mr. Davis quoted statistics showing that production of milk from the United States went from 87,069,000,000 pounds to 101,863,000,000 pounds in 1932 in spite of the fact that the depression sent prices down to low levels in 1931 and 1932.

The shift of many farmers toward dairying during the past ten years due to better returns in this field than from other farm crops is responsible for the large milk surplus characteristic of all dairy and milk marketing sections.

Erosion Control Work By C C C Saves Soil

Eight erosion control camps of approximately 200 men each operated in Illinois during the past season. In the erosion control work by the Civilian Conservation Corps trees were planted both for soil binders and to put some of the badly damaged land back to work growing timber. Soil-saving dams were built of brush, concrete, logs, woven wire, rock, earth or combinations of these. Land was revegetated with grass, vines, trees, etc., to hold the soil. Land owners signed contracts agreeing to maintain the works.

In Illinois as in other states applications by farmers to permit erection of erosion control dams on their farms and requiring their maintenance by farmers came in slowly. Later in the season, however, many decided that the heading off of gullies eating into rich fields is a practical necessity and entirely feasible, and more requests for erosion control work came in to camp superintendents and state foresters than could be taken care of.

This work will be continued through the winter in the Southern States. Most of the camps in the mid-west states have been broken up and moved south.

1500 At Bloomington Mass Meet Oct. 16

A resolution urging the federal government to loan up to 60 cents a bushel on corn and $1 on wheat was adopted at a mass meeting of 1,500 Farm Bureau members and their friends in Bloomington, Oct. 16. C. E. Huff, president of the Farmers National Grain Corp., and L. A. Williams were the principal speakers.

The resolution presented by Ernest D. Lawrence, I. A. A. director of McLean county, was dispatched to administration officials at Washington. The next day government buying of wheat for the unemployed started prices on the up-grade.

AAA officials are reported to be devising a plan for loans on corn in state bonded warehouses.

Industrial Leaders Demand Inflation

The "Committee for the Nation," representing leading industrialists of the United States, recently addressed a telegram to President Roosevelt urging the U. S. government to exercise control of its own currency, to shake off British domination of the world price of gold, and to "take immediate command of the price of gold and the exchange value of our dollar and through these raise our price level of wheat, commodities and securities so that as a nation we may control our economic destiny independently of Great Britain."

"We are fearful of the consequences of further postponement of monetary action at this crucial stage of our recovery program," the telegram said.

The directing committee of the "Committee for the Nation" is composed of J. H. Rand, Jr., president of Remington Rand; Frederick H. Frazier, chairman of the General Baking Company; Vincent Bendix, president of Bendix Aviation Corporation; Lessing J. Rosenwald, chairman of Sears, Roebuck & Co., and F. H. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association.

Pres. Roosevelt Orders Commodity Credit Corp.

The Commodity Credit Corporation was recently set up at the direction of President Roosevelt to loan 10 cents per pound to cotton producers on the unsold portion of their crop.

Organized by Secretary Wallace and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., the corporation is empowered to make loans or purchase agricultural or other commodities that may be designated by the President.

An initial loan of $250,000,000 has been procured from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Additional funds will be available if needed. If similar loans are made on corn and wheat, the business may be handled through this corporation.

North Dakota Stops Shipment of Wheat

North Dakota's embargo on wheat got under way October 20 when Governor Langer notified all sheriffs to order elevator and warehouse men to refuse acceptance of spring and durum wheat. It was ordered that shipment of both be discontinued.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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AAA Aids Corn-Hog Prices

45c Per Bu. Loan at Farm and Support of Hog Market Follow Request of Organized Illinois Farmers

THE request of organized Illinois farmers for a higher loan on corn and government support of the hog market voiced in the meeting of 8,000 farmers at Peoria called by the I. A. A. on Oct. 27 met an immediate response from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at Washington.

The sentiment of the meeting expressed in a resolution unanimously adopted was carried to Washington by President Earl C. Smith the next day.



EARL C. SMITH

"I found Secretary Wallace, Administrator Peek and his assistants all responsive to this constructive request on my arrival in Washington," said Mr. Smith.

"During my four days' stay in the capital, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was busy working out final details of the permanent corn-hog program.

Quick Action

"Corn loans as indicated by press statements will soon be available, and this week the government is calling for bids on 75,000,000 pounds of pork products from hogs weighing from 100 to 215 pounds. All these products will be used in feeding the unemployed so as to improve rather than interfere with the competitive market. Other substantial purchases of pork products have been authorized at intervals throughout the winter until at least 300,000,000 pounds have been purchased.

"In my judgment, these accomplishments are both a tribute to the constructive efforts of organized farmers and to the earnestness and responsiveness of the Administration at Washington. With patience and persistence, farmers, through organization supported by a friendly administration at our national capital, can and will bring about a steady improvement in farm buying power."

On November 9 the AAA announced that the Commodity Credit Corporation with the approval of the President had obtained a commitment of $150,000,000 for loans at the rate of 45 cents a bushel at 4% interest at the farm again. t merchantable corn properly stored and warehoused. This definite commitment is the second step taken within the past few weeks to raise farm buying power and supplement the $350,000,000 corn-hog adjustment program for the coming year.

Buy Live Hogs

Government support to the hog market took a new turn the second week in November when packer buyers, and livestock commission companies at Chicago got into a deadlock over hog prices. When packers attempted to break the market below $4.50 the Chicago Producers Commission Assn. with the co-operation of other commission companies resisted with the result that large supplies were held over. The packers countered by increasing their purchases in the country direct from farmers. Then the government came to the rescue by buying large numbers of live hogs at the $4.50 price which will be processed by low bidders and the meat turned over to the unemployed through the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, in a public statement was quoted as saying: "We are doing our own buying in the hog market because packers are apparently refusing to pay the Chicago market price. The situation there was bad. Packers were not taking the farmers' offerings and consequently storage charges were growing larger all the time.

"In buying hogs from the commission men at a higher price than the packers are willing to pay, we are helping the farmer to get a better price. This policy will be applied to purchases of cattle and other livestock, if necessary, to hold up the market. There is danger that the packers will control the livestock market unless something is done." Before this emergency arose the government had been negotiating with the packers to furnish processed hogs for unemployed.

Loan Regulations

In all cases only farmers who agree to take part in the Administration's corn control program calling for a reduction of 20 percent in acreage planted next year, will be eligible for loans.

To allow for variations in moisture content, a standard measure of 2½ cubic feet instead of the customary 2¼ cubic feet will be regarded as the equivalent of one bushel. Any corn eventually delivered to markets in settlement of loan notes, however, will be taken at the regular shelled market rate of 56 pounds per bushel.

Loan regulations specify that the storage at public warehouses for this purpose shall not exceed one-fourth cent per bushel per month of storage and not more than two cents per bushel handling charges.

However, in Illinois, which has a state warehouse ac passed at the request of the I. A. A. several years ago, loans will be made on marketable corn sealed in cribs on the farm. Warehouse boards are to be set up in

(Continued on page 4, Col. 1)

Unemployment Relief Session

A Review of Legislation Before the Recent Special Session of the Illinois General Assembly

THE first Special Session of the 58th General Assembly, which adjourned on November 9, was convened chiefly to provide additional state funds for relief of the destitute.

The call issued by the Governor limited the General Assembly to the provision of relief funds for the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission. This limitation was at once recognized by the metropolitan press as an attempt to bar consideration of any legislation such as the Lantz bills, passed last June and vetoed by Governor Horner. These measures, sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association, were intended to give Cook County and sixteen downstate commission-governed counties additional taxing power to carry out the mandatory duty of providing poor relief and to permit the city of Chicago and all outlying townships in Cook County to use the same taxing power for relief which is mandatory upon all townships in the remaining 85 counties of the state.

The issue in the Special Session was not whether additional funds for relief should be provided, but the most desirable method of providing them. Practically every one, including representatives of the I. A. A., agreed that the emergency, clearly foreseen last summer but having been allowed to arise, demand emergency legislation.

Administration Bills

In the special session, the State Administration sponsored the six so-called bonding bills, all of which passed and have now become law. The key measure levies a state tax of $38,000,000 on the 1934 valuations of all Illinois property, to be paid in 1935, thus more than doubling the 1934 tax levies for all state purposes made in the regular session last June.

Existing laws authorize the sale of state anticipation tax warrants up to 75 per cent of any levy, thus permitting the sale of $28,500,000 in warrants on the new emergency levy. When and if certain serious legal questions involved in some of the enacted bills are upheld by the courts, such state warrants will doubtless be sold from time to time as funds are requested by the Emergency Relief Commission.

Companion measures of the tax levy act provide for the submission of a State Bond Issue in the amount of $30,000,000 to be voted on in November, 1934. If the proposed State bonds are approved by a majority of all votes cast for members of the General Assembly, the $38,000,000 levy on property is not to be made. In this case the state anticipation tax warrants and accrued interest thereon will be redeemed out of the proceeds from sale of the State bonds. Provision is further made for payment of the bonds and accrued interest, as they mature, out of allocations of gasoline taxes, one-half out of the share allocated to each county obtaining funds from this source and one-half out of the share allocated to cities and villages therein, in proportion to the expenditure of relief funds in each county and in each city and village therein.

The I. A. A. Bills

The Illinois Agricultural Association prepared and sponsored five bills which were introduced by Senator Lantz, a somewhat simplified form of the bills passed last June and vetoed by Governor Horner. In order to bring them within the terms of the call of the special session, it was necessary to provide that any funds raised under the provisions of the new bills should be paid over to the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission. However, the principle of local responsibility was preserved by the provision that such funds could be expended by the Relief Commission only in the taxing districts levying and paying the taxes therefor.

The new Lantz bills proposed elimination of Cook county as the taxing district responsible for relief and making this duty mandatory upon the City of Chicago and upon all townships in Cook county outside of Chicago. The new bills used the same mandatory language as is used in the statute applying to all townships in 85 counties of the state. They also proposed giving the sixteen commission-governed counties downstate an additional tax rate up to 15 cents, to be used exclusively for relief purposes.

They Are Responsible

The new Lantz bills were revised to meet all objections raised by the attorney general and by Governor Horner when he vetoed them last summer. They all carried the emergency clause to give them immediate effect upon passage and approval. This would have made possible immediate supplemental levies by any taxing district in Cook county or in the 16 commission-governed counties, and tax anticipation notes issued against these supplemental levies would have provided funds immediately.

Responsibility for the passage of the administration relief program must be

(Continued on page 8)

Aids Corn-Hog Prices

(Continued from page 3)

every eligible county in states with farm warehouse laws. The county corn-hog production control associations to be organized will be designated as warehouse boards wherever established and each is to select one or more official sealers to be appointed by the State Department of Agriculture and placed under bond.

The loan regulations will permit any bank, co-operative association or other agency to lend money to producers on eligible farm warehouse certificates. Thus, the plan contemplates that an eligible borrower may take his receipts to a local bank, fill out a note and sign the loan agreement, the bank notifying the Commodity Corporation of the granting of the loan.

Will Rediscount Notes

At any time up to July 1, 1934 the Commodity Corporation will buy the note from the loaning agency at the face amount plus accrued interest at four per cent. Banks and other financial agencies handling notes and loan agreements are not permitted to make special handling charges.

The borrower may retire the note at any time on or before the maturity date. He may dismiss his application by turning over to the Commodity Corporation the number of bushels of corn originally stored if the market price of corn should be less per bushel than the loan amount per bushel. There will be no recourse to the original maker of the note or to any subsequent endorser provided the loan agreement including acreage reduction is fulfilled and provided there is no misrepresentation of fact made by the borrower in securing the loan.

Applications for loans will be received by the time this issue of the RECORD is in the mails, according to an announcement from Washington. The last day for accepting applications will be March 1, 1934.

How Your Senators and Representatives Voted on the Bill Levying an Additional $38,000,000 of State Taxes on Property

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	S. B. 1 STATE TAX LEVY (KEY BILL) For	Against
7th District (Rural section of Cook Co. and parts of Chicago)		
Sen. Huebsch	X	
Rep. Ickes	X	
Rep. Foster	X	
Rep. McGrath	X	
8th Dist. (Boone, Lake and McHenry)		
Sen. Paddock		X
Rep. Lyons		X
Rep. Wm. M. Carroll	X	
Rep. Bolger	X	
10th Dist. (Winnebago and Ogle)		
Sen. Baker		X
Rep. Leroy M. Green		X
Rep. Hunter		X
Rep. F. B. Wilson	X	
12th Dist. (Carroll, JoDaviess and Stephenson)		
Sen. Boeke	X	
Rep. Acker (deceased)		
Rep. Bingham		X
Rep. C. D. Franz		X
14th Dist. (Kane and Kendall)		
Sen. Benson	X	
Rep. McCarthy		X
Rep. Peffers		X
Rep. Petit	X	
16th Dist. (Livingston, Marshall, Putnam, Woodford)		
Sen. Lantz		X
Rep. Bruer		X
Rep. Turner		X
Rep. Fahy	X	
18th Dist. (Peoria)		
Sen. Behrman		X
Rep. Scott		X
Rep. Stack	X	
Rep. McClugage	X	
20th Dist. (Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee)		
Sen. O'Connell	X	
Rep. Bratton		X
Rep. Elmer Wilson		X
Rep. Burns	X	
22nd Dist. (Edgar and Vermilion)		
Sen. Hickman	X	
Rep. Bookwalter		X
Rep. Breen	X	
Rep. Edwards	X	
24th Dist. (Champaign, Moultrie, Piatt)		
Sen. Clifford		X
Rep. Little		X
Rep. Black		X
Rep. Anderson	X	
26th Dist. (Ford, McLean)		
Sen. Sieberns	X	
Rep. Kalahar		X
Rep. Johnson		X
Rep. Russell	X	
28th Dist. (DeWitt, Logan, Macon)		
Sen. Williams	X	
Rep. Chynoweth	X	
Rep. Doyle	X	
Rep. Gayle	X	
30th Dist. (Brown, Cass, Mason, Menard, Schuyler, Tazewell)		
Sen. Lohmann		X
Rep. Hall		X
Rep. Teel	Voted "Present"	
Rep. Petefish	X	
32nd Dist. (Hancock, McDonough, Warren)		
Sen. Mayor		X
Rep. Thomas		X
Rep. Grigsby	X	
Rep. Davidson		X
33rd Dist. (Henderson, Mercer, Rock Island)		
Sen. Carlson		X
Rep. McCaskrin		X
Rep. Searle		X
Rep. Sinnett	X	
34th Dist. (Clark, Coles, Douglas)		
Sen. Mundy	X	
Rep. Strohm		X
Rep. Handy	X	
Rep. O'Hair	X	
35th Dist. (DeKalb, Lee, Whiteside)		
Sen. Wright (absent)		
Rep. Collins		X
Rep. Allen		X
Rep. Devine	X	
36th Dist. (Adams, Calhoun, Pike, Scott)		
Sen. Penick	X	
Rep. Scarborough		X
Rep. Heckenkamp	X	
Rep. Lenane	X	
37th Dist. (Bureau, Henry, Stark)		
Sen. Gunning		X
Rep. Jackson		X
Rep. Rennick		X
Rep. R. J. Wilson	X	
38th Dist. (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Montgomery)		
Sen. Stuttle	X	
Rep. Cross		X
Rep. Bray	X	
Rep. Stewart	X	
39th Dist. (LaSalle)		
Sen. Mason		X
Rep. Soderstrom	X	
Rep. Benson		X
Rep. Conerton	X	
40th Dist. (Christian, Cumberland, Fayette, Shelby)		
Sen. Vogelsang (deceased)		
Rep. Sparks		X
Rep. Roe	X	
Rep. Lorton	X	
41st Dist. (DuPage, Will)		
Sen. Barr	X	
Rep. Walker	X	
Rep. L. H. O'Neill		X
Rep. Hennebry	X	
42nd Dist. (Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Marion)		
Sen. Finn	X	
Rep. Branson		X
Rep. Lager	X	
Rep. Bauer		X
43rd Dist. (Fulton, Knox)		
Sen. Ewing		X
Rep. Hawkinson (deceased)		
Rep. Mureen		X
Rep. McClure		X
44th Dist. (Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, Washington)		
Sen. Kribs	X	
Rep. Waller (absent)		
Rep. Davis	X	
Rep. Brands	X	
45th Dist. (Morgan, Sangamon)		
Sen. Searcy		X
Rep. Lawler		X
Rep. Hugh Green		X
Rep. Evans	X	
46th Dist. (Jasper, Jefferson, Richland, Wayne)		
Sen. Burgess	X	
Rep. Sunderland		X
Rep. Arnold	X	
Rep. Parker		X
47th Dist. (Bond, Madison)		
Sen Monroe	X	
Rep. Streeper		X
Rep. Schaefer O'Neill	X	
Rep. Burton	Voted "Present"	
48th Dist. (Crawford, Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Lawrence, Wabash, White)		
Sen. Shaw	X	
Rep. Thompson		X
Rep. F. W. Lewis	X	
Rep. D. T. Woodard	X	
49th Dist. (St. Clair)		
Sen. Kline	X	
Rep. Huschle		X
Rep. Holten	X	
Rep. Borders	X	
50th Dist. (Alexander, Franklin, Pulaski, Union, Williamson)		
Sen. Karraker	X	
Rep. Browner		X
Rep. L. E. Lewis	X	
Rep. Ray C. Carroll	X	
51st Dist. (Hamilton, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline)		
Sen. Thompson		X
Rep. Rush		X
Rep. Upchurch	X	
Rep. Porter	X	

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*

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Half Taxed and Half Free

A COMPLETE report with voting records of senators and representatives on unemployment relief legislation before the recent session of the General Assembly is published in this issue of the RECORD.

In line with the Association's long established policy, the issues and voting records are presented without political bias or favor. At certain times during consideration of this legislation, representatives of the I. A. A. were charged with political motives and party discrimination. The non-partisan vote disclosed by a careful review of the voting records herein contained will show the unfairness of such charges.

There never was any question about the need for reasonable unemployment relief. That was not the issue. The real issue was whether or not the burden of relief should be distributed equitably among all the taxpayers of the state; whether Chicago should be allowed to escape local tax levies for its destitute people while the townships in 85 downstate counties are compelled to levy taxes for their poor.

The Chicago delegation voting as a unit with the aid of 49 downstate legislators won their fight. Thus substantially one-half of the property owners of the state are taxed locally for unemployment relief and the other half go tax-free. How long will the people of downstate Illinois allow this inequitable and unfair situation to exist? Until this inequality is ironed out, unemployment relief will remain a controversial issue and the present wasteful and extravagant system under which several million dollars per year are paid in salaries and wages for disbursing relief will be perpetuated.

Country Life—A Shining Exception

THE depression has written a dark chapter in the history of most of the life insurance companies organized in Illinois. Not so with the company organized by the Illinois Agricultural Association and County Farm Bureaus. Country Life Insurance Company is a shining exception and an outstanding example of what farmers can accomplish by organized effort. The splendid record of progress of this farmer-owned and farmer-controlled legal reserve company is published elsewhere in this issue.

Every year since 1929 when Country Life was launched, straight through the depression, it has gained substantially in assets, strength, and insurance in force. Because the company has always invested its funds in government bonds and other high grade securities it is in an enviable liquid condition. It offers policyholders a very high degree of safety. At the close of last year the company hadn't suffered a single default in interest or principal on any of its many holdings. Probably no other company can say as much. Fortunately, Illinois life insurance laws were greatly strengthened in the last regular session of the General Assembly until they are now considered more strict than those of any other state.

A few years ago many people were saying, "farmers can't successfully run a business." They aren't saying it any more. Every one of the companies associated with the I. A. A. met its obligations last year and is operating on a sound basis.

A Wise Land Policy

FOR every new acre brought under the plow, take out of production an area of poor land of equal productive capacity.

That briefly is the new land use policy of President Roosevelt recently announced by Secretary Wallace. This sensible plan put into action and consistently followed along with present efforts will eventually solve the farm surplus problem. The program of reclaiming desert and swamp lands through government irrigation and drainage projects has been too long continued. While farm surpluses were piling up higher and higher following the war the reclamation service went blithely on despite corn-belt protest, building irrigation dams and ditches in the West to add to agriculture's oversized plant. And all with government subsidy.

The new policy, as the Secretary suggests, may involve a resettlement of America but if fertile acres replace marginal lands turned back into forests and wild life preserves, both the people who are shifted and the country in general will be better off. The President promises to start something of far-reaching benefit and importance to agriculture in future generations. This is statesmanship of the highest order.

More About Corn-Hog Reduction Program

Contracts Expected To Be Ready Latter Part of November

AS WE go to press the corn-hog administration has completed a series of meetings with agricultural college and farm organization officials throughout the corn belt at which details connected with carrying out the crop reduction program were discussed. Dr. A. G. Black, Claude Wickard, Director of Extension Warburton and several economists from Washington presented the details of the tentative plans.

A tentative contract to be offered the producer was read at the meeting in Chicago Nov. 10 and suggestions and criticisms were invited.

All suggestions are being taken under advisement and many will be adopted and incorporated in the final agreement which is expected to be ready for distribution the latter part of November.

The corn-hog program with reference to reduction requirements refers to acres of corn and numbers of pigs, it was explained. This means that the grower who co-operates must reduce his corn acreage at least 20 per cent and the number of pigs marketed a minimum of 25 per cent. He may cut production more than the minimum requirement, however, and be compensated therefor as explained in the November RECORD.

Yields By Fields

The land taken out of production may be used only for such crops or purposes as may be designated by administration rulings which will probably be that the land may not be used for hay, pasture, or for any cash crop sold off the farm. Corn acreage reduction is to be 20 per cent below the average acreage planted in 1932 and 1933. The estimated yield on the fields taken out of production will be based on average yields over a period of years, not necessarily the last two or three years.

The farmer will be required to give a record of the crops and yields produced on the different fields taken out of production, during the past five years. The county committee will inspect these records and estimates of the contract signers.

Hogs slaughtered for home use will be deducted from the base number of pigs allotted to the producer. In computing allotments and reductions, the rule will be followed that the acreage of corn follows the farm and the production of hogs follows the farm operator. Thus, if a tenant moves from one farm to another his average production of hogs goes with him. But corn reduction will be based on the average acreage grown on the farm he goes to.

May Not Feed More

If a farmer produces less than four litters of pigs and 10 acres of corn annually he will probably be allowed to come under one provision or the other without reducing below these amounts. The man who buys and feeds hogs may not buy nor feed more than the customary number to come under the hog provision requiring a 25 per cent reduction of litters produced on the farm and pigs marketed therefrom.

If the hog grower quits farming entirely after signing up he will probably not get the benefit payment. The corn-hog program is a one-year program only. The signed contract will state the basis of division of the benefit payments of the landlord and tenant.

The provisions suggested above are subject to change and the rulings on the various knotty problems will not be known until the final contract is presented and the accompanying rules and regulations decided upon.

Land Bank Loans To Illinois Farmers

Illinois farmers obtained 489 land bank loans totaling $1,756,000 during October, according to Wood Netherland, general agent of the Farm Credit Administration at St. Louis.

During October 1,868 applications for loans in Illinois were received, contrasted to 2,443 applications during September.

Netherland reports that the number of appraisals has been increasing steadily and during October land bank appraisers handled 8,421 applications compared with 5,329 in September.

The Credit Administration at Washington states that production loan associations have been organized or shortly will be organized to cover 60 Illinois counties. These local associations will discount their paper with the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Louis to secure money for crop and livestock production loans to farmers. The loans at present bear six per cent interest and the borrower must pay the cost of inspection which may not exceed 1% of the loan. He must also subscribe for five per cent of the amount borrowed in B stock in the local association.

Keep Up the Fight

Editor, I. A. A. RECORD:—

I have been reading the "Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD" for quite a long time. The November, 1933, number was so extremely interesting that I read every word from cover to cover. Although I try to make myself an extremely busy man with my school work, and especially amongst the rural schools, I find it very profitable to take time off and read every number of your splendid farm magazine.

The subject matter in the November number certainly ought to reach the hearts of every farmer in Illinois. I agree with every word that was said in this November number. I do sincerely hope you will keep up the valiant fight for the welfare of the farmer and especially the children who, I believe, will always be the bulwark of the American government.

Assuring you that I shall continue to read the RECORD with a great deal of delight, I am,

Loyally for the best citizenship possible,

L. A. Tuggle, Vermilion county, Ill., Co. Supt. of Schools.

100% Back of You

Illinois Agricultural Association,
Chicago, Ill.

This is a message from central Illinois. We highly appreciate the untiring efforts of the I. A. A. in its fight for Agriculture. We are 100 per cent in back of you.

Ben Komnick,
Macoupin County, Ill.

The Illinois Agricultural Association has arranged to secure surety bonds for treasurers of county wheat control associations at the rate of $10 per thousand of insurance.

Legislative Report

(Continued from page 4)

placed primarily upon 18 downstate senators and 49 downstate representatives who supported the solid vote of Chicago and Cook county.

The voting record of all downstate senators and representatives on the key bill to levy $38,000,000 on property is given on Page 5. Voters are urged to study this record carefully, together with the records of legislators on measures before the regular session of the General Assembly, published in the August RECORD. Only by so doing can members vote intelligently for future candidates for office.

Distinguished credit is due to 13 downstate senators and 45 downstate representatives who really represented the state as a whole, as well as the downstate, by opposing the passage of the so-called bonding bills.

The Illinois Agricultural Association bills from introduction faced bitter Chicago opposition. Early on October 11, a week before the tax levy bill passed the senate, certain Chicago senators spread the report that an agreement had been reached under which both the administration and the Lantz bills were to be passed, the latter to be first amended to the permissive form passed in the regular session and vetoed by the governor. Neither representatives of the Association nor Senator Lantz nor any other supporter of the Assocation bills had made any such agreement or had even sat in a conference for this purpose. This fact was quickly made known and the report of the agreement failed in its obvious purpose to secure votes enough to insure passage of the administration bills.

Fast Work Here

The administration then directed that amendments to the Lantz bills be prepared to restore thereto the permissive powers to levy relief taxes. Before these amendments were printed, or even read, they were offered and adopted and immediately thereafter sufficient votes became available and the administration tax levy bill was passed. Strange as it may seem, when the administration amendments to the Lantz bills were examined, it was found that they restored even the provision which had been pronounced unconstitutional by the Attorney General.

In view of the futility of the bills as amended, Senator Lantz tried to have them stricken from the calendar. His motion was defeated by the close vote of 19 to 21, in which Senators Finn, Hickman, Karraker, Monroe, O'Connell, Stuttle and Williams, all from downstate districts, aligned themselves with Chicago senators. Senator Lantz then asked that his name be stricken from the bills, which was granted. Senator Monroe asked permission of the senate to sponsor the amended bills, which was also granted. These bills were all finally passed without the emergency clause which would have made them effective at once.

How They Voted

Voting with the Chicago senators in each case were downstate Senators Barr, Burgess, Finn, Hickman, Karraker, Monroe, Mundy, O'Connell, Penick, Shaw, Stuttle and Williams. Senators Boeke and Sieberns had voted for the first Monroe bill with the emergency clause. When the emergency clause was removed, Senator Boeke did not vote on the bill and Senator Sieberns voted against it. Both voted for two of the four later Monroe bills after the emergency clause had been stricken. Senator Boeke did not vote on the other two later bills; Senator Sieberns voted against them. Senator Huebsch of the Cook county district had voted for Senator Lantz' motion to strike all of the bills from the calendar. When they were called for passage, Mr. Huebsch voted against all of them. As passed by the Senate, these emasculated bills were worthless for purposes of immediate relief, since they would not have permitted any levies in Cook County until 1935.

Bills identical with the Lantz bills in the senate had early been introduced in the House by Representatives Streeper and Leroy Green. When the Lantz bills were ruined by amendments in the senate, Streeper-Green bills, at the request of I. A. A. representatives, were advanced to passage stage. The bonding bills and the Monroe bills, likewise, were advanced. All three sets of bills remained ten days in deadlock.

In order to dispose of the useless Monroe bills and thus prevent any danger of their being passed by the administration forces and used by them to give downstate legislators an excuse to vote for the bonding bills, supporters of the Streeper-Green bills led by Representative McClure, of the majority party, offered and secured the adoption of amendments completely restoring the Monroe bills to their original form.

Called for passage on November 1, the first of the restored Lantz bills did not have a Cook county vote and so failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote of the House. This was on the same day that the administration tax levy bill failed on second attempt, by seven votes. When the administration, by the utmost use of its power finally succeeded in passing the tax levy and bonding bills in the House on November 7, Representative McClure, of Knox county, recognizing the impossibility of passing the Lantz bills with the emergency clause, now that the bonding bills had passed, presented a motion to strike them from the calendar. He explained his motion as intended to give no downstate representative a chance to vote for the Lantz bills as an alibi for the vote he had just cast for the tax levy and bonding bills. His motion was carried with a shout of ayes against a few feeble noes.

Unsound and Unwise

The Illinois Agricultural Association regards the administration relief legislation enacted in the special session, largely by downstate votes, as unsound and unwise. It is admitted, even by its supporters, that this legislation is temporary in character and that provision for further relief funds must be made within a few months. The bonding program perpetuates the injustice of exempting Chicago and Cook county from providing by local taxation for any substantial portion of their own expenditures for relief. Thus further demands upon the credit of the state are probable, if not inevitable. This system of relief, if found legal, will further divert gasoline taxes from their intended use in improving and maintaining highways and streets, thereby decreasing the employment so much needed and increasing the destitution the legislation enacted is supposed to relieve.

Several novel features of the new legislation are of doubtful legality. The diversion of gasoline taxes for payment of the bonds and interest of the $20,000,000 bond issue approved in November, 1932, is now under attack in the courts. If this feature, or any other provision of the present administration relief program, is found invalid at any time after sale of the anticipation warrants and before approval of the bond issue, or if the bond issue is not approved, an additional tax levy of at least $30,000,000 and more probably of $38,000,000 will be required on property in the single year 1934. If any provision is found invalid after approval of the bond issue, it will require additional tax levies on property over a period of 20 years aggregating $30,000,000 for principal of the bonds and about $13,500,000 in addition for interest thereon. Such levies on property could be avoided only by the difficult expedient of the General Assembly meeting again and providing funds from other sources.

Membership Growing

More Than 1,000 Radio Meetings Tune In on Nov. 16 Broadcast.

A TOTAL of 2,091 new members had been signed in the County Farm Bureaus and the I. A. A. by Nov. 11 just five weeks after the fall mobilization campaign was launched on Oct. 9. In addition, approximately 3,500 delinquent members were restored to good standing.

A brief report of progress to date was broadcast during the half hour organization radio program over station WENR, Chicago, the night of Nov. 16. It is estimated that more than 1,000 radio gatherings in homes of members and public meeting places were tuned in on the program.

Last minute reports received by telephone and telegraph credited Peoria county with 128 new members, Mason with 121, Henderson 99, Edgar 88, Whiteside 83, Adams 81, McHenry 77 (including 28 who never belonged heretofore, telephoned Lester Siedschlag, captain), Christian 76, Kendall 68, Knox 65, Logan 61, Woodford 61, Randolph 60, Morgan 51, St. Clair 50, Shelby 43, etc.

Will See Them All

"Our drive in Mason county will not be considered complete until all prospective members are interviewed," telegraphed Captain Leonard Keith of Mason county.

"We are dividing the county into four areas with three sub captains," wired Effingham County Farm Bureau in reporting 17 new members. "Another intensive campaign starts in 10 days. Watch Effingham county."

In most counties the campaign for new members was coupled with efforts to restore present members to good standing. In Schuyler county where 31 new members were signed sides have been chosen for the continued membership contest to end January 1, winners to eat turkey and the losers beans.

In LaSalle county where J. R. Bent is captain, a splendid record was made with 19 new members signed, 273 delinquents restored, and $4,076 collected. In Livingston county 52 members were signed and 304 delinquents restored to good standing with nearly $3,000 in back memberships collected. In Champaign county where 38 new members were signed collections totaled $3,394, in Madison $2,701, Woodford $1,920, Christian $1,900, Ford county 37 new members and $1,966 collected, Montgomery county 12 new members, $904.50 collected, Morgan $1,600 collected, Knox county $1,779, Boone $1,271.

Mr. Smith Speaks

In his radio address on the WENR program President Earl C. Smith called attention to the accomplishments made possible by a minority of farmers working together through organization. "It has taken long years of struggle," he said, "for less than 10 per cent of the farmers of the United States, through organization, to finally get full recognition by government of the seriousness of the farm problem and its relationship to the welfare of all other business and industry of the nation. This could have been accomplished much more quickly with 90 per cent of the farmers in organization. It will be more difficult to secure and maintain full and effective administration of the present law to raise farm prices, refinance farm loans on a long-time basis at low rates of interest, and revise our monetary system on a sound basis.

"The greatest contribution farmers can make to speed the day of agricultural recovery is for each and all to do their part in building and maintaining an effective and efficient organization," continued Mr. Smith. "While government may do much temporarily to assist farmers in improving their condition, yet farmers should recognize that all government policies are subject to change on short notice.

"The more dependable and permanent way would be for farmers to fully recognize that with every phase of industry, labor and finance thoroughly organized, they too must organize more completely and maintain their rightful strength and influence around every council table, in every legislative hall, before the congress of the United States and upon all the market centers of America."

Metzger Cites Opportunity

In his radio talk Secretary George E. Metzger emphasized that farmers must look ahead to the time when temporary plans for raising farm prices are no longer in existence. "What then will happen," he said, "to agriculture when aggressive government assistance now available is no more? Will farmers organize and administer their own production control plan with the idea of obtaining fair prices for their commodities? Will they organize to the point that they can demand and secure reduction of at least 50 per cent in taxes on real estate? Will they organize and demand a monetary system providing for stable purchasing power in terms of commodities?

"The opportunity is here for farmers to work together with government assistance for a planned production and reasonable prices. The time is here when farmers can through organization determine whether the industry is to go forward with an income that will support a good school system, adequate rural churches, and reasonable conveniences that make for a higher standard of living on the farm. The alternative that will surely follow a lack of proper organization is cheap food and cheap materials for an industrial nation, unbearable farm taxes, exorbitant prices for supplies farmers must purchase, and a dominated peasant agriculture."



Here are three of the men who assisted in putting Peoria county at the top in the Farm Bureau mobilization campaign.

Left to right: Thurman Scott, Glasford, who signed 25 members in one township and still working; H. S. McNaughton, county captain; and Leonard Strope, Hollis township, who signed 23 members in one of the smaller townships. Up to Nov. 11 Peoria county had signed 128 new members since Oct. 9.

Danville Producers Organize Milk Co-op

Consider Future Course of Action At Meeting Nov. 20

For many years producers in the Danville milk shed have felt that they were not receiving a fair share of the consumer's milk dollar. Recently they have been receiving a base price of $1.75 and a surplus price of butterfat or about 75c per cwt. The consumer pays 10c per qt. The dealers have been telling the farmers how much goes into base and the percentage into surplus. The producers felt that their interests could best be served by organizing so they recently formed the Danville Milk Producers Association. Within 48 hours after the plan of organization was submitted, ninety per cent of the milk going to pasteurizing dealers was signed up. About 300 producers are members. Otis Kercher, Farm Adviser, and the Vermilion County Farm Bureau have been active in promoting the organization.

The following officers were elected at the first meeting:—

R. R. Bookwalter, Danville, pres.
George W. Lenhart, Georgetown, vice-pres.
William Leverich, Danville, sec'y-treas.
Grace L. Metzger, Covington, Ind.
Chas. T. Delong, Potomac.
Peter Markunas, Westville.
L. J. Bremer, Danville.
L. C. Faust, Covington, Ind.
W. D. Britt, Danville.

Purpose of Organization

The purpose of the organization is:

1. To sell the milk of its member producers to the milk distributors on a classified or "use" basis at a reasonable price. To have the right to check the amount of milk used as fluid, manufactured into ice cream and sold as surplus for churning purposes.

2. To work out a quality improvement program so that the producers will be paid for high quality milk at a premium commensurate with its grade.

3. To employ a tester to recheck all butterfat tests of all milk sold on the market.

4. To stabilize the market by establishing a base for each producer which will correspond to his fair equity in the market's fluid sales and have a sound surplus control program rather than pay each producer half base and half surplus regardless of his production.

5. To advertise the use of fluid milk in Danville thus helping both producers and dealers.

6. To supply Danville consumers with the best possible quart of milk at a fair and reasonable price.

"These things can only be accomplished with the co-operation of both dealers and producers," said J. B. Countiss, dairy marketing director. "Thus far, however, the dealers have refused to co-operate. They insist that they are not in favor of the producers organizing and contributing a check-off to operate their Association. In other words, after they buy the milk they want to tell the producer how, when and where he can spend his milk check.

"The producers contend that they will deliver to the dealers' platform the amount of milk the respective dealers agree to buy at a reasonable price and that the dealers have no right to dictate the kind of organization they have or how their funds should be spent.

Refused to Buy

"It is reported that one of the dealers refused to buy milk from 26 of the producers after he learned they had joined the organization," said Countiss.

"Other members have come into the office and reported that they had already got their membership dues back through increased tests and a higher percentage of base. Presumably this was done to make producers better satisfied. The producers in this market previous to this time have had no voice whatsoever regarding prices they received for their milk, the price the consumers pay, the amount of milk put in the surplus class at butterfat prices or weights and tests."

A mass meeting was scheduled to be held at Danville Nov. 20 to consider the dealers' ultimatum and formulate a future plan of action.

Mr. George Besore who has been manager of the Champaign Milk Producers Association has been employed as manager of the association. He will manage both associations, thereby cutting down expenses and paying producers more money.

Co-operation Pays Utah Egg Producers

The Utah Poultry Producers' Co-operative Association, only 10 years old, handled 88.9 per cent of the market eggs of the state in 1931. In 1922 Utah imported part of its egg supply from other states. Today it is selling well over a half million cases of high grade eggs at premium prices on a market nearly 2,500 miles away. Early this year there were 7,830 producers co-operating as members.

Sam H. Thompson Is Honored In Radio Program

Sam H. Thompson of Quincy, former president of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the I. A. A., was honored during the A. F. B. F. party-line program over the NBC radio system on Nov. 11. He was awarded the distinguished service medal by the Federation more than a year ago.



SAM H. THOMPSON

In paying tribute to Mr. Thompson, President Edw. A. O'Neal said: "To me he is a typical representative of the corn-belt farmer, with great earnestness and integrity and zeal for the cause of agriculture. As his contribution, he stood in the front ranks in our great fight for equality for agriculture, standing up before the nation fearlessly and honestly advocating our cause, and it was a great joy that I had the opportunity to fight under his leadership in those past days."

Dubuque Producers Open New Dairy Plant

On November 9 the Dubuque Milk Producers Association opened their new surplus plant for fluid milk producers in that milk shed. Approximately 20% of the members are Illinois dairymen. About a year ago they became dissatisfied with both the amount and the prices received for surplus milk and rented a brewery building for a surplus plant. Since beer came back they sold their lease and moved their plant to a new location down town. New equipment has been installed and they plan not only to handle surplus milk but also establish cream routes and churn this cream into butter.

About 300 producers attended the meeting. J. B. Countiss of the I. A. A. discussed the Illinois plan of handling surplus milk and pool cream and the advantages of a combination plan of this kind as it is being carried on at Rock Island, Peoria and Bloomington.

Dubuque producers are now receiving $1.20 per 100 lbs. for 3.5% milk sold as fluid milk. The retail price is 7c per quart.

A code is being prepared for this market which will materially increase prices to producers. One provision of the code is that the producers will handle surplus in their own plant.

Producers Can Get More of Consumer's Dollar

by Frank Gougler

FIGURES released by the United States Department of Agriculture show that the gross farm income for 1932 was only slightly over five billion dollars. Yet it reported that the consumer paid fifteen billion dollars for these same commodities for which the farmers received five billion dollars. In other words, there now exists a spread of 200% between what the farmer receives for his products and what the consumer pays.

Every farmer knows that this spread is entirely too wide and that it should be narrowed. Experience proves that the most effective way to correct this situation is through co-operative effort. Individually the farmer can in no way correct this situation—collectively he can.

In order to improve the situation for Illinois farmers in the sale of butterfat, a state-wide plan for establishing co-operative creameries was launched a year ago. Creameries are now operating in the Rock Island district, the Peoria district and the Bloomington district. Others are being organized in the Champaign district, Olney district, Mt. Sterling district and Carbondale district. Each of these co-operatives now being organized must raise $30,000 cash for equipping the creamery plant. The Champaign district is nearing its goal in the raising of this amount of money.

Our plants now operating at Rock Island, Peoria and Bloomington, have not operated a year; therefore, it is not possible to give information as to their accomplishment, except to say that they will process far more butter at the end of the year than was anticipated.

It is of interest to note what co-operative creameries in adjoining states where conditions are no different than here in Illinois have accomplished over a period of years. Reports from two creameries located in Indiana furnish interesting information as follows:

	Crawfordsville, Indiana.		Columbus, Indiana.	
	Lbs. Butter made	Refunds	Lbs. Butter made	Refunds
1924			385,673	$ 12,186.23
1925			590,942	23,850.85
1926			836,673	24,012.35
1927	574,075	$ 12,317	864,125	28,577.74
1928	795,009	20,454	858,724	32,081.95
1929	1,215,304	35,074	852,580	46,632.57
1930	1,508,590	46,662	943,440	50,335.56
1931	2,090,265	61,640	1,212,175	61,278.59
1932	3,197,259	74,152	2,024,528	67,000.00
	9,384,502	$250,299	8,571,859	$345,956.34

Figured on a poundage basis for the above two creameries, the value of these refunds amounts to 3.3c per pound. But, this does not represent all of the gains. The Crawfordsville plant with equipment is today valued at $110,000, all of which is paid for except $2,000. This value represents another cent per pound butterfat. The total gain then amounts to 4.3c per pound gain thru co-operative effort. Suppose we apply this gain to the entire butterfat production in Illinois, which is over 50 million lbs. annually. Fifty million pounds times 4.3c per lb. amounts to $2,150,000 additional income which may be gained by Illinois producers through the efficient operation of their own plants. Looking at it from another angle, it should be noted that the refunds reported above amount to more than enough to finance the initial cost of establishing a co-operative creamery once each year during the period these plants have been operating.

One of the major factors in the 200% spread between the price the producer receives and the consumer pays is large profits made on farm products after they leave the producer. The way to get some of these profits is to take the commodity a step or two nearer to the consumer.

Program For A. F. B. F. Annual Convention

Earl C. Smith, A. R. Wright and Geo. F. Tullock are the three voting delegates of Illinois to the American Farm Bureau Federation convention, Chicago, December 11-12-13. Alternates are Charles S. Black, C. E. Bamborough and Samuel Sorrells, all members of the I. A. A. board. The entire board is expected to attend the convention.

This year's meeting, according to President Edward A. O'Neal, will feature the agricultural adjustment program, farm credits, and taxation. Speakers will include Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, Administrator George N. Peek, and Chester C. Davis, director of the Production Division of the AAA.

Governor Paul V. McNutt of Indiana will tell how that state recently shifted a big share of the tax burden from real property forcing other interests to help bear the load. The Indiana Farm Bureau had a big part in bringing about this change.

Von T. Ellsworth of the California Farm Bureau will discuss their experience in securing an equitable distribution of the tax burden in that state.

Other speakers will include Governor John G. Winant of New Hampshire who will tell what a state government can do in promoting the welfare of agriculture; A. S. Goss, Land Bank Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration, and M. L. Wilson, director of subsistence homesteads in the Department of Interior.

Farm women will be interested in the talk by Miss Connie J. Bonslagel, state home demonstration agent in Arkansas. Other features will include singing and music, a quartet contest, and a nation-wide public speaking contest.

Boggess, DeFrees Recovering From Accident Injuries

C. P. Boggess who was seriously injured in an automobile accident several weeks ago while serving as captain of the mobilization campaign in Bond county, is slowly recovering from bone fractures.

Talmage DeFrees, I. A. A. director from the 22nd district, has fully recovered from facial lacerations and bruises received in the same accident. He attended the I. A. A. board meeting in Chicago, Nov. 17.

The car in which they were riding was hit by a switching freight train at an unguarded crossing.

Co-op Creamery Makes $346,000 Profit In 9 Years

Marketing and Legislation Feature District Conference at Sullivan

Co-operative marketing, and legislation pending before the General Assembly were the principal subjects considered at the 19th district I. A. A. conference called by Eugene Curtis, I. A. A. director, and held at Sullivan, Moultrie county, Oct. 16.

Reporting on the progress in co-operative produce and dairy marketing, Frank Gougler, director of produce marketing, stated that the co-operative creamery at Columbus, Indiana had made a profit of $346,000 in nine years' time—that the co-operative was paying 25c per lb. butterfat while the going price in other sections of the state not subject to co-op competition was 16c per lb. Illinois cream producers have an opportunity to own and control their own creameries and thereby secure a maximum share of the consumer's dollar for butter, Gougler said.

Speaking on the growing disparity between prices received by livestock farmers and the price paid by consumers for meat, Ray E. Miller of the I. A. A. staff stated that in the period from 1909 to 1914 the consumer paid $12.52 for 62 lbs. of pork when live hogs were selling at $7.83 per cwt. whereas in 1932 for the same amount of pork consumers paid $12.83 although the farmer received only $3.70 per cwt. for hogs.

This means that $425,000,000 was taken away from the purchasing power of the hog farmer in one year, Miller said. With better control of volume, he continued, farmers could recapture the 56% of the consumer's dollar they enjoyed in 1913 which compares with only 35% today.

J. Fred Romine, member of the Illinois Grain Corporation board, reported that the Farmers National Grain Corp., contrary to propaganda, was in a thriving condition, and that its influence had been exerted successfully to raise the price level of grain in many parts of the country. Romine expressed the opinion that a futures market was no more necessary in handling grain than in handling soybeans, livestock, or other farm commodities.

Chas. S. Black, chairman of the I. A. A. public relations committee, reviewed legislation being considered at Springfield and emphasized the importance of close co-operation of the County Farm Bureaus if farmers are to exert proper influence in securing equitable treatment in legislative matters. Other speakers included Manager Fullerton of the Douglas County Grain Co., Mr. Curtis, and Chas. B. Shuman, president of the Moultrie County Farm Bureau. The next meeting will be held in Piatt county. Farm Adviser J. H. Hughes acted as secretary and wrote up the minutes of the meeting.

Nearly 300,000 Sign Tax Relief Petitions

John C. Watson, director of taxation for the I. A. A., reports that nearly 300,000 signatures to the Tax Relief Petition have been received at the I. A. A. office. The petition was circulated in every school district in most of the counties in Illinois. A number of counties are still to be heard from.

In a recent letter to Governor Horner, President Earl C. Smith advised the Governor of the overwhelming demand by rural voters expressed in the signed petitions for an early special session of the General Assembly to consider a proposed revenue amendment to the State Constitution.

At the request of the administration Association representatives are drawing up the form of an amendment which will be submitted to the newly appointed revenue amendment commission made up of five state senators, five representatives, and five citizens.

Livestock Show In Chicago, December 2-9

Illinois farmers and stock breeders will be prominently represented with exhibits at the International Live Stock Exposition which will be held for the 34th year at the Chicago Stock Yards December 2 to 9.

According to B. H. Heide, secretary-manager, the Exposition has one of the largest entries of livestock and crops this year in its history. The entry list which closed November 1, shows that in Illinois alone 57 cattlemen are listed among the exhibitors, 26 sheep breeders, 34 swine breeders, and eleven will exhibit draft horses.

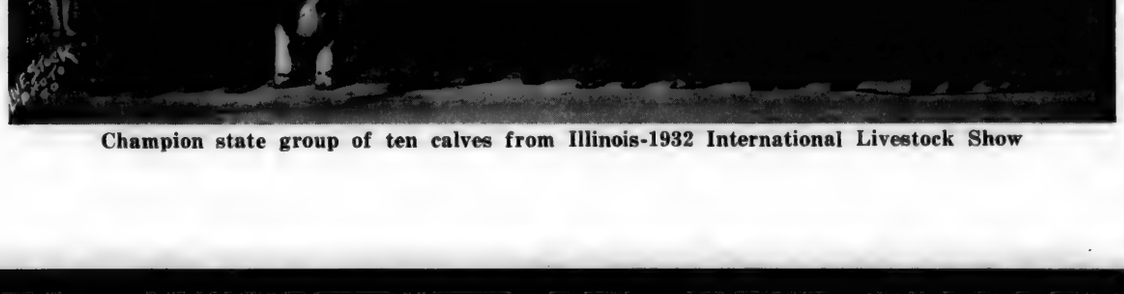
There is a heavy entry in the International Grain and Hay Show, in which Illinois farmers will figure prominently. Nominations were received from 30 states and seven provinces of Canada for the crops show.

Another division of the Exposition in which Illinois will take an important place among the states is the Junior Live Stock Feeding Contest. Fourteen states will be represented, Illinois boys and girls numbering 126 being in the largest number. Last year the state champion group of ten calves was awarded to Illinois in the junior show, and three calves shown by Sangamon county boys were the reserve champion county group of three animals among all those competing.

Unusually low rates, some only 1c and 2c per mile, will be in effect on all railroads during the Exposition.

Federal Loans Speed Up

Sam F. Russell, farm adviser in Adams county, reports that federal loans have been going through at a faster rate in that county during the past month. Twenty-two loans, he said, were approved in three days and loans on land are being made at a more reasonable rate than was true a few months ago.



Champion state group of ten calves from Illinois-1932 International Livestock Show

Country Life Steps Ahead During 1933

By L. A. Williams, Manager
Country Life Insurance Co.

AS THE year draws to a close, it is certain that by Jan. 1, Country Life Insurance Company will have in force close to $54,000,000 of insurance, and this after less than five years of operation. The current year again has seen Country Life make new gains in spite of low farm buying power.



L. A. WILLIAMS

The first Country Life insurance policy was written in February 1929. The company was organized late in the fall of the preceding year, but had not been able to get the preliminary details arranged in time to begin actual selling until that time. And these preliminary details seemed at first to be almost insurmountable obstacles.

No Trained Agents

In the first place, there were no trained agents available. Our sales organization had to be built completely from raw material. It was recognized from the start that the "high-pressure" type of insurance salesman would not be compatible with the ideals of Country Life. For that reason inexperienced men were the only ones available. They were selected from the various counties on their records, and a series of intensive training schools conducted, not only to teach them the advantages of Country Life, but to instill in their minds the very fundamentals of life insurance practice.

Officials of the Illinois Agricultural Association were not interested in building their foundations half way. They knew the need of the Illinois farmer for a sound, stable life insurance, and they believed the farmer would take advantage of his opportunity to obtain such life insurance, once it was presented to him. For that reason they built the foundation to support a truly big company, in every sense of the word. Today the wisdom of such a course is evident to the most casual observer.

Not only had Country Life to build a sales organization, in the old days, but it had also to overcome doubts that existed among farmers themselves. Old line insurance companies, some of whom were planning on getting a large amount of farm business, spread propaganda against the idea. Even some Farm Bureau members were doubtful whether in such a specialized, complicated business as life insurance it would be possible for a co-operative farm organization to succeed and it took months to prove to them that their attitude was a mistaken one.

Complete Confidence

Country Life has enjoyed the complete confidence of Illinois farmers, and while there are scores of cases that could be cited where Farm Bureau members signed policy applications, largely from a sense of loyalty, the great majority had confidence in the Illinois Agricultural Association which made the company possible. As Country Life has continued to grow and develop doubters have been convinced of its soundness and merit and have taken out two and even three additional policies, largely on the strength of the Country Life record.

The opposition of other insurance organizations has all but disappeared. They needed only to be convinced that Country Life was a sound, conservative organization, and that it was not founded on the promotional idea as so many companies have been in the past, companies, by the way, which have almost wholly disappeared due to the increasing stringency of state insurance laws and state insurance supervision.

At the close of the year 1929, in which we had about 11 months of actual operation, Country Life Insurance company had in force approximately $19,000,000 of insurance. The increasing efficiency of its sales force, and the growth of public confidence in the organization was revealed at the close of 1930 when Country Life's insurance in force had increased to $35,000,000. In 1931 it had further increased to $43,000,000; in 1932 it totalled $47,500,000 and the figure this year, according to present indications, will approximate $54,000,000 or more, an increase of about $7,000,000 during one of the worst business years in the country's history.

Term To Age 65

Some of this increase, doubtless, has been due to the fixed policy of Country Life that its sole reason for existence is to serve its policyholders. In 1932 the officers of the company realized that due to the declining prices of farm products, it was becoming more and more difficult to write life insurance. The demand for insurance was growing every day, farmers particularly realized the value of protection for the family in the case of death. Economic conditions, however, were such that they could not afford to pay premiums, no matter how urgently the protection was needed. In response to this need, Country Life brought out and made available its so-called "Term to Age 65" policy. This policy enabled the applicant to obtain complete protection through a term insurance policy at an exceptionally low rate and under the contract convert his policy at any time before he reached 65, to some other standard form more adapted to his particular needs.

Know Farmer's Needs

Today the agents of Country Life Insurance company number about 3,200 individuals, located in virtually every county in Illinois. In each county, in addition, where there is an organized Farm Bureau, this Bureau acts for the company in the capacity of general agent. The individuals include general and special agents, the former devoting their full time to life insurance work, the latter working on a part time basis. A majority of these general and special agents, either are farmers at the present time, or they have been farmers at some period during their lives. This type of agent has been found to be the most successful for the reason that he understands the purposes for which the farmer needs life insurance, he understands the problems of the farmer from a standpoint of paying premiums, and he is able therefore to select the most equitable and advantageous contract for his prospect, and the one which will in all probability be of the most value to the policyholder.

By the end of 1931, the Country Life Insurance program was so far advanced that it had come to the forefront among the largest and most successful of Illinois companies, and during the year 1932 it gained the distinction of making the largest proportional gain in life insurance of any life company in the United States.

One of the factors in Country Life's success, which has attracted nation-wide attention among life insurance executives, is its amazing mortality record. During 1932 this record of death claims amounted to only about one-fourth of the average expectancy—that is, death claims totalled numerically about one-fourth of what the average would be in the entire United States. This is due to the sound policy of the medical department of the company under the direction of Dr. John A. Boland.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company will be held on Wednesday, the 24th day of January, 1934, at the hour of 1:00 o'clock p. m., at the New Hotel Wolford, Danville, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and if approved, confirm the report of the board of directors of the company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1933, and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the company; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, November 20, 1933.

GEORGE F. TULLOCK, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL AUDITING ASSOCIATION

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association will be held on Wednesday, the 24th day of January, 1934, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the New Hotel Wolford, Danville, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and, if approved, confirm the report of the Board of Directors of the Association for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1933 and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the Association; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, November 20, 1933.

GEO. E. METZGER, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU SERUM ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association will be held on Wednesday, the 24th day of January, 1934, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock a. m., at the New Hotel Wolford, Danville, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and, if approved, confirm the report of the Board of Directors of the Association for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1933; and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the Association; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, November 20, 1933.

RAY E. MILLER, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL HOLDING COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Illinois Agricultural Holding Company will be held on Wednesday, the 24th day of January, 1934, at the hour of 11:00 o'clock a. m., at the New Hotel Wolford, Danville, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and, if approved, confirm the report of the board of directors of the company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1933, and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the company; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, November 20, 1933.

GEORGE F. TULLOCK, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION will be convened at the New Hotel Wolford, in Danville, Illinois, on the 25th day of January, 1934, at 9:00 o'clock a. m., for the following purposes:

For the consideration and vote upon approval and ratification of the reports of the president, secretary and treasurer of the Association, and the acts of the board of directors and officers in furtherance of the matters therein set forth, since the last annual meeting of the members of the Association.

To approve, ratify and confirm the several purchases heretofore made by this Association of stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture or the interests of those engaged therein.

To secure consent and authorization to acquire on behalf of this Association, by purchase, certain stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture or the interests of those engaged therein.

To elect eight members to the board of directors for two-year terms.

To elect a president and vice-president.

To consider any proposed amendments of the articles of association or of the by-laws of Illinois Agricultural Association as may be properly submitted.

For the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Ill., November 20, 1933.

GEO. E. METZGER, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU BASEBALL LEAGUE

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League will be held on Wednesday, the 24th day of January, 1934, at the hour of 9:30 a. m. at the New Hotel Wolford, Danville, Illinois, to elect officers and directors, receive, and, if approved, confirm the reports of the officers and executive committee of the League for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1933 and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the League; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, November 20, 1933.

E. G. THIEM, Secretary.

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company will be held at the New Hotel Wolford, Danville at 3:00 P. M. Wednesday, January 24, 1934.

The annual reports of officers will be made and directors elected for the coming year. Policyholders are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

By Oct. 16 the A. A. A. had distributed nearly $90,000,000 to southern cotton growers as benefit payments for acreage reduction. It is estimated that approximately $111,000,000 will be paid out.

Plan New Regulation of Buses and Trucks

Farmers Hauling For Hire Would Come Under The Proposed Act

A new motor carrier law has been prepared by the Illinois Commerce Commission to license and regulate motor truck and bus operators, also contract haulers. It will probably be introduced in a special session of the General Assembly.

Under the proposed law the commission would have power and authority, and the duty, to supervise and regulate every motor bus and truck hauling for hire in Illinois, to fix or approve rates, fares, charges, etc. and to establish rules and regulations pertaining thereto.

Each regular motor carrier would be required to obtain a permit and to submit to the regulations of the commission.

The commission would have full power and authority, and the duty, to supervise and regulate all "contract haulers" which would include farmers or others who contract to haul livestock, grain, fruit and vegetables and other farm products for hire. The bill would not apply to farmers who haul their own products.

The motor carrier would be required to pay a $20 application fee and contract haulers would be required to pay a fee of $10.

In addition to all other taxes and license fees a tax would be imposed upon motor carriers, interstate carriers, and contract haulers at the rate of one mill per ton mile of travel.

Each motor carrier or contract hauler also would be required to file with the commission a sworn statement and a security, indemnity or bond guaranteeing the payment by such carrier of damages resulting from accidents due to the negligent use or operation of the vehicle.

The I. A. A. was represented by G. W. Baxter at a hearing on the bill in Chicago Nov. 6. A further hearing was set for Nov. 20. The I. A. A. legal department is studying the proposed legislation and will participate in further hearings.

Substitution of dolomitic limestone for sand as filler in mixed and nitrogenous fertilizers which contain acid-forming ammonium salts, helps to prevent the harmful increase of acidity in many soils that are already too acid, according to the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.

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Come To The Annual Meeting

Prepare For Victory Celebration at 18th I. A. A. Convention in Danville, Jan. 24-25-26

CORN loans, the corn-hog adjustment program, the money problem, plans for wheat acreage reduction in 1934, farm credits, and the question what is in store for the farmer in the next five years are among the leading problems that will be discussed at the coming 18th annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association and associated companies in Danville, Jan. 24-25-26.

When the convention opens, congress will have been in session several weeks, and by that time the future plans of the administration and congress toward restoring parity prices for farm products will likely be more clearly defined.

The program of the convention, therefore, will be built with the idea of bringing up-to-date information to Illinois farmers on current issues and problems, on the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act affecting this state, on government efforts toward restoring an honest debt-paying dollar, and on federal farm credits.

The coming meeting promises to be a real victory celebration with an outpouring of members from every part of the state which contributed so heavily in influence, money, and man power toward securing the enactment of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. With aggressive administration it is believed that the act has far more possibilities for restoring farm prices than have yet been tried.

As this is written, it is still too early to make definite announcements regarding speakers and other details of the program. Chester C. Davis, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, will speak at the annual banquet on Thursday night. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will be another banquet speaker. Mr. O'Neal will undoubtedly come from the national capital where he will be when congress convenes directly after New Year's Day. Other speakers will be announced later.

Reservations

Do it now. Send in reservations for delegates and members from your county to Otis Kercher, farm adviser, Danville, Ill.



Otis Kercher, Vermilion county farm adviser, reports that all will be in readiness to take care of a record crowd. Danville is a hospitable city with plenty of excellent hotel accommodations. It is situated on main highways both north and south, and east and west. It is also easily reached by train from all sections of the state being on the main line of the C. & E. I. between Chicago and the south, and on the Big Four east and west.

There will be little variation in the schedule of meetings of associated companies and organizations on Wednesday, Jan. 24. The annual meeting of the State Farm Bureau Baseball League tentatively is being set for 1:00 P. M. instead of the customary 9:30 to 10:00 A. M. The Serum Association and the Auditing Association are expecting to start their meetings in the morning. Country Life Insurance Co. will have a conference for agents, and Illinois Farm Supply Co. will sponsor a get-together and conference for managers and directors of county service and supply companies.

The annual meetings of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company and Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company are scheduled for Wednesday afternoon, and on Wed-

(Continued on page 7)

I. A. A. Proposes Revenue Amendment To Constitution

Board of Directors Approves Principles of Measure Submitted To State Commission

THE board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association recently approved the principles of a proposed amendment to the revenue article of the constitution and authorized the officers to make such changes in the wording as they thought advisable before sending it to the State Revenue Commission recently appointed by Governor Horner.

The amendment proposed by the Association is as follows:

RESOLVED, BY THE ..... OF THE FIFTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE.....CONCURRING HEREIN, That there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection at the next election of members of the General Assembl·· of the State of Illinois, in the manner provided by law, a proposition to amend Article IX of the Constitution, by amending Sections 1, 2, 3, 9, 10 and 12 thereof and by adding Section 14 thereto, these amended and added sections to read as follows:

ARTICLE IX

Sec. 1. The General Assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful, in such manner as it shall, from time to time, direct by general law, uniform as to the persons, property, subjects or objects of taxation, or class or sub-class thereof, upon which it operates.

Sec. 2. The property of the State, counties and other municipal corporations, and such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies or for school, religious, charitable or cemetery purposes, and any other property or any class or sub-class thereof, designated by general law, may be exempted from taxation. In the assessment of real estate encumbered by public easement, any depreciation occasioned by such easement may be deducted in the valuation of such property.

Sec. 3. Except for the payment of indebtedness existing at the adoption of this amendment, and of indebtedness thereafter incurred by authority of a vote of the people of the State, county or other municipal corporation incurring the indebtedness, the aggregate of general taxes upon tangible property for all purposes for any one year on any such property situated within any city, village or incorporated town shall never exceed one per centum of its fair cash value, and on any such property not situated within any city, village or incorporated town shall never exceed four-fifths of one per centum of its fair cash value.

The General Assembly, shall, by general law, provide for an equitable allocation of the tax rates for taxes which may be levied upon tangible property for general purposes, among the several taxing bodies authorized to levy such taxes, and for proper supervision of tax levies, expenditures and the power to incur indebtedness.

Sec. 9. The General Assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns and villages with power to make local improvements by special assessment, or by special taxation of contiguous property, or otherwise. For all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes; but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons, property, objects and subjects of taxation, or any class or subclass thereof, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

Sec. 10. The General Assembly shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations, or the inhabitants or property thereof, for corporate purposes, but shall require that the municipal corporations impose taxes for the payment of debts contracts under authority of law, such taxes to be uniform in respect to the persons, property, objects and subjects of taxation, or any class or sub-class thereof, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. But the General Assembly, by general law passed by vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each House, may provide for the distribution in whole or in part of taxes collected by the State, among the counties and other municipal corporations of the State. Private property shall not be liable to be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debts of a municipal corporation.

Sec. 12. No county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Nor shall any indebtedness be incurred unless a proposition therefor is first submitted to a vote of the people of such county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, and is approved by a majority of those voting on such proposition. Any county, city, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before, or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same. This section shall not be construed to prevent any county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, from issuing their bonds in compliance with any vote of the people which may have been had prior to the adoption of this Constitution in pursuance of any law providing therefor.

Sec. 14. In order that no inconvenience may arise from sections 1, 2, 3, 9, 10 and 12, as herein amended and that adequate time may be given for the enactment of legislation based upon such amendment and for judicial determination of the validity of such legislation, no law based upon the amendments herein made shall take effect prior to January 1, 1936, except insofar as may be necessary to provide for putting such law into effect on such date and for the administration thereof. None of the provisions of sections 1, 2, 3, 9, 10 and 12 as herein amended shall invalidate or in any way affect any tax levied or indebtedness incurred prior to January 1, 1936.

$25,000,000 For Putting Unemployed On Land

A total of $25,000,000 has been appropriated under the NRA to take people out of industrial centers and place them on the land on small farms for self-support. M. L. Wilson, former wheat administrator, has been placed in charge of this work.

Some people believe that the big cities are more in need of city relief than the rural sections are in need of farm relief, Prof. Wilson said in a recent address. We hope to shift the unemployed in the industrial centers to good farm land so they may provide their own subsistence.

An experimental area of 1,200 acres has been secured near the coal fields in West Virginia which is being divided into small plots of three to six acres each. A factory building has been erected where the new settlers may work part time in producing needed factory products when they are not busy producing food for their own use.

The Peoria Producers Dairy

This Fast-Growing Co-operative Is the Farmers' Answer to Dealer Domination

By "Jack" Countiss, Director Dairy Marketing

AS this is written, organized milk producers in the Peoria milk shed have one of the fastest-growing milk distributing co-operatives in the country with 17 or more trucks on the street daily and are pressing for third place among the distributors in this thriving city of 100,000 people.

All this has been accomplished in the short time of four months or less, and grew out of the unreasonable demands of certain dealers who refused arbitration apparently because they are out to swell their profits to unreasonable heights at the expense of the farmers.

On Dec. 1, the Producers Dairy was bottling milk at the rate of 3,000 quarts per day and volunteer solicitors were calling on Peoria consumers daily picking up new business.

"We have practically no complaints on either quality of our milk or upon service," writes Wilfred Shaw, manager. "We rarely have a customer quit and all we need is additional volume of business which is gradually being obtained through solicitors who are being provided at no expense to the company, by members of our various local units.

"There is no doubt that at the present rate of growth this dairy will soon be the third largest in the city and possibly the second largest by the first of the year."

The story of the Illinois Milk Producers Association, the farmers organization, which set up and made possible the Producers Dairy is an interesting one. Organized by the Illinois Agricultural Association and County Farm Bureaus in the Peoria territory about seven years ago, the association was effective as a collective bargaining organization for many years in getting reasonable prices for the farmers who belonged. The base and surplus plan was followed from the beginning in an effort to control production in line with market demands.

Dealer Activities

In the beginning the Association sold milk to eleven dealers but one dairy, Roszell, began buying up other dairies until recently there were only four left. In the meantime, the Roszell Company not only eliminated a lot of competing dairies but became part of National Dairy Products Corp., the national chain.

Dairy farms were established in the milk shed which were directly or indirectly controlled by the dairies through financing, contracts, or direct ownership. These farms refused to deal with the farmers association because they received base price for all of their milk and association members were forced to sell approximately 50% of their milk at butterfat prices or about 1¼c per qt.

The Association members who had purchased cows and necessary equipment for producing high quality milk did not believe it was fair to their membership to have the dealers put in cows and compete with them on a market they were endeavoring to hold up by taking surplus price, or about 75c per 100 lbs. for 50% of their milk. In the meantime the dealers had insisted that the Association should get rid of the "straw stack" farmers, a name they applied to small producers the Association was attempting to take care of.

They insisted that if it were not for the tremendous amount of surplus which the Association insisted on selling to them at 75c per 100 lbs. or about 50c per 100 lbs. net at farms, they thought they could pay more than 3½c per quart for base milk which they were retailing for 10c per quart. They even informed the Association's management that unless some disposition was made of the "straw stack" farmers they would



PART OF THE FLEET OF TRUCKS OF PEORIA PRODUCERS DAIRY

Only a few months old, the Peoria Producers' Dairy owned and controlled by the organized milk producers has shot ahead as an important factor in the Peoria milk market. At present rate of growth it will soon rank third and promises to rank second within a few months. More than 3,000 quarts of milk daily are being sold direct to the consumer.

be forced to charge them 15c per 100 lbs. for separating this milk. This would mean the farmer received a gross price of approximately 75c per 100 lbs. for one-half of his milk delivered to the dealers platforms, less 25c for hauling, less 15c for separating and he would have net at the farm, approximately 35c per 100 lbs. for his milk.

The Pet Farms

At the same time, the dealers were assisting in the development of certain farms which were receiving the so-called "base price" for all of their milk. Thus, in order to protect the interest of the so-called "straw stack" farmers, the Association was forced to equip a surplus milk plant for its members to handle this milk. Separators, churns, vats and all necessary equipment was installed. The milk was separated, the cream churned into high quality butter and the skim milk was either returned to the farms or manufactured into casein. By such a system the farmers' organization was in a position to pay much more than 35c per 100 lbs. net for the members' milk.

After handling this milk for a few weeks the dealers decided they could pay more money for this milk. The Illinois Milk Producers Association was set up not to operate plants unless forced to do so but to market high quality milk of their members for the most money possible, thus, when the dealers agreed to pay more money for surplus milk than our own plant could pay, the Association let them have it. But in the meantime the dealers had forced the farmers to equip a plant to handle their surplus milk. It then became necessary to supply this plant with sufficient butterfat to operate it economically and in such a way that it could operate and make money for its farmer owners. It is so equipped that it can handle all of the milk on the market if necessary.

The Spare Tires

This situation along with the Rock Island controversy, had tremendous influence in the launching of a state-wide chain of co-operative creameries and surplus milk plants, known as the Illinois Producers' Creameries which now has plants in active operation in the Rock Island area, Peoria and Bloomington.

Although the Peoria market was being supplied with an abundance of high quality milk, and the producers were agreeable to a program of selling all of their milk to the dealers and taking surplus prices for 50% of it and $1.65 for remaining one-half, the dealers continued their "cow deal." In addition they insisted on going outside the milk shed and buying 38,000 lbs. milk daily, using this as they said for a SPARE TIRE.

Our members said they didn't see anything wrong with a fellow carrying one spare tire but when they insisted on carrying a whole set of tires as "spares," it wasn't a normal state of affairs. Either the driver had in mind getting off the straight wide smooth road and getting into a crooked rocky road among the hills, or he expected to blow off the tires he had.

The Association believed that the Peoria market should be maintained for the nearby producers and that there should be no "pet farms" receiving all base price but that all producers should share the market equally and that this market should not be replaced by milk brought in from outside the trade territory to further reduce the small proportionate amount of remaining base which the members had.

The dealers continued these tactics and after weeks of unsuccessful negotiations in which the producers agreed to arbitrate the entire matter, they were forced to find a market for their milk other than that of the local distributors who were buying milk from farms 75 miles away.

The Members Voted

The members were called together and told that it was their milk, their market and they were the ones that received the milk checks; that the board and management had been unable to get any kind of a deal with the dealers; that their last and most powerful weapon had not been used—that of putting our own milk on the doorstep of the consumer. The members, nearly 1,000 strong, were unanimous in their decision to follow this latter plan.

Nine thousand three hundred dollars worth of stock was purchased that night and within 10 days $28,000 of Peoria Producers Dairy stock had been bought by the members. A small plant and business known as "The Little Brown Dairy" was purchased by the producers. The I. A. A. and the Mississippi Valley Milk Producers (a federation of milk co-ops.) again endeavored to get the groups together but after two weeks negotiations in which both dealers and producers had agreed on an 11c retail price and $2.00 to producers for base milk with all farms on an equal basis, the dealers walked out and refused to even discuss the proposition further.

During these negotiations, meetings had been held between the Mississippi Valley Milk Producers, and the Illinois Milk Dealers Association, for the purpose of jointly working out a milk code for the State. We were informed by their secretary that they would not co-operate on this program until the Peoria situation was satisfactorily settled, yet they could not find time to go to Peoria "at our invitation" to render any assistance in settling the controversy. Thus, the interest of other fluid milk markets was jeopardized because of this "stalling" program of the State Dealers Association.

Thus, the only course left open to the producers was to go in business. Loyal members came to town and solicited from house to house. Within a few weeks volume was increased 300%. It has become necessary to install more equipment and move the office headquarters to another building. Ei hteen trucks are now carrying a full line of Peoria Producers milk, cream, cottage cheese, butter and eggs direct to the consumers. This is another example of where greedy distributors have forced the producers against their will to go direct to the consumer with his products.

Co-op. Creamery In Rock Island Area Debt Free

In a recent letter to Western Illinois Farm Bureaus, F. J. Watson, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Dairy Products Company, one of the three co-operative creamery plants associated with Illinois Producers' Creameries, which is serving the Rock Island territory, stated that the cost of the plant equipment as it stands is approximately $13,000.

"We met with some disappointments as most individuals and business concerns did during the epidemic of bank failures," said Mr. Watson. "Our loss was a little more than $5,600. Along with this and other unavoidable expenses due to dealer opposition in our territory we have still been able to forge ahead, have covered all losses, met all our obligations and at present we have only one more payment to make and our plant will be clear of all indebtedness. We could write this check tonight and still have some working capital left.

"This is what can be done with volume and a loyal membership. A loyal membership is the greatest asset a co-operative can have.

Edw. O'Neal Re-elected President of A. F. B. F.

Earl C. Smith Re-elected Director From Illinois at National Convention In Chicago

EDWARD A. O'NEAL of Alabama was re-elected president of the American Farm Bureau Federation and Charles E. Hearst of Iowa, vice-president at the annual meeting of the organization in Chicago Dec. 11-12-13.

Directors elected or re-elected for a two-year period include C. R. White, New York; Geo. Putnam, New Hampshire; Earl C. Smith, Illinois, M. L. Noon, Michigan; Murray Lincoln, Ohio (director at large); J. F. Holsinger, Virginia; and R. W. Blackburn, California. Mr. Holsinger is the only new director chosen. Holdover directors are W. H. Settle of Indiana; J. F. Porter, Tennessee; W. T. Spargo, New Jersey; A. J. Olson, Minnesota; L. E. Freudenthal, New Mexico; J. D. Yeager, Nevada; and Frank Dimmick, Louisiana.

The convention was one of the best ever held in the history of the federation. While there has been a loss in membership during the past two years delegates reported that membership is on the increase. It was a harmonious gathering. Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace; Administrator Geo. N. Peek; and Governor W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration spoke to a packed house in the ballroom of the Sherman Hotel, Dec. 12. President O'Neal read a special message from President Roosevelt on the opening day.

Secretary Wallace covered much the same subject matter and repeated statements made in previous speeches heretofore reported. The address of Geo. N. Peek is reproduced elsewhere in this issue.

President O'Neal's annual message was a carefully prepared and ably presented review of the Farm Bureau's part in securing the far-reaching legislation enacted by the Congress last spring. Other interesting addresses were made by Gov. McNutt of Indiana. Prof. M. L. Wilson, C. V. Gregory, Albert S. Goss, Miss Mary Mims of Louisiana, and Connie J. Bonslagel of Arkansas.

At the board meeting following the convention, a committee of three including Earl Smith of Illinois, R. W. Blackburn of California, and C. R. White of New York were chosen to work with President O'Neal in revising the budget and making recommendations to the next meeting of the board. No action was taken regarding the suggestion that headquarters of the Federation be moved to Washington, D. C.

Resolutions adopted by the board of delegates the last day of the convention largely reiterated previous declarations of the organization. Support was given the monetary policies of President Roosevelt. While appreciation was expressed for the "sincerity of purpose generally shown by those charged with administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act," one resolution stated "that delay in administering certain provisions of the Act is resulting in the bankruptcy of many more farmers and cannot be further condoned." Taxation, farm credits, freight and utility rates, bank guaranty of deposits, tariffs and exports, direct buying of livestock, grain exchanges, T. B. eradication, roads, agricultural education, production control, licensing power under the AAA of processors, and export debentures were among the more important subjects covered by other resolutions. The complete resolutions are published in the A. F. B. F. weekly news letter and copies may be had by writing the office at 58 E. Washington St., Chicago.

C. P. Cummings Goes To Farmers National, Peoria

Chas. P. Cummings, formerly general manager of the Illinois Grain Corporation, has been employed by the Farmers National Grain Corporation as manager of their Peoria office and plant, one of the important branches of the nation-wide co-operative organization. President G. C. Johnstone has been acting as manager pending the appointment of a successor. Mr. Harrison Fahrnkopf will continue to direct organization and field activities.

Mr. Cummings, a grain man for more than 25 years, won the confidence of farmers elevator managers and producers throughout the state as shown by the constantly increasing volume of grain marketed co-operatively through the Illinois and Farmers National Grain Corporations. Last year the two organizations handled together more than 15,000,000 bu. of grain from this state.

Mr. Fahrnkopf assisted by F. D. Barton and O. D. Brissendon has been a tireless worker in the acquisition of elevator members with the result that approximately 150 country elevators are now members of Illinois Grain Corporation.

In his new position, Mr. Cummings will be in a position to maintain close contact with managers of member elevators and render assistance in securing the best possible prices for grain.

Come To The Eighteenth I. A. A. Annual Meeting

(Continued from page 3)

nesday night, the annual dinner for Farm Bureau presidents and farm advisers will be held as in past years, for which Mr. Kercher is planning some special entertainment.

Members of the Illinois Agricultural Association have a supreme voice in the affairs of the organization. Theoretically all membership institutions, corporations, mutual insurance c- ıpanies, etc. are controlled by their members, policyholders, or stockholders. Actually many of them are run by a few individuals for their own selfish ends.

But the I. A. A. and all the associated companies are real co-operatives, co-operative in operation and principle. The members elect the board of delegates. The delegates choose the elective officers and half the board of directors annually. Further, every member has an opportunity to come to the annual meeting and offer suggestions or criticism for the good of the organization.

This year as in past years, Thursday afternoon will be set aside for sectional conferences the time of which will be largely given to a discussion of the various policies and projects of the association by members.

The printed reports of the I. A. A. and associated companies with complete financial statements will be distributed at the close of the Thursday morning session following the annual address of the president, and the secretary's and treasurer's reports.

The annual banquet is scheduled to be held Thursday night in the Danville Armory where the larger general sessions also will be held. The Armory has been remodeled inside to make it easy for speakers to be heard. In addition it will be equipped with a public address system. Headquarters for the meeting will be the Hotel Wolford.

For every four families who in 1929 had earnings of less than $1,200 a year in Birmingham, Detroit and Pittsburgh there were 11 families below that level in 1932, according to the U. S. Public Health Service.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*

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Corn Loans Going Out

CORN loans at 45 cents per bushel by the Commodity Credit Corporation are bringing the first substantial relief to many Illinois farmers under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. By Saturday night, Dec. 16, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at Chicago had sent out a total of $1,121,000 in cash on corn loans into Illinois and Iowa farm communities. And this is only a beginning. Combined with wheat benefit checks now coming into Illinois, and the first cash payments for corn-hog reduction which should start flowing early next year, this new money promises to put new life into trade throughout the corn belt. The effect is already apparent. Downstate bankers and merchants report increased activity in buying and payment of debts. Another important index is Farm Bureau membership which has improved perceptibly in the past two months. The livestock feeding sections are still suffering from abnormally low prices but these, it is hoped, will soon be benefited by the corn and hog adjustment payments which for this state are estimated at nearly $40,000,000. Thus with $2,618,000 of wheat checks, a potential $45,000,000 of corn loans, and $40,000,000 of corn and hog payments coming in the next 15 months the value of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which is largely the result of the Farm Bureau's 12 year fight for government recognition, can no longer be doubted.

There Must Be A Job Ahead

THE only excuse for organization is to get things done—to accomplish some worthy end. Failure to observe this simple principle is the primary reason why so many organizations die. Reporting her experiences in organizing farm women before the recent A. F. B. F. convention, the state home demonstration agent of Arkansas, Miss Bonslagel, gave epitaphs collected from the graves of organizations she has known. Following are a few of them: "We mistook the means for the end," "I was talked to death," "I died of serious and learned papers," "Leadership from outside the group proved fatal," "I died of program jitters, trying to save the world all at once," etc.

Organization receives its greatest support when it is striving to accomplish something, particularly if the members are taking an active part in the project. Organization fails when it has no program. It must know what it wants and fight, if necessary, to achieve the goal. Having accomplished, it cannot rest on its laurels. It must go on to new fields of endeavor or decay will result.

Debts And Stable Money

ANOTHER lesson the last few years have taught us is that we are often too ready to go in debt. There is much truth in the quip, "people run in debt and crawl out." Until some measure of stability in prices is secured through a commodity dollar, or otherwise, careful investors will not buy farms or any other costly property, on a shoestring, particularly in periods of prosperity. Recent experience certainly justifies experimentation toward establishing an honest dollar that does not greatly fluctuate in buying and debt-paying power. The human misery caused by every sharp decline in prices and income is a challenge to statesmanship. The right of property ought to be protected, but ownership should be the result of honest work and thrift, not mere speculation.

Overproduction In Holland

HOLLAND'S famous flower bulbs, once the pride of the nation, are now a drug on the market after having made fortunes for many growers, reports the Reader's Digest. Recently, in the Haarlem region, hundreds of thousands of tulips, hyacinths, and narcissi were destroyed—the object being to reduce the supply and increase prices. The Netherlands had a boom in bulbs comparable to our stock market and Florida real estate speculations. Prize bulbs sold for fabulous sums. More and more people went into growing bulbs to get rich quick. And with the usual result. The purebred livestock industry in this country had a similar experience during the post-war period. Whenever the price of anything gets out of line with its normal utility value, watch out.

To Speed Corn-Hog Checks

PLANS to speed the first payments on corn and hog reduction contracts, announced by Dr. A. G. Black of the A. A. A., is welcome news to Illinois farmers. By signing a "rider" sheet in which the grower agrees to accept any corrections and adjustments in his production figures as may be found necessary, prompt mailing of checks is made possible. Otherwise payments would be held up pending a thorough check-up both in the county and at Washington. Benefit payments will be particularly welcome to hog producers because of present low hog prices in which the processing tax of $1.00 per cwt. is reflected.

Farm Advisers Report Many Ask For Loans

Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Chicago, Sends $1,121,000 In Cash Into Illinois And Iowa First Week

Reports from county advisers received by the I. A. A. Record indicate that thousands of farmers in all of the major grain producing counties are taking advantage of the federal loans of 45 cents a bushel on corn stored in sealed cribs on the farm.

Estimates as to the percentage of farmers holding corn who will apply for loans vary in the different counties from one up to 75 to 80 per cent.

J. E. Harris, farm adviser of Mercer county, believes that the loan of $1125 on 2500 bushels of corn made to E. R. Pattison through the Seaton State Bank on December 11 is the first loan to be cleared in the state.

Guy Husted of Cass county estimates that 75 per cent of farmers having corn will apply for loans in that county.

Edwin Bay of Sangamon county estimates that 30 per cent will apply for loans; R. J. Laible of McLean county estimates 50 to 75 per cent. "If the price of corn stays low for another two or three weeks probably 25 or 30 per cent of our farmers will apply for loans," writes G. F. Hoover of Douglas.

C. E. Johnson of Iroquois county estimates that 60 per cent of farmers having corn there will apply for loans; A. A. Olsen, Warren county, estimates 50 to 60 per cent; S. S. Davis put the figure at 50 per cent for Piatt county; H. M. Christian, Massac county, not to exceed five per cent; Shelby county around 50 per cent of those holding corn; Livingston county 50 per cent; McDonough 25 per cent estimated by R. C. Doneghue; Henderson 65 per cent; Mason county 50 per cent, according to C. S. Love; R. N. Rasmusen, DeKalb county, estimates that 15 per cent in that county will apply for loans; Alfred Tate, Scott county, estimates 15 per cent; F. H. Shuman, Whiteside county, 20 to 25 per cent. Shuman reports that sealing started Dec. 11 when 150 farmers had applied for loans.

In Tazewell county G. H. Iftner reports that 95 had applied for loans on Dec. 14. A. B. Schofield, chairman of the Ford County Warehouse board, stated that applications for sealing ran close to $100,000 the first day the board met. "It looks like 80 per cent of the corn in Ford county will be sealed for loans. Farmers throughout Illinois should appreciate the work of the I. A. A. in securing the enactment of the State Warehouse Act, continued Mr. Schofield. We estimate that our farmers will net about 6¾ cents a bushel more for corn than farmers in Indiana and other states which do not have such an act."

A total of 420 farmers in McLean had applied for sealing of cribs on Dec. 14 when 110 loans had already been made on 250,000 bushels.

A number of county advisers reported that banks were hesitant about taking the corn loan paper because they were not familiar with the procedure for discounting the loans through the R. F. C.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the Federal Reserve Bank Building, Chicago, has been swamped with work for more than two weeks. Paper is being cleared as rapidly as possible, however, and money being sent out into rural communities.

On Saturday, Dec. 16, a total of $1,121,000 in cash had been sent out on corn loans mostly in Illinois and Iowa. Forty employees were busy checking paper sent in by country banks and other local loan agencies. The loans are charged to the Commodity Credit Corporation but all details are being handled by the R. F. C.

In extreme northern and southern Illinois comparatively few corn loans will be made judging from farm advisers' reports due to the fact that nearly all corn produced will be used for feeding.

3860 New Members Count Since Dec. 9th

Complete reports as of December 9 indicate that from October 9 to December 9, a total of 3860 new Farm Bureau members were signed and paid for in the State Farm Bureau Mobilization Campaign states Secretary Geo. E. Metzger. In the organization of the campaign, the state was divided into three sections, Northern, Central and Southern. New members, according to sections, are as follows: northern 1489; central 1191; southern 1180.

Several reports have been turned in to the office since December 9. These have not been included in the figures above. Marshall-Putnam is now getting busy, signing members and collecting dues. Henderson county in the week ending Dec. 16 signed 26 new members, making a total of 175 new members—the state record. Mason county signed 12 new members last week, bringing its total during the campaign to 160. Leonard Keith, captain in Mason county, says they are going to reach the 200 mark by January 1. C. H. Wishop, captain in Winnebago county, reports that 23 new members were signed and 39 delinquents restored since the first of December. Cumberland county signed 13 new members last week, bringing its total for the campaign to 53 new members.

Captains should see to it that their membership campaign is wound up under the present agreement on December 31, says Mr. Metzger. Captains and lieutenants, however, may continue until January 6 to sign new members who pay their dues at once and to collect post-dated paper due and payable on or before December 31.

LET'S BUILD FOR STRENGTH



Let's Have More Fun Along with Our Work

By T. W. May, Farm Adviser,
Madison County, Ill.



FARM BUREAU COMMUNITY MEETING MADISON COUNTY

The whole family turns out for an evening of entertainment, recreation, and information.

MANY people wishing to see the Farm Bureau strengthened have expressed the opinion that more should be done to develop social and recreational activities among farm people, and that our program should be balanced to appeal to the entire family.

A number of Illinois Farm Bureaus have been holding successful community meetings with programs designed to interest farm people of all ages. Folks will come to worth-while and entertaining programs. A series of seven meetings held this fall in Madison County was attended by a total of 2,600 people, from grandpa down to the little tots (find 'em in the picture).

The equivalent of 2,606 years of time which would otherwise be spent in growing corn, hogs and wheat will be released to Illinois farm families during the coming year alone as a result of the Government's agricultural adjustment program, according to one statistician. Recreation and leisure are becoming a real possibility for many farm families as the adjustment program goes forward.

Farm life needs more social activity and recreation. A controlled-crop production, quoting Secretary Henry Wallace, and a retreat from surplus acres and surplus toil, will give the whole family not only more money but more time in which to live. Most farm folks, once the opportunity is afforded, will discover within themselves a wide variety of stimulating and pleasant things to do. County Farm Bureaus, through their community leaders, should be encouraging this new development by enlarging their social activities.

Well-planned community meetings can be a decided help in building Farm Bureau membership. Non-members and their families should be invited and urged to attend; it is a lot better for the organization for them to be at the meeting learning what is going on than just staying at home. A program that will include recreation and mix up the crowd after the talks are finished can furnish an opportunity for contacts between members and non-members that is certain to lead to a better understanding. Even when there is no direct attempt to approach the non-member on the matter of membership (indeed this may often be the better policy), he can not help being impressed by being with a large crowd of enthusiastic folks who believe in organization.

Most of us don't realize how few opportunities our farm families have to get together for good entertainment and discussions of matters important in running their business. Too many times we have taken for granted that the women and children would not care to listen to a farm talk. Several of our visiting speakers have had the jitters upon entering a hall crowded with entire families, later to become inspired by the universal interest and attention. The meeting is better in every way if the whole family is there, and the next day when they all talk it over, what one doesn't remember another will. Isn't that better than, at the breakfast table, "Well, Pop, did you learn anything last night while we had to stay home?"

Meetings should be carefully planned in advance. Start on time, and hold the program to an hour and a half. The talks should be about something of practical importance, with a few good licks for organization, agricultural adjustment, and the extension program. Then have something for the folks to do after the program; don't just get up from the seats and go home. Have some kind of recreation, depending upon what the community wants, that will keep the people there and get them better acquainted with each other. Use local talent on the program, with occasional outside speakers of ability. Arrange programs that will pack 'em in, and tell the papers how many attended, so the stay-at-homes will know that "somebody is interested in this Farm Bureau business and we might as well find out what it is all about."

Let's develop the social possibilities of our organization, for in so doing we can help all the other projects, and have some good times, too.

McLean County Wins National A. F. B. F. Trophy

The McLean County Farm Bureau was awarded the custody of a handsome loving cup and a check for $100 for having the largest membership of any county Farm Bureau in the United States. The record for McLean county showed a total of 1,507 paid up members on Nov. 1. Los Angeles Co., California, was a close competitor with 1,501 members. McLean county now has 2122 members, according to Farm Adviser Laible, with more than 1700 in good standing. The silver trophy will become the permanent possession of the county winning it three times. Los Angeles County won last year's contest and San Joaquin County, California, won in 1930 and 1931.

The contest for the honor of a Farm Bureau having the greatest percentage of farmers in the county enrolled went to Nassau County, New York, for the second successive year. But of the 579 farmers in that county, 457 are members of the county Farm Bureau, or a percentage of 78.9. Ventura County, California, was second with 651 farmers enrolled, out of 1,656. The prize in this contest is a cup which becomes the property of the winning county.

To August Berger, of Jasper, Indiana, went the honor of being the champion membership solicitor. Mr. Berger, a voluntary worker, signed up 152 members. Sidney Smith of Altamont, New York and Walter Armstrong of the same place were tied for second place, with 128 memberships. The prize is a handsome medal and a trip to the American Farm Bureau Federation convention.

1933 Experience Shows Value Co-op. Marketing

Harry Day Reports On Sales of Fruits And Vegetables During Past Season

EXPERIENCES of fruit and vegetable growers in Illinois during the past season emphasize the value of co-operative marketing, reports H. W. Day, director of fruit and vegetable marketing for the I. A. A.

Growers who market strawberries, peaches and watermelons through co-operative associations generally secure more money for their products than other growers, he said. The price level of cantaloupes during the past season was low but the fact remains that growers who belong to the Poag and Beardstown co-operatives marketed practically all their cantaloupes while a substantial part of melons grown by non-members were not sold. The officers of our Beardstown association state that if they had not had a marketing association undoubtedly only a very small percentage of the crop grown in that community would have been disposed of.



H. W. DAY

Day states that the truck situation is creating a problem that grows in intensity from year to year. The 1933 peach crop was produced in a limited area of southern Illinois overrun by truck buyers. About 1,000 carlots of peaches were moved by truck from southern Illinois during the past season. Truck peddlers also hauled out large quantities of strawberries, cantaloupes, watermelons and apples. Trucks have largely destroyed the orderly marketing of perishable products with the result that it is becoming increasingly difficult to adjust the supply of fruits and vegetables to market demands in the various cities.

New Co-ops.

The Illinois Agricultural Association established several new co-operatives during the past season including the Edgar County Strawberry Growers Association at Paris, and the Beardstown Melon Growers Association. Assistance was given to other local groups.

The Edgar county association has 44 members involving around 200 acres of berries. The sale of the crop this year was handled through the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange from a central point in Paris. Approximately 15,000 cases were sold. Eleven cars or around 4,600 cases were shipped by rail and the balance was sold to truck buyers.



PACKING MELONS AT BEARDSTOWN

Careful selection, and packing in standard size crates carrying melons of uniform high quality is an important part of the program of this co-operative organized by the I. A. A. and Cass County Farm Bureau.

The average sale price was $1.40 per 25 quart cases f. o. b. Paris. In the Centralia section more than 5,000 cases of berries were marketed for growers through the Exchange; all were sold to truck buyers.

The Poag Growers Association in Madison county has 33 members and during the past season assembled, graded, packed and sold 45,000 bushel boxes of cantaloupes from their new packing shed. The Beardstown association with 98 members whose acreage totaled around 700 of cantaloupes and watermelons sold more than 20,000 bushel boxes of cantaloupes and the equivalent of 37 carloads of watermelons.

Peaches Sell Well

The Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange which was organized by the I. A. A. 12 yrs. ago handled 309 cars of peaches and an additional 15,000 bushels were sold direct to truck buyers. The crop in the Centralia area was only medium in size and prices were generally satisfactory. The price level ranged from 90 cents to $1.85 per bushel at shipping point. Carlot shipments went in all directions. No market was in a position to take a great number of cars except at low prices.

If Illinois had had an additional 500 acres of peaches available, according to Mr. Day, the price level would have been much lower.

The Exchange marketed 52 carloads of apples. The 1933 crop was one of the shortest ever produced due to unfavorable weather and unusually bad insect and disease conditions. Substitutes for arsenate of lead proved ineffective in controlling the Codling Moth.

Other commodities handled include 10 cars of cabbages, 13 cars of pears and a few cars of other miscellaneous commodities.

The Exchange succeeded during the past year in securing credit for growers, to buy spray materials, packages and other supplies. The loans were repaid out of the proceeds received for products handled through the Exchange.

Mr. Day concludes that if the greater percentage of fruits and vegetables grown in Illinois of standard commodities could be sold co-operatively net returns could and would be substantially improved.

Tobacco Growers Get More Money For Crop

Flue-cured tobacco growers are expecting to receive approximately $75,000,000 more for their crop this year than they received for the 1932 crop and around $60,000,000 more than they got for the 1931 crop, as a result of crop reduction efforts.

In the preliminary sign-up 95 per cent of the growers pledged themselves to sign formal agreements to reduce production to requirements in 1934 and 1935.

Dealers Seek To Break Red Top Seed Co-operative

The M. M. Schultz Seed Company recently circularized members of the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange and supplied them with the necessary forms to make it convenient for the red top seed growers to withdraw from the Association.

The material sent out included a letter apprizing the members of their opportunity to withdraw between the first and 20th day of October, an envelope addressed and ready for mailing to the co-operative at Flora, and a card addressed to the Exchange carrying the following statement:

"I am informed that a notice has been mailed by you to different seed dealers that I am a member of the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange as above.

"If I am a member this is to demand of you that such membership be cancelled and further notice that membership is withdrawn and any claimed marketing agreement with me is null and void. This demand shall be effective as provided by the agreement."

Only a small number, less than 100 of the nearly 3000 members of the Exchange, withdrew and most of these had not been co-operating in the sale of their seed.

This is one of the many efforts made during recent years by the old-line seed houses to destroy the growers' organization. The Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange has been successful since it was organized by the I. A. A. 12 years ago in forcing local buyers to bid up for seed. This has seriously interfered with their profits and has resulted in both members and non-members getting a higher price for Red Top.

Illinois Fruit Growers Object To Regulations

The Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange recently adopted a resolution, which has the support of the Illinois Agricultural Association, urging the U. S. Department of Agriculture to allow further leeway to fruit and vegetable producers in the form of a three-year moratorium on the enforcement of drastic regulations concerning minimum tolerances of arsenous oxide and lead, the residue from sprays, on fruits and vegetables.

The resolution asks that the moratorium be extended until such time as producers of fresh fruits and vegetables are able to devise cheaper and more simple means of removal of the spray residue, or until effective substitutes are discovered for lead arsenate.

Illinois fruit growers contend that there is no sufficient evidence of injurious results from spray residue on fruits to justify such drastic regulations.

Farm Advisers Resign

F. A. Fisher, farm adviser in Macon county, resigned recently to take charge of erosion control work in Illinois under the civil works administration.

It is reported that J. H. Checkley, farm adviser, has tendered his resignation in Logan county to give full time to his work as secretary of the local national farm loan association. H. E. DeWerff also is reported to be leaving his work as adviser in Woodford county due to ill health. Lloyd Welch, formerly farm adviser in Hancock county, has taken a position as district farm supervisor for a large life insurance company.

Country Life Queen Contest At State Fair

Uniform regulations governing Country Life Queen contests conducted by County Farm Bureaus were recently recommended by V. Vaniman, director of insurance service. The regulations provide that only girls between the ages of 16 and 24 inclusive be eligible; that contestants be limited to young women who come from the families of Farm Bureau members in good standing living on the farm, and that all the girls who enter be required to make their own dresses.

The state contest for county winners selected at the Christmas parties the night of December 16 will be held at the Illinois State Fair next year rather than at the I. A. A. annual meeting as was previously suggested.

New Home For Knox County Farm Bureau

A new Farm Bureau home is being constructed opposite the Y. M. C. A. in Galesburg by the Knox County Farm Bureau. The Service Company is erecting a modern oil service station close by. The building will be ready for occupation early in 1934.

The Farm Bureau building will be a two-story, fire-proof, brick structure, with offices on the first floor and an auditorium above.

The board of directors had such a home in mind 12 years ago when they started operating on a planned budget, comments the Knox County Farm Bureau Bulletin. Each year a small reserve fund was set aside. This fund has accumulated throughout the years until now the building is being constructed out of savings and will be entirely free of indebtedness when finished.

The building will cost $13,673.96. The heating and plumbing was let in a separate contract for $2,150.



By H. M. Conway, National Livestock Marketing Ass'n.

The winter hog market now (Dec. 13) should be around its winter low, and while supplies will continue large for the next four to six weeks the late winter reductions should soon be discounted by government buying for relief and by a stronger storage demand on the part of packers. Much of the normal improvement of prices will be offset by the increasing processing tax.

It seems advisable to market hogs only as they are fully finished, holding the lighter end for later marketing. Feeding the lighter weight pigs for late March and April looks best. As to feed prices a year from now, they are likely to be favorable for hog feeding and production.

Supplies of fed cattle are still too large for any sharp price advance. There is still a carryover of old crop steers that must be sold before the full effect of the reduction in the new crop becomes apparent. Choice light steers will continue scarce for some time, and by late winter weight should be an asset when combined with finish and quality.

Heifers are moving freely to feed lots, and in general too many steers and butcher cattle are in sight for the late spring and early summer, especially at the time when prices were best this year. The government loans on corn are now discouraging cattle feeding, particularly the finishing of the better grades for the summer and fall markets. Purchases of fleshy choice feeders next spring should prove profitable when fully finished for the October market.

Lambs continue in a favorable position with a rather strong consumptive demand in the East and with relatively high wool prices. Some caution has been suggested as to marketings in early January, but no material weakening in prices at that time is expected. There is nothing to greatly improve the livestock situation outside of monetary inflation and a lower spread between producer and consumer prices.

Achieving Equality

Remarks by GEORGE N. PEEK, Administrator, A. A. A., before the American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Dec. 12, 1933

I'M back home here again, in my own State, among my old friends, to talk over a few things—some new and some old. Since I took the job as Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act last spring this is the first time I've left my desk to do any talking except over the radio. I came out here to find out how you feel about certain things, to let you know how I feel about them, and to tell you about some of our activities. To me agriculture is the most important industry in the country. It is the bed-rock upon which national prosperity rests. It must be made more profitable for the farmer. Later on I will discuss the profit motive more fully, but right now I want to say to you that if our profit system is to remain, I believe individual effort must be encouraged and rewarded, just as I believe that the profit system must be controlled and that it can be maintained only with honesty and decency. I further believe that under any system of government individual effort must be encouraged and the property rights of the individual protected.



GEO. N. PEEK

Seven months ago yesterday the Farm Act was signed by President Roosevelt, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was organized. We haven't been able to do all that we had hoped to in that time, but we have done quite a bit. I shall begin by giving you an account of what we have accomplished to date, and why; and then go on from there.

Getting Action Now

You can't hurry the sun. And you can't hold it back. In the long, slow swing of the seasons which governs agricultural operations, seven months is no time at all. Much corn that was being planted when the President signed the Farm Act is not yet in the crib. We had to wait for another season before we could properly get at the critical economic ache here in our Middle West. And, in the circumstances prevailing, that has seemed, as you know, and as some of you have not hesitated to say, a long time to wait.

The Administration is getting into action now out here in the agricultural heart of the country. I believe that the Middle West will be feeling better soon, and that its improved condition will be reflected throughout the Nation. But I don't want to be interpreted as saying that the doctor is here at last with his little black bag, and that everything is going to be all right from now on.

The situation that was dumped into the laps of the present Administration on March 4 of 1933 was at least 12 years in the making. Our present farm situation is still a long way from satisfactory, but if you compare it with the way things were at the end of last winter, it makes the spot where we are now seem almost comfortable. We have hope now, and reason for hope. And conditions a year ago, whether you looked at the thing as a farmer or as a city man, promised absolute ruin.

For nine years, from 1920 until late in 1929, our open country was drained of money and of its best blood-stock by an unmerciful and uneven deflation. For three years on top of that, from 1929 on through 1932, the open country was racked by price disparities which widened as the depression deepened and spread. For nine years general business in this country was a soaring, pumped-up superstructure, which seemed not to touch agriculture, the foundation, at any point. Many people used the apparent industrial prosperity as a sign reading, "Farm buying power no longer necessary for national prosperity." The neglected foundation sagged. The entire structure of false, unshared prosperity toppled. And it was agriculture, the foundation, which took the hardest punishment. Farming as a business was all but shattered in the depression that followed the general crash of 1929.

Farm Deflation

In 1928 the prices paid to farmers averaged around 50 percent above pre-war. By early 1933 they had dropped 50 percent below pre-war. The prices that farmers had to pay for things they bought was, in 1933, down to the pre-war level, but not below it. Thus, early in the year 1933, farmers had only about half of their pre-war unit purchasing power. Gross farm income from crops produced in 1932 was only half the 1929 income. Interest and taxes had to be paid at the old levels.

Capital value in agriculture stood at 79 billion dollars in 1919. By the beginning of 1929 it had shrunk to 58 billion dollars. By the beginning of 1933 another 20 billion dollars in farm capital values had been drained away; the total stood at only 38 billion dollars. From a 79 billion dollar valuation down to a 38 billion dollar valuation, in 12 years! The fields and farm homes of this Nation were bled white.

It may be asked how a business so brutally deflated managed in those same years to maintain that great flood of overproduction which by 1933 had raised the cotton carry-over in this country to two and a half times its normal height, and piled up a wheat carry-over three times normal. Curiously enough, the disparity between city and farm prices which we have been trying to offset is a situation that brews its own poison, leading to still wider price maladjustments, if left alone. As the President has said, we were a Nation half busted and half booming. The busted half, paying boom prices for interest, for taxes, and for all things purchased from town, had to grow more and more stuff for less and less money. It takes twice as much 40-cent wheat as 80-cent wheat to meet a tax bill. It takes twice as much 5-cent cotton as 10-cent cotton. It takes twice as many 3-cent hogs as 6-cent hogs. And so on, to the bitter end.

In consequence, last spring we found ourselves, as a Nation, with some 40 million acres more in crops than were cropped before the War; and this was in a changed world which for the present at least had shut down on the importation of our products, as we had on theirs.

Distribution High

Disorganized overproduction was only part of the trouble. Lack of foreign markets was only part. Distribution tolls were too high. With agriculture prostrate at the end of 1932, and with the cities sharing at last in the depression, many distribution margins were still just as wide as they had been in 1929. In the last three years of the Old Deal, from

1929 through 1932, city incomes fell one-third; farm prices already perilously low, fell two-thirds; and the distribution spreads stayed wide. There was still good money in farm crops, if you didn't happen to be growing them. Of the 15 leading corporations in point of earnings in 1932, nine dealt in food and tobacco.

The first job of the New Deal is an orderly transfusion of income; a redistribution of buying power; not so much a sprinkling of money in dribbles from the top down; but a growth of spending from the grass-roots up. We have been putting money into overall pockets on the farm and in the factory. We already have evidence that when this is done, the money moves, restoring broken circuits of business everywhere. And we are not giving that money away, either; we are getting something for it, something that ought to prove a force for permanent stability and progress.

We are getting a thoroughgoing reorganization of both production and distribution, through which to avoid, in the future, the immense social losses of ungoverned, cut-throat competition.

The Farm Act makes such a groundwork reorganization of agriculture possible. It makes possible an adjustment of farm production to going demand, at home and abroad. This and other new legislation make possible an effort toward adjusting distribution methods and costs; and provide for an adjustment of debts, with an adjusted dollar, if need be.

You can't change farm routine around the way you can in a factory. Changes take time. I sometimes hesitate to call what we have done toward correcting our national farm production schedules, a "program." As often as not we were in the middle of the thing before we had much time to choose and deliberate; we were pushed on from behind. The situation was desperate. The pressure of a driving necessity was behind us. Many of our former opponents of farm legislation were in the front line in this push from behind. And all the time crops came along, ripening, in their own good time, as always, regardless of our wishes.

The Cotton Deal

Cotton was ripening in the southern part of the Cotton Belt when we still were setting up our organization last May. We had to go into action fast. We organized the cotton growers into county production control associations, plowed under 10½ million acres of cotton, a quarter of the entire crop, and seeded $110,000,000 of new cash spending power in the cotton South. The weather fought against us, it fought for a surplus; but we prevented another year of 5-cent cotton that otherwise would have been a certainty.

To protect farmers against forced marketing, we are lending 10 cents a pound on Middling or better cotton now. And there is one interesting thing about this lending program of the Commodity Credit Corporation that I would like to mention. As soon as the Government made its lending intentions known, the banks down South came to life, and made like loans, privately. Only about one-third of the money so far loaned on cotton has come from the United States Treasury; the other two-thirds was loaned by banks, privately. That just goes to show that when there is assurance of the farmer getting a reasonable amount for his crop, the private business structure of the community begins to get some confidence and to function again, naturally and healthfully. I observe the same tendency beginning to operate out here as a result of our program of 45-cent loans on corn.

Reducing Surpluses

The 1934 cotton program calls for doing the job of reduction by taking the cotton out before it is planted. We are going to reduce the national cotton acreage from 40 million to 25 million acres in 1934, and make compensating adjustment payments to cotton growers that probably will total 125 million dollars.

To adjust the national wheat acreage to the diminished overseas demands was an even bigger undertaking, but we had more time. With world accord, we have signed up about four-fifths of the entire American acreage for a three-year adjustment downward, with a 15 percent reduction of acreage this year. The first of $100,000,000 adjustment money has gone out to the farmers. Wherever that money has reached, distress and tension have been relieved and hopes have been renewed.

As an auxiliary device in clearing up the wheat surplus situation we arranged to export to the Orient Pacific Northwest wheat which otherwise would have been forced East to burden the domestic markets heavily. In this way we were able to ship some of our surplus wheat off the top of the pile, at the same time that we were cutting in under the pile by production control.

We have used, and shall use, every practical device for reducing this and other surpluses. Efforts have recently been launched, for instance, to get the distillers back as a market for American grain.

It seems that since prohibition, processes have been developed for manufacturing alcohol from blackstrap molasses, and from a synthetic process in the cracking of gas. Whether or not we favored repeal, repeal is here; and we think the grain-growing farmer should have the benefit of that market which he had in the pre-Prohibition days.

The activities of the Surplus Relief Corporation in moving surpluses that otherwise would be worse than wasted, directly to the hungry and needy within our own borders, are developing into a very valuable form of surplus-removal; and one which no one, I am sure, will disapprove. That use of surpluses is to me, personally, one of the most heart-warming things that has happened since our work started. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration does not have direct responsibility for this activity. It is under the direction of Mr. Harry Hopkins; but we are certainly behind it 100 percent.

Similarly, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration cannot claim credit for the recognition of Russia but the reopening of that market for our products should absorb some of our surpluses. The whole question of further foreign trade will reward, I believe, a very careful looking-into. There has been set up an inter-department Trade Commission to study the entire question of possible exports and imports; and on this commission agriculture is represented.

When it comes to codes and marketing agreements, we have some outstanding successes, and a number of considerable steps in progress to report. I consider the flue-cured tobacco agreement especially oustanding. By agreement with the big companies we have assured farmers a price 40 percent above the price prevailing when Governors were closing markets last summer. Further agreements, some of them coupled with a production control attack, are now in the works for fire-cured, air-cured, and Burley tobacco growers.

Milk Agreements

As to milk agreements, our progress has been less uniform. We have made, on the whole, slow progress, often against the meanest sort of opposition from within the industry and from without. But within the past month or so we have closed a number of milk agreements, and have moved

(Continued on page 16)



Third premium dividend on $5000 policy is $13

Fourth premium dividend on $5000 policy is $14

Fifth premium dividend on $5000 policy is $15

Sixth premium dividend on $5000 policy will be announced shortly

ANOTHER DIVIDEND COMING SOON

Country Life is a cooperatively owned, legal reserve participating life insurance company. Economical management, low overhead, careful selection of risks, and a sound investment policy have resulted in the company earning substantial profits. These profits are shared with policyholders in the form of dividends. Under our present dividend schedule, starting with the third premium, a dividend of $2.60 per thousand of insurance is given. Fourth premium dividend is $2.80 per thousand. Fifth premium dividend is $3.00. Now, another dividend is ready, details of which will be made public shortly. These dividends applied to payment of our low premiums have materially lowered the net cost of Country Life Insurance year after year.

ASSETS INCREASE 30%

1933 was one of the best years in Country Life's remarkable history. In the worst year of the depression, with corn down as low as nine cents, a bank moratorium, and an insurance moratorium, Country Life has forged ahead. Insurance in force has increased $7,000,000. Assets have increased 30%. Every dollar of investment made by the company during 1933, representing reserves, is in obligations of the U. S. Government. Thus, Country Life accomplishes the truly amazing feat of acquiring greater strength and security during the lowest income period in memory, giving protection at record low cost.

ENJOY LOW COST PROTECTION

Accept please, without obligation, the coupon offer. Thousands are turning to Country Life for their insurance needs because of its unsurpassed strength, security, low premiums and generous schedule of dividend payments. 90% OF COUNTRY LIFE'S INVESTMENTS ARE IN GOVERNMENT, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL BONDS. This strong liquid position assures prompt payment of claims. Your nearest Farm Bureau office is our agent. There you will be given complete information about Country Life's money-saving policies in a helpful, neighborly manner. Or, if you prefer, USE COUPON, and full data will be sent direct to your home.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

NOW YOU NEED NOT DIE TO WIN!

Details of Country Life Policy That Pays Regular Income at Age 65 Now Available to Farmers and Their Friends at Record Low Cost.

USE COUPON BELOW

Low cost policy you can enjoy as you live is ready for you. Pays either face of policy, or a monthly pension during old age. Get details quickly. See your nearest Farm Bureau agent or send coupon.

MAIL COUPON TODAY

Country Life Insurance Co.
608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please send particulars of low cost policy that pays me regular income in my old age. I understand my request does not obligate me in any way.

Name .....

Address .....

County .....

I (am not) (am) insured with Country Life now.

Achieving Equality

(Continued from page 14)

toward others, some of which definitely tend to close the spread and get the farmer more money without costing the consumer another cent.

Our temporary stabilization action as to butter supported the market at a time when the need to do so was desperate. And for butter, as for wheat, we have managed to pry open a foreign outlet for a little of the surplus, at least. We have disposed of some butter to the War Department for use in the Philippines. This was done in competition with foreign countries. . . . . .

The corn and hog problem is the biggest one in the whole farm picture, and the program we are now putting into action is the biggest we have undertaken so far. Because of the intricate inter-relations between corn and hogs, the thing is very complex and difficult to settle. It is going to take a lot of hard work, and some painfully hard thinking, to put this $350,000,000 program over, and to make it stick for permanent good effect. It will mean a drastic cut in production, for the time being, anyway; and that is something nobody likes. But I have no doubt at all that the thinking farmers of the Corn Belt (and those, I should say, would mean pretty nearly all surviving farmers here) will go through with this corn-hog program, triumphantly.

We have no panaceas or cure-alls to offer. To reduce corn acreage a fifth, and farrowing a fourth, is a difficult and trying job. But we have some concrete evidence that it is a sort of procedure which has worked wonders in the other parts of the country where it was first tried. And hundreds of millions of dollars seeded in directly at the grass roots in cash adjustment payments, make the treatment rather easy to take. With the corn-hog production control program I think should go a marketing agreement with packers. . . . . .

Before passing on to the final stage of my remarks, I want to say a word about the spirit with which the Nation as a whole has accepted our program. The surprising thing, to me, is not that we have encountered opposition; but that we have encountered so little.

The country was ready to see this thing done. Most criticisms levelled against us have not been against our plans, but against our pace. The complaint was not against what we were doing, but that we weren't doing it fast enough. We at Washington have been just as much aware of this apparent slowness as you have. We accept the responsibility. Our only answer is that we have been working just as hard and as fast as we could in the circumstances.

There has also been a limited amount of opposition on the part of city people who fear that adjustment payments are a subsidy of one class as against another. They have somewhat the same fears as to the NRA. I think that is a short-sighted view to take. The short excerpts from reports that I have read you prove, I think, that more money for farmers to spend means more money circulating quickly in town. It is just as true that great industrial activity and larger city payrolls mean more money for farmers. It is just as disastrous to break the circuit of spending in cities as it is to break it off at the edge of cities and try to keep the farm families on another and inferior income and standard of living.

Chicago Farm Capital

Here in the Middle West, which is my home, the need of a continued movement of trade between farm and town should be, by this time, especially apparent. Chicago is the great commissary of the naturally richest expanse of farming country on earth. The whole history of Chicago's growth is the history of the growth of the Mississippi Valley. When anything stifles that growth, trade in Chicago stagnates. When this great Valley blossoms forth in prosperity again, then and only then, will Chicago be back in stride.

Now for the final part of my talk: about the profit system, and its detractors. All through this land there is constant discussion of the so-called new functions of Government, of Government plans for this or that, of what the Government is going to do next. What is Government?

This is what has been going through my mind. Our Government is not some mysterious device handed down from above or dug up from below. It is of our own making. In setting up our original Government our forefathers followed the English guild system of local self-sufficiency. As local governments expanded and interests crossed, overhead governments were set up, resulting in county and State governments.

The Federal Government was supposed to intervene only in such matters as could not be settled by the States themselves. The foundation of the whole structure from the first has been a respect for private property rights, and the sacredness of contracts.

The Profit System

There is great apprehension in the minds of many business men today about the relations of government to business. There is grave concern over the expressions of a few ultra-liberals about the Government taking over private business. If you want my opinion — personally, not officially, mind you—I would say that this apprehension is unwarranted. Unless it hustles, the Government has more hay down now than it will get up before it rains.

Legitimate profits have always been regarded in this country as a proper reward for individual initiative, industry, and thrift. I know of no substitute for such traits. I am in favor of the profit system; but I am in favor of starting with the farmer.

There is abroad in the land a propaganda of more or less importance for doing away with the profit system. This means no more and no less than doing away with the institutions under which we have all grown up and prospered more or less. I am against the racketeers of high finance as much as I am against the racketeers in the underworld. But the remedy lies not in destroying our institutions. It lies in reaching these racketeers in high places under the laws of our land. If these laws are inadequate, they should be revised and extended so that no guilty man shall escape. I am dead against the malpractices of the so-called monopolies; I say "so-called" to differentiate between "malefactors of great wealth" and the millions of heads of business, large and small, performing a useful service.

Government owes no man a living. But it is the duty of government to intervene on behalf of any man who is prevented from following his ordinary lawful pursuits in an effort to support himself and his family. That is why I have said for a dozen years that it is the duty of the National Government to intervene on behalf of the American farmer, for against the farmer barriers have been set up, and these barriers have resulted in millions of our worthiest people losing their homes and their lands through no fault of their own.

Farm Strike Futile

I do not criticize the farmers for protesting at delays in relief from such conditions. I have protested, myself, as long as any man within the reach of my voice. I do not protest against the hot impatience of some farm leaders. I do protest against

(Continued on page 18)

Farm Bureau Services Not Fully Appreciated

Talmage DeFrees Discusses Achievements of Organization In Bond County Address

THE real service of the Farm Bureau movement is frequently not recognized by the average member President Talmage DeFrees of the Bond County Farm Bureau said recently in addressing the annual meeting in Bond county. "This major service comes by reason of the great numerical strength of the state and national organizations which are today the largest and most influential organized group of farmers in the world. It would seem that every farmer thinking of his interests would desire to be affiliated with such a group. I have no doubt that if farmers were all properly informed such a result would come about almost automatically.



TALMAGE DEFREES

"The work of the tax department of the Illinois Agricultural Association in the passage of legislation, and the prevention of the passage of bills inimical to the farmer's interest has been the means of saving the farmers of Illinois millions of dollars. The only group at Springfield during the sessions of the General Assembly, that is actively engaged in safeguarding the interests of the farmer, and I will add the interests of the small home owner in the small towns and villages as well, is the able committee composed of President Earl C. Smith, Legal Counsel Donald Kirkpatrick, Tax Expert John C. Watson, Chas. Black and others representing the Illinois Agricultural Association. Your membership in the Farm Bureau makes possible this kind of work. Had there been no Illinois Agricultural Association it is difficult to estimate what the burden of taxation on the Illinois farms would be today.

"The influence of this great body does not stop at the boundaries of our state, but by reason of its strength coupled with the fact that its President, Earl C. Smith, is probably the most influential and outstanding man in the whole field of agriculture today, its influence is felt in the halls of congress at Washington. The other night in a radio address which doubtless many of you heard, Clifford Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer, spoke of the fact that a number of the governors of the mid-western states were in Washington seeking some sort of relief for agriculture, and Mr. Gregory said that it was his belief that Earl Smith single-handed could accomplish more in Washington than this entire group. The other day 8,000 farmers assembled in Peoria on a two-days' notice of President Smith. Among those who addressed this gathering was Henry T. Rainey, Speaker of the House. Mr. Rainey spoke of the fact that at the present time when his office and the office of the President of the United States desired information on farm problems they called into conference Earl Smith, and I happen to know that Mr. Smith is in Washington a great deal at this time.

"Friends, this whole gigantic program for agricultural rehabilitation has come about as a result of the efforts of organized agriculture. Most of the things advocated and being tried out by the present administration are the things that our organization has been preaching for the last 12 years. We have gone a long ways, we have accomplished much, but we are constantly forced to think what we might accomplish if we had the support of all the farmers of this great state."

Alex. Legge Endows Research Foundation

Sudden Death Brings To Light Legacy For Improvement of Farm Life

A BEQUEST of $500,000 was left by Alexander Legge, president of the International Harvester Company and former chairman of the Federal Farm Board, who died recently, to endow the "Farm Foundation." Prior to his death Mr. Legge had already contributed $400,000 to the foundation which is to be a philanthropic organization to carry on research and experimental work for the improvement of farm life.



ALEX. LEGGE

Frank O. Lowden of Oregon, Ill. is chairman of the board of trustees of the foundation. Other members are as follows: Bernard M. Baruch, George McDonald, Clarence Poe, Mary Harriman Rumsey, John Stuart, Clifford V. Gregory, Charles C. Teague, Roy Johnson, W. E. Riegel, R. E. Lambert, Melvin A. Traylor, Owen D. Young, Robert E. Wood, Ralph Budd, Dan A. Wallace, Frank E. Mullen, Chris L. Christensen, A. R. Mann, and F. D. Farrell.

The trust agreement by which the trustees agreed to establish the foundadation, according to newspaper statement sets forth the following purposes:

1. To encourage and develop co-operative effort and community organization and consciousness as means of improving the social, economic, educational, and cultural conditions of rural life.

2. To stimulate and conduct research and experimental work for the study of any economic, social, educational or scientific problem of importance to any substantial portion of the rural population of the country, including problems of production, marketing,

Upholds "New Deal" In 4-H Club Address

I. A. A. And Associated Companies Entertain Illinois Club Champions In Chicago

Dean H. W. Mumford of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, upheld the underlying principle of the "new deal" to "restore to the common people an equal opportunity," in addressing the annual dinner given by the Illinois Agricultural Association and associated companies to Illinois 4-H Club champions at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, the night of Dec. 6. More than 200 club members, club leaders, county advisers, I. A. A. officials and their guests attended.



DEAN MUMFORD

Speaking specifically to the 160 club members Dean Mumford said: "You should concern yourselves with what you can contribute to the new deal, not alone with what the government can do for you. No government can do for you what you can and must do for yourself. You will not have everything to your liking. In a sense you can raise yourself by your own bootstraps."

Earl C. Smith, president of the I. A. A., congratulated the club members on their achievements and voiced the interest in and support of the Association to 4-H Club activities. In introducing Dean Mumford he commented on the friendly relationship and co-operation which has existed for many years between the State College of Agriculture Extension Service and the Farm Bureau movement in Illinois.



OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

First meeting of new board following annual meeting. The board re-elected its officers. Left to right around table: Harry Ebbert, Effingham County; J. M. Eyman, Macon County; H. A. Keele, Macoupin County; R. A. Cowles, treasurer; Geo. F. Tullock, Winnebago County, vice-president; Fred E. Herndon, McDonough County, president; E. E. Stevenson, LaSalle County, secretary; L. R. Marchant, manager; Mrs. Dawson, secretary to manager; Frank J. Flynn, Morgan County; Thos. J. Penman, Kendall County; Grant Broster, White County.

and purchasing and the sound co-ordination of the agricultural with the industrial, financial, and mercantile life of the country.

3. To encourage, aid or finance any university, institution, corporation or persons in the conduct of such research or experimental work.

4. To disseminate educational and useful information developed as a result of any such study, in such a manner as to be of practical value to the farming population.

5. To promote and enlarge the intellectual and cultural interests and opportunities of the rural population through community action.

The trust agreement provides that a sum up to 10 per cent of the total endowment may be used to set up buildings and laboratories for farm experimental work. The trust agreement was drawn last Feb. 10 and provides limited terms of office for the respective trustees, running from one to five years.

Heart Attack Fatal

Mr. Legge passed away very suddenly on Sunday, December 3, from a heart attack. He was 68 years old. He had been out on his farm south of Hinsdale planting shrubbery. Overexertion is thought to have caused his sudden death.

Mr. Legge became widely known to farmers as chairman of the Federal Farm Board. He spoke at the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association in Springfield, January, 1931.

Mr. Legge was a close friend of President Earl C. Smith and visited the I. A. A. offices on many occasions during recent years. He was generally regarded as a sincere friend of agriculture. His strenuous work as chairman of the Farm Board undoubtedly shortened his life.

$9,000,000 In Loans To Illinois Farmers

During November Illinois farmers received 1,030 loans amounting to $4,306,900 from the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis. Since May 1 the St. Louis Land Bank has made 2,227 loans for nearly $9,000,000 to Illinois farmers chiefly for refinancing farm mortgages and notes.

During November, 1,933 new applications for nearly $14,000,000 in loans were received from Illinois. October applications totaled more than $12,000,000. Loans are of two types: The regular land bank loans and the commissioner's loans. The regular land bank loans may be used for buying or improving a farm, for purchasing livestock, equipment, or fertilizer, for refinancing farm mortgages, bank notes, and for paying other old debts. The commissioner's loans can be used only for refinancing or paying old debts and for redeeming or repurchasing farms lost through tax sales or foreclosure. Most of the loans made by the Land Bank at the present time are for refinancing farm mortgages and notes.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS PRODUCERS CREAMERIES

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Illinois Producers Creameries will be held on Wednesday, the 24th day of January, 1934, at the hour of 1:30 o'clock p. m. at the New Hotel Wolford, Danville, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and, if approved, confirm the report of the board of directors of the company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1933, and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the company and to amend the By-Laws with reference to notice of meetings; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 18, 1933.

ELERY A. LEFFERS, Secretary

Achieving Equality

(Continued from page 16)

their methods, because I think they are futile. And I protest against a strike aimed at the President of the United States and his Administration—an Administration which honestly is endeavoring to do all that agriculture has asked of previous Administrations: that is to say, restore equality to agriculture.

The farmer is naturally capitalistic. But he can be driven so far that in desperation he will turn to radicalism, and fight with any weapons he can lay hands on to save his home. Farmers have been close to that point, not the hotheads only, but the great conservative, thoughtful mass of them, these past few years. So close to it that now things have eased a little, and look better, it would be stupid indeed to overlook the lesson that is to be learned from it all.

It is this: You can't build a profit system and leave the foundation out. We tried it and it just about wrecked us all. The masses of the people must be benefited. They must not be made servile to a few overlords. I certainly don't want to be an alarmist; but I do want, with all possible emphasis, in concluding, to say this:

The only possibility of security for the property owners of this country is to have a large majority of our people as property owners, large or small, and to see that they are secure in the ownership of their property. They should not be permitted to lose it through no fault of their own. Upon this promise rests the only security for the Nation. When this condition prevails and not until then will farmers realize in full their part in the New Deal.

I am not committed to any one method of farm adjustment. I have not yet seen the perfect system either for the farmer, for the laborer, or for industry. I feel that fundamental plans should be discussed and understood before adoption; that new methods of social control should be clearly outlined, and that the people as a whole should have the right and duty to make the ultimate decision. For (to quote Mr. Justice Holmes)—

"When men have realized that time has upset many fighting faiths, they may come to believe * * * that the ultimate good desired is better reached by free trade in ideas—that the best test of truth is the power of the thought to get itself accepted in the competition of the market, and that truth is the only ground upon which their wishes safely can be carried out. That, at any rate, is the theory of our Constitution."

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Best Annual Meeting In History

So Said Many Who Attended 19th Annual Convention At Danville

NEVER has the I. A. A. had a greater nor more enthusiastic convention than the 19th annual meeting held Jan. 24-25-26 at Danville.

This was the consensus of opinion expressed by many Farm Bureau leaders as they departed for home Friday afternoon after a busy, eventful three-day session.

In attendance the meeting was estimated to be larger than any held for several years but in spirit and enthusiasm it was outstanding, reflecting the new hope and feeling that better days are in store for the farmer in the immediate future. Local observers estimated attendance at between 4,000 and 5,000 people. All hotels were taxed to capacity and the overflow was taken care of in the homes of Danville's hospitable people.

Each of the 95 County Farm Bureaus were represented by delegations running up to 100 or more per county. Many came in their own cars and in specially chartered buses. Others took advantage of the attractive low rail rates on all western lines.

There was unbounded faith expressed in the possibilities of improving the welfare of agriculture through organization and co-operation. There was pardonable pride in the fact that Illinois farmers have developed the largest state farm organization in America with a long record of achievement in legislation, tax equalization, marketing and buying co-operatives, and money-saving insurance service.

There was appreciation for the successful efforts of organized agriculture aided by a friendly administration in securing the Agricultural Adjustment Act, corn loans, and benefit payments for crop reduction to bridge the gap pending improvement in farm prices.

The different speakers appeared as scheduled, Chester C. Davis and Edw. A. O'Neal aided by the Pawnee Four providing a highly interesting banquet program. Their addresses are reported elsewhere in this issue.

J. M. Huston of St. Louis gave an enlightening talk on production credit associations and Dr. F. A. Pearson of Cornell University handled a difficult subject, "Gold and Revaluation of the Dollar," in a vigorous, clean-cut, and understandable way, on the Friday morning program.

Featuring the Thursday morning program was the annual address of President Earl C. Smith and the reports of Secretary Geo. E. Metzger and Treasurer Robt. A. Cowles. The treasurer's report showed a gain in the assets of the Association from $293,476.70 a year ago to $325,476.70 at the close of 1933 with an excess of income over expense for 1933 of $44,-719.57 compared with a deficit of $13,-145.84 for the year 1932.

Clifford V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer, made an interesting talk on the money question and significance of the dollar devaluation program of President Roosevelt, before the Auditing Association annual meeting on Wednesday. The Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League had one of the best meetings ever held where Carl Lundgren, baseball coach at the University of Illinois and former pitcher for the old Chicago Cubs, led a highly entertaining and valuable discussion on the less understood rules in baseball.

All of the insurance meetings were well attended. Illinois Farm Supply Co. sponsored a conference for directors and managers of county service companies where so much enthusiasm was generated that it broke out in ap-

SENDS GREETINGS



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

President Franklin D. Roosevelt received a great ovation from nearly 3,000 delegates, members, and visitors who crowded into Danville's big armory at the annual I. A. A. banquet Thursday night. The occasion was a telegram from the President extending his greeting to the convention.

The message received and read by President Earl C. Smith is as follows:—

"In wishing the Illinois Agricultural Association a successful meeting I feel that I am addressing a body which has always been one of the mainstays of organized agriculture. It is encouraging to hear from so many sources that the American farmer today faces the future with new hope. We must, however, continue relentlessly to face facts and unitedly go after the obstacles in our path. To get out and stay out of the economic shambles requires patience and calls for collective effort such as America has seldom known in times of peace; but it can be done."

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

plause whenever the company, or its outstanding record during the past fiscal year, were mentioned.

The addresses of Secretary Geo. E. Metzger, Frank Gougler and J. B. Countiss before Illinois Producers Creameries annual meeting revealed that the organized butterfat producers in Illinois are going places. Three big co-operative creameries organized, operating and making money, and others on the way presents a rosy outlook with great opportunity for further development in 1934.

As in past years, the I. A. A. convention was orderly and business-like. There was a total absence of roughhouse, drinking, and noisy all night parties in hotel rooms which mark many such gatherings. Dissipation took the form of impromptu hog-calling contests in the Wolford Hotel during the night much to the amusement of local people as well as convention delegates.

Cliff Simpson, secretary of the Danville Chamber of Commerce, President Lenhart, Farm Adviser Otis Kercher, and the arrangements committee of the Vermilion County Farm Bureau left nothing undone to accommodate everyone and run off the convention smoothly according to schedule. Considerable delay was experienced in getting the crowd seated and served at the banquet in the armory partly due to the extremely heavy attendance. The food was good, however, and the inconvenience was soon forgotten.

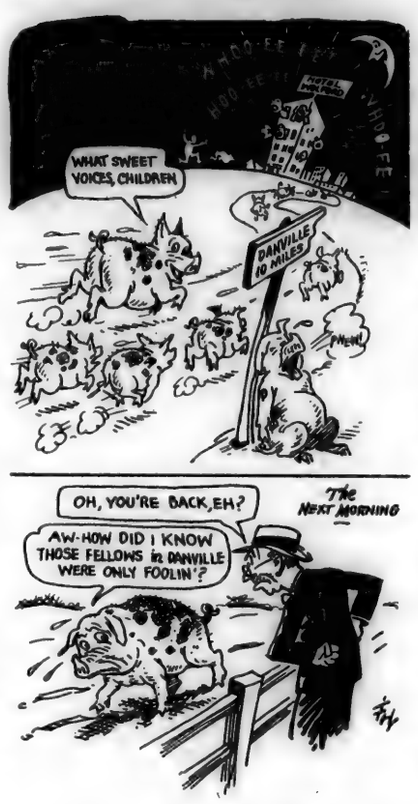
Presidents and Advisers Dinner A Happy Session

The Farm Bureau presidents' and farm advisers' get-together on Wednesday night, Jan. 24, was an enthusiastic session with tap dancing and other entertainment furnished by Farm Adviser Otis Kercher of the Vermilion County Farm Bureau and the Danville Chamber of Commerce. More than 250 people sat down to the excellent meal furnished by local business men.

Clif Simpson, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, which provided the dinner, delivered a rousing welcome in which he invited the people to spend as much money as possible and come back soon again. "I'm going to be frank," he said. "We invited you to Danville to get your business and I hope you'll all spend at least $50 each before you leave." (Applause)

Membership acquisition and future organization policies, curtailment of importations of blackstrap molasses, suppression of the use of oleo by farmers and other questions figured in the discussion from the floor.

W-H-O-O-E-E-E



Otis Kercher Has Troubles Hog Callers Responsible

As an aftermath of the recent I. A. A. convention, Otis Kercher, Vermilion county adviser, has been deluged with 'phone calls and letters of complaints from hog growers in the vicinity of Danville. They report that their hogs got no sleep during the three days of the meeting and that at the present writing many are asleep on their feet and have lost an average of five pounds a day answering phony calls. Local farmers state that while they do not mind a bit of polite hog calling for contest purposes, it is evident that some of the more leather-lunged hog callers got a bit serious in their efforts and kept all the hogs in the township up for four nights. Moreover the hogs are skeptical about answering their masters' voices which seriously interferes with normal feeding operations. Otis says he will write a letter to the newspaper explaining the situation and may ask the I. A. A. to get a law passed gagging hog callers or something.

Many Guests Attend

Guests at the annual dinner included Dean H. W. Mumford, J. C. Spitler and Dr. W. L. Burlison of the University of Illinois; Walter McLaughlin and J. H. Lloyd of the State Department of Agriculture; Walter L. Rust, president, Federal Land Bank, St. Louis; E. C. Hewes, publisher, Danville Commercial-News; Samuel R. Guard, editor, Breeder's Gazette; N. W. Allen, president, Nat'l Fruit and Veg. Exchange; the various speakers mentioned elsewhere, and officers and managers of a large number of co-operative organizations closely associated with the I. A. A.

The 137 quota men who had signed six or more new I. A. A. Farm Bureau members always were introduced as guests of the Association.

Smith and Wright Re-elected To Posts

Five New Directors Chosen on I. A. A. Board at Annual Meeting

Earl C. Smith of Pike county was unanimously re-elected president, and A. R. Wright of Marshall county was unanimously re-elected vice-president at the business session of delegates following the speaking and entertainment program Thursday night. Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel, presided.

Bliss Loy, of Effingham county, who placed the name of Mr. Smith in nomination, said that the I. A. A. had risen to new heights in accomplishment and prestige under his able leadership, that he was recognized nationally for his sincere and untiring efforts in behalf of the people and the industry he was elected to serve.

In nominating Mr. Wright, Homer Curtis of Jo Daviess county called attention to his many years of faithful and successful service as vice-president, and chairman of the finance committee which with the treasurer has great responsibility in investing and conserving the funds of the I. A. A. and associated companies.

Five changes were made in the board of directors. E. E. Oughtby of Shabbona, DeKalb county, was elected to succeed Geo. F. Tullock of Rockford, the oldest man in point of service on the I. A. A. board. Albert Hayes of Peoria county was chosen to succeed Geo. Muller of Tazewell in the 16th district. Otto Steffey of Henderson county succeeds M. G. Lambert in the 14th district. Mont Fox of Vermilion county replaces W. A. Dennis of Edgar county in the 18th district. And Alvin O. Eckert of St. Clair county was chosen to succeed Talmage DeFrees of Bond county in the 22nd district. Chas. S. Black of Morgan county was re-elected in the 20th district, and Chas. Marshall of Johnson county was again chosen in the 24th district.



Left to right: Chester C. Davis, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Act; President Earl C. Smith; Secretary Geo. E. Metzger; and Edward A. O'Neal, president, American Farm Bureau Federation.

More Income Ahead for Co-operators

Chester Davis, AAA Chief, Explains Dairy, Hog, and Beef Cattle Situation

A CLEANCUT and searching analysis of problems facing American farmers and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, a brief review of accomplishments of the AAA, and a word about the farm program of the administration in 1934 and 1935 were given by Chester C. Davis, chief of the adjustment administration who spoke before a full house in the big armory at Danville Thursday night, Jan. 25.

Mr. Davis, well known through his former association with the I. A. A., was given a warm ovation, led by Farm Adviser J. H. Checkley, following his introduction by President Earl Smith.

Programs already under way provide for distribution in the form of benefit payments to co-operating farmers of $762,000,000 in 1933 and 1934, Davis said. Commitments of $85,000,000 for removal of surplus bring that total to $847,000,000, and if general programs now contemplated are adopted for the dairy and beef industry, the figure will exceed one billion dollars.

The speaker frankly discussed the three major problems and questions of chief interest to corn belt farmers, namely, future plans for improving prices for milk and butterfat, who pays the processing tax on hogs, and what can be done to help the beef cattle men.

Davis admitted that the milk trade agreements operating on the larger milk markets had been disappointing. In this effort, he continued, we sometimes tried to lift milk prices far our of relation to the price of competing milk sold for manufacturing purposes. This situation decreased the consumption of fluid milk and piled up higher surpluses of butter, cheese, and condensed milk.

"A price improvement that is lasting must give not only producers for fluid milk markets a fair return," he said, "but also butterfat producers. Our attempts to fix milk prices to consumers taught us that the government cannot fix resale prices and enforce them, unless it goes further and assumes the power and responsibility of regulating the intermediate steps between producer and consumer. In other words, the milk industry would have to be dealt with as a public utility.

"Our new dairy policy is based on the lessons we learned from experiences with these two objectives. Briefly that policy is this: **We are ready to go into any market with the consent of producers, and license all distributors under the requirement that they pay producers a uniform price for whole milk. We will put that price at the highest level that can be justified and sustained in the light of all economic factors in the industry and that can be enforced in the face of competition from other milk producers.** It must be an enforceable price. It must be a price that will not unduly disturb producers for other markets. Having done that, we want milk producers to cooperate in adjusting milk supply to the current demand so that prices for the entire dairy industry can be raised toward the parity level which the Agricultural Adjustment Act sets as our objective.

"Our obligation is to the entire dairy industry and in arriving at enforceable prices the whole industry must be considered. Establishment of bases for those prices must be the function of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration which cannot be delegated to another agency if federal enforcement is to result.

Treat All Alike

"Our policy treats the dairy industry as a whole: not as unrelated parts. The new marketing agreements are relied upon to bring stability into the whole milk market, while we all work in unison toward higher price levels. The prices that we can establish and enforce for whole milk are not as high as we all would like to see them set. I am sorry that this is the case. **If by any other means producers themselves can maintain better prices, we wish them every success.**"

Within a short time we expect to go before the country with a complete general program for the dairy industry, Davis said, and present it at regional conferences with dairy producers.

That Processing Tax

Answering the question, "Who pays the processing tax on hogs?" the administrator admitted "that when supply rather than demand dominates the market the tendency is to take the processing tax out of the price to producers. **That is what is happening in hogs now," he continued.** "The situation is different as to cotton and wheat because here the export market is the determining factor. But pork is a perishable commodity with little export demand and when the supply is relatively large the tax cannot be passed entirely on to the consumer."

Davis asserted that as soon as farmers cut pork production and remove the surplus the processing tax

can be passed on to the consumer, and not before. The processing tax, he explained, is part of the price farmers receive for hogs that is temporarily withheld, and that it will be paid back later to co-operating farmers in the form of checks from the government.

He stated that the government is now purchasing 20,000 hogs per day for relief distribution and that "we would buy more if we could get the packers to process more at a fair margin."

Referring to the beef cattle situation, Davis explained that we are now at the high point of production of a seven-year cycle with consequent low prices, and that this condition coupled with low consumer purchasing power has resulted in a serious over-production of beef, "the most serious we have ever had."

Must O K It

He stated that it has been suggested that congress appropriate $200,000,000 for the cattle and beef industry to solve the surplus problem but warned that cattle would not be included in the adjustment act nor a program put into operation unless beef cattle men support it.

Reviewing the accomplishments of the AAA, the speaker stated that approximately a half million wheat growers had received already more than $40,000,000 in benefit payments with 8c per bu. still to come. The reduction in acreage of 7.2% under the three year 1930-32 average, he stated, would be increased by growers who expect to plow up part of the acreage seeded before they had signed contracts.

He showed that the cotton price had been raised from 5c to 10½c per lb. by the plow-up campaign in the south and that around one million cotton farmers had benefited by the program.

Similarly flue-cured tobacco growers received for their 1933 crop 2½ times as much as for the 1932 crop and twice the amount they realized from the 1931 crop.

The Real Objective

"Our real objective," he said, "is not to distribute benefit payments, but to adjust production to demand so that prices may rise toward parity as rapidly as possible."

In closing, Mr. Davis answered the small rebel minority of the farmers holiday movement who are against everything that is being done, yet have nothing constructive to offer, by saying, "if you insist on having agricultural prices fixed at parity without regard to the quantity you produce, then fire your farm leaders; discharge those of us who are temporarily trying to serve you at Washington—and hire some magicians. We don't know how to do it."

FRIDAY A. M.



Prof. Pearson's Big Blowout

Just to prove there are queerer noises than a hog caller at two A. M., Prof. Pearson, afflicted with a cold, gave his own special brand of nose-tooting in the Danville armory Friday morning, and with loud speaker amplifications. It was without a doubt the biggest blow heard in these parts for many a year and it stands out as the "big noise" of the convention.

The Delegate Gets A Room For the Night

An elderly gentleman approached the desk in the Wolford Hotel and asked politely about reservations for Kankakee county. He was told that Kankakee county had a reservation in the name of Mr. Swaim, the farm adviser. Well then, was there room with Mr. Swaim, asked the gentleman. No there wasn't, replied the clerk. The elderly gentleman looked about uncertainly. "Hello there, Governor," cried someone. The gentleman nodded a greeting. The clerk looked on. More delegates stepped up to shake the elderly gentleman's hand. "Who is he?" asked the clerk. "Why that's Len Small," he was told. The clerk routed out the manager, who looked up Otis Kercher, who did a little rearranging. And so ex-Governor Len Small, president of the Kankakee County Farm Bureau, got a bed for the night and went to the I. A. A. convention.

Randolph, Madison, Peoria Win Contest

Awarded Prizes By I. A. A. For Publicity Work

The Randolph County Farm Bureau was awarded the silver cup and cash prize of $75 for placing first in the 1933 County Farm Bureau Publicity Contest sponsored by the I. A. A. Madison County Farm Bureau won the second prize of $50, and the Peoria County Farm Bureau third prize of $25.

The awards were made by Secretary George E. Metzger at the annual I. A. A. banquet at Danville, January 25.

Judges of the contest were Wm. L. Stahl, director of publicity, Farmers National Grain Corp.; Floyd Keepers, managing editor, Prairie Farmer; and Fred Koenig of the Koenig Advertising Agency, Chicago.

Each County Farm Bureau was asked to enter an exhibit of newspaper clippings, copies of stories released to the press, a complete file of the County Farm Bureau bulletin for 1933, copies of letters and special literature sent to members, etc. The increase or decrease in membership for the year also was taken into consideration.

In making its award the committee of judges said: While one county may have obtained a great deal more publicity than another as measured by volume of clippings, the effectiveness of such publicity should be measured by the way it was linked up with Farm Bureau activities and effort. Some of the counties supplying the largest amount of publicity fell a little short, we think, in showing what part the Farm Bureau had in the organization of the activity mentioned in the press. Another county may have had a little less publicity but the stories were more effective because the Farm Bureau angle was outstanding.

"To merely send to the papers a press release dealing with a certain subject and not show in what way that subject is related to the Farm Bureau program weakens the story from an organization standpoint. It happened that while one county excelled in one particular phase of the contest another county perhaps excelled in another phase.

"The exhibits were judged on the basis of all the points mentioned in the announcement explaining the contest sent out by the Department of Information of the I. A. A. early in the year. The prize winners were among those who submitted exhibits touching on each phase of the contest."

Gold and the Commodity Dollar

Prof. F. A. Pearson Tells How Commodity Prices Can Be Raised By Gold Revaluation

ONE of the highlights of the three-day session was the address of Prof. F. A. Pearson of the New York State College of Agriculture before nearly 3,000 people Friday morning. He presented a difficult and intricate subject clearly and interestingly with the aid of mimeographed copies of numerous charts, tables, as well as his remarks which were distributed to everyone in the large audience before he began speaking.



Left to right: Prof. F. A. Pearson, Ithaca, N. Y.; C. V. Gregory, editor, Prairie Farmer; and Walter L. Rust, president, Federal Land Bank, St. Louis, speaking to Treasurer Robt. A. Cowles of the I. A. A.

"Coming down from Chicago to Danville on the train," the professor said, "I noticed that most of your barns and buildings need paint. I saw no new construction work. Many buildings are in need of new roofs and repairs. Since I left Illinois more than ten years ago (he was formerly on the staff of the Illinois College of Agriculture) I notice two big changes. You have more hard roads and you get up earlier in the morning to call hogs."

The great obstacle to rapid business recovery is the low level of public and private construction, Dr. Pearson said. He heartily endorsed the world-wide policy of raising the price of gold to raise commodity prices.

The speaker reviewed many phases of the gold question, touching on the present crisis, supply and demand for gold, price and value of gold both here and abroad, the relation of debtor to creditor, and rebuilding of the price structure.

This low level of construction, he said, results from reduced national income caused by collapse in commodity prices. Decline in property values, he added, plays havoc in enterprises with large capital investment and slow turnover. "If bonds of the federal, state, and other governmental units are eliminated, most capital of the creditor class is now invested in mortgages and bonds in enterprises of this type.

"When creditors cannot collect," Dr. Pearson said, "they are very cautious about making new long-term commitments. Restoration of commodity prices will increase national income and enable creditors to collect. When this occurs, bank credit will be easy to obtain, and long-term capital will be readily available for new investment, public and private.

"The capital of life insurance companies, endowed colleges, hospitals, public libraries, research organizations, welfare agencies, banks, the white collar class, and others is invested in the bonds, mortgages, and other forms of credit which are extended to home owners and farmers and to industry and transportation. When capital moves freely from debtor to creditor, and when interest and principal payments flow from debtor to creditor, the nation proceeds on an even keel."

Dr. Pearson said "it is to the advantage of the creditor class that prices should be increased to and maintained at a level where the incomes of the debtor class will be more than sufficient to (a) take care of subsistence and an ever-increasing standard of living, and (b) to meet the increasing cost of expanding public services.

"The collapse in commodity prices so reduced the national income that it became impossible for the creditor class to collect. Remedial legislation was drafted to protect the creditor as well as to relieve the debtor."

It was commonly believed, Dr. Pearson continued, that the creditor class gains when paid in dollars that are more valuable. These apparent gains, he added, are small compared with losses of principal that invariably accompany a collapse in commodity prices. He said it is now commonly believed that creditors will lose by a restoration of a balance in the price structure, and that the slight loss in purchasing power of the creditors' income is more than made up by the elimination of huge losses of principal from which the creditors would otherwise suffer.

"Therefore," Dr. Pearson concluded, "a policy to raise the price of gold to re-establish a balance in the price structure and thereby restore incomes and profits is of inestimable value to the creditor class of this country."

Concerning commodity prices, he said, one of the most spectacular advances in history occurred from April to October, 1933. He pointed out that in only one six-months' period, during the World War, did prices of basic commodities show a larger percentage advance.

Dr. Pearson credited the American crisis to the collapse in commodity prices. "Never before in the peace-time annals of American history," he said, "has this country experienced a 54 per cent decline in prices of basic commodities in 41 months." He said it could be explained in one of four ways: a decrease in demand for goods, an advance in the supply, or a change in the supply of gold or in demand for gold.

Dr. Pearson discarded the idea of decreased demand and increased supply of goods as the major cause of the price decline. He said decreased demand arose from lower incomes which, in turn, resulted in under-consumption of some commodities. "The United States and the world suffer from malnutrition due to under-consumption of goods," he stated.

"Neither was the collapse due to a great shortage of monetary gold," he added. "From 1914 to 1928, commod-

ity prices were much higher than the ratio of gold stocks to production of other commodities demanded. During this period the world monetary stock of gold increased 38 per cent; world volume basic production also increased 38 per cent. If the 75-year pre-war relationship had continued, pre-war prices would have been expected.

"Why were prices so high from 1914 to 1929?" he asked, and answered that the reason, apparently, was due to the low demand for gold. "When the World War broke out, most of the European countries abandoned the gold standard. Gold was no longer in demand, and it drifted to the United States and other neutral countries. This reduced demand for gold made it cheap and, as a result, commodity prices in terms of gold rose in the few countries that remained on the gold standard. It was the gold and not the commodities that changed. After the war was over, the return of one country after another to the gold standard increased the demand for gold so that its value rose, and commoditity prices fell.

"The world is now conducting a gigantic experiment in varying the price of gold to overcome the devastating effects of the rising value of gold and declining commodity prices. **Thirty-four countries, including the United States, have abandoned the attempt to maintain their fixed legal prices for gold and are raising their buying price for the metal. When this experiment is over, some of these nations may have money units variable in weight but stable in value. No nation has had wild inflation when it had a high metallic reserve. The solution to the world situation lies in reducing everything to the price level or increasing the price of gold. The world has found it expedient to adopt the latter course."**

A scientific money, Dr. Pearson continued, is one with a constant buying power for all commodities rather than a fixed weight of one commodity. Our whole tax and credit structure rests on commodity prices. If this structure is to be kept sound, he said, for both creditor and debtor, commodity prices must be kept stable and not the weight of gold in dollar exchange. He declared that by changing the price of gold a country can establish any price level it wishes independent of other countries, and by that act establish its internal business conditions which, in turn, affect securities.

During the last ten months of 1933, he stated, the price of gold in the United States rose 56 per cent; in the United Kingdom 5 per cent. At the same time prices of commodities rose 56 per cent in America and 15 per cent in the United Kingdom. This comparisons was based on prices of 15 identical commodities.



Mayor Claude Madden of Danville in his spirited welcoming address on the opening program of the I. A. A. convention said "Danville is one of the two cities in the United States in which all the banks opened the morning the bank moratorium was called off." He received a great ovation from the crowd when he told the members the town was theirs for the duration of the convention. "Park your cars on the streets all night and stay as long as you want to," he said.

"In the general advance in farm prices," Dr. Pearson said, "that accompanied the rising price of gold, most products advanced but not at a uniform rate." He said this happened because the gold price is only one of the four major factors affecting the price of a commodity. The price of a commodity in large demand and short supply advances much more rapidly than the price of gold and conversely he stated, the price of a commodity of low demand and large supply will not advance so rapidly as the price of gold.

We should not be too disturbed because so little progress has been made in the past toward obtaining a stable measure of value. Inertia is such a dominant force in our thoughts and actions, that great changes rarely occur until an unusual event forces them upon us. The unparalleled peacetime rise in the value of gold forced the issue and very rapid progress is now being made. As a result of the unparalleled chaos of the last three years and the present widespread knowledge concerning the problem, it is possible that we may get a stable measure of value so that our children and our children's children will not suffer from the violent fluctuations in the value of gold which this generation has experienced. If we get it, the price we are paying, although high, is cheap in terms of human progress.

Messages Read At Annual Banquet

In addition to messages from President Roosevelt and Speaker Henry T. Rainey, President Smith read telegrams and letters of greeting to the convention from W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, State Senator Simon E. Lantz who was unable to attend because of illness, and Sam H. Thompson of Quincy, former A. F. B. F. and I. A. A. president. Chester Davis brought a personal message from Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace who addressed the meeting last year.

Informational Service Emphasized in Conference

More Than 500 Hold Lively Session Discussing Organization, Information, and Collections

BETWEEN 500 and 600 delegates, members and farm advisers attended the organization-information conference held Thursday afternoon, Jan. 25, in the Wolford Hotel, Danville. The session was devoted to shop talk on publicity, organization and collection problems.

An effective County Farm Bureau publicity program is broad and varied and seeks to inform not only members about the work and benefits of the organization but also attempts to interest non-members, George Thiem, editor of the I. A. A. RECORD, told the conference. He stated that there are still many farmers in Illinois who apparently know very little about the part organization has played in bringing about benefits through federal and state legislation.

He suggested that County Farm Bureau bulletins be filled with more live news written from a local angle and telling what the organization and its members are doing. He advocated community and township meetings, such as those now being held over the state to explain the corn-hog program, as a means of informing more people about Farm Bureau services. He stated that the County Farm Bureaus in Illinois that were doing effective publicity work were the ones that were gaining in membership; that the organizations which gave very little attention to news releases and informational service were losing members and going down.

George E. Metzger, director of organization, emphasized the necessity for Farm Bureaus cutting off service within a reasonable time after dues become delinquent. When the County Farm Bureau is not making progress,

(Continued on page 18)

Auditing Association Has Good Meeting

Clifford Gregory Makes Interesting Talk on the Money Question

FARMERS should take a great deal of satisfaction out of the fact that many of the leaders in national affairs have come from their ranks, C. V. Gregory, Editor of the Prairie Farmer, said in addressing the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Ass'n at Danville, Jan. 24.

The president of the United States, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of agriculture, as well as many other federal officials are farmers and Farm Bureau members, Mr. Gregory said. Farmers and agricultural professors are now exerting their influence in the national capital. The honest dollar, for which organized agriculture has been fighting, is now in prospect, far in advance of the time any one expected that it could be accomplished.

The speaker pointed out that money and credit constitute the life blood of a nation and that its control is now being taken away from the big bankers of Wall Street and given to the treasury of the United States. Naturally, the bankers do not like it, he said, but there is little, if any, possibility of back-tracking. Whatever group is in control of money and credit is in position to take profits. For many years, the banking group has been the favored class. Several months ago, the country went off the gold standard. This was done quietly and very little effect was noticed by industry. There were some rather rapid advances in farm prices, and to meet such advances sometime ago, the Government began to buy gold at prices higher than the established monetary value. The President's chief financial adviser, Dr. Warren, has stated that as gold goes up, prices also go up. If the price of gold is doubled, the price of commodities should double. A level between the two will inevitably be reestablished, although the commodity price advance has been slow. This is due to the restriction on the natural flow caused by the falling off of export trade. Mr. Gregory stated that the present foreign trade situation is unnatural. All countries have established high protective tariff walls, which has delayed the recovery program.

The total result of the public works and civil works, and the entire line of public spending, Gregory said, is a form of inflation, the effect of which will be to raise the price of everything. Prices that went down quickest and farthest will go up first, except in the cases where the supply is so great that the normal laws do not apply.

We have been hearing a great deal about the "boloney dollar," but the only "boloney dollar" that I know anything about, he said, is the "boloney dollar" that we've been getting for our hogs.

Every step that President Roosevelt has taken has been leading up to ruin, according to certain groups. We were warned by the financial "geniuses" that one of the first effects of the President's monetary policies would be the refusal of investors to buy government securities. The government's credit would be ruined. However, the recent issue of $900,000,000 was oversubscribed four times and within the last few days, the Federal Reserve Bank has agreed to underwrite the entire ten billion dollars needed to carry on the government's planned program. (The day of the meeting, a one billion dollar, 2½%, issue was oversubscribed five times.)

Now that it is evident that the government is going to get the funds necessary to finance the recovery program, we are told that prosperity will not last long because the 32 billion dollar debts will have to be repaid. The way to pay it is to pass the hat, he said. In 1933 we had 35 to 40 billions less income than in 1929. Under the present program, the national income should go back to about 75 or 80 billions and if it does, the bill can be paid.

Mr. Gregory reminded his audience that back in 1919, nine-tenths of the mail received by Prairie Farmer was letters from farmers asking questions about income tax. He believes that the farmers will not object to paying taxes if they get reasonable income.

In closing he said, "organized farmers are responsible for much of the progress made but they must not rest on their laurels. They must continue their efforts when the government gets control."

The officers and management of the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association submitted reports for the year 1933 showing that a strong financial condition has been maintained and that the results of operations during the year were very satisfactory. Seventeen new membership and service agreements were entered into during the year and a total of 308 agricultural organizations are now being served. Approximately 2,700 audit and other service engagements have been completed during the 9½ years that the Association has been in existence. Operating economies have enabled the Association to lower its rates, and the cost of service in 1933 was less to member companies than in any preceding year. Officers and directors selected for the ensuing year are—Albert E. Heckle, Quincy, President; Jesse L. Beery, Cerro Gordo, vice president; Geo. E. Metzger, Chicago, secretary; R. A. Cowles, Bloomington, treasurer; R. H. Voorhees, Jerseyville, director; C. R. Hays, Normal, director; Paul Harker, Peoria, director.

More than 300 attended the meeting which was the largest held for many years.



AT THE ANNUAL BANQUET THURSDAY NIGHT

Left to right: E. C. Hewes, general manager, Danville Commercial-News; Wm. S. Bradley, director, corn loan division of AAA; and Dean H. W. Mumford, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*

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Resolutions Adopted by Board of Delegates, 19th Annual Convention, Illinois Agricultural Association, Danville, January 25-26, 1934

I.

WE APPROVE the principles of legislation embodied in the Agricultural Adjustment Act and believe its immediate and effective administration will substantially increase the price level of basic agricultural commodities.

We urge immediate and more complete use of the licensing and regulatory provisions of the Act; particularly should this be done for the proper control and regulation of the meat packing industry. There should be no further delay in the use of the power to license and regulate meat packers in order to immediately discontinue the excessive profits made upon very low priced meat animals during the last six months as reflected in the statements of income and dividends of the respective meat packers. We further urge that immediately upon the levy of processing taxes upon any basic agricultural crops, equivalent increases in import duties on all foreign commodities that compete with such basic agricultural commodities be imposed, as is provided for and authorized in the Agricultural Adjustment Act. We pledge to Secretary Wallace, Administrator Davis and their associates, the support and cooperation of the Illinois Agricultural Association in the simplest possible and practical administration of the Act in such manner as will increase prices to producers at the earliest possible time.

II.

We believe the permanent solution of the farm surplus problem will be found in securing part or all of the following objectives:

1. **New industrial uses for farm commodities;**
2. **Reciprocal trade agreements with foreign Nations;**
3. **Removal of marginal and sub-marginal lands from production and their restoration to the public domain;**

We request the Board of Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association to take such steps as may appear to be necessary to accomplish these ends.

Particularly we urge that every reasonable effort be continued to secure universal use of motor fuel blended with not less than 10 per cent (10%) of Ethyl alcohol made of corn or other agricultural products grown in the Continental United States. We also urge efforts to stimulate by every reasonable means the use of paint containing a large proportion of Soybean Oil.

We further commend and approve continued study and investigation to develop new industrial uses of farm products.

III.

Experience in the present depression has demonstrated more clearly than ever before the absolute necessity of establishing and maintaining a complete system of farm credits which will at all times and at reasonable cost meet all proper credit needs of farmers and farm owners. We commend the efforts of the Federal Government, both in the past and at the present time, to make more suitable forms of farm credit available. We urge that every proper effort be further made to simplify the procedure in making any kind of farm loans, to reduce the rate of interest as far as conditions permit, and reduce appraisal costs wherever it is possible to do so.

IV.

The continued importation of tropical fruits and oils which compete with domestic fruits, oils, and fats increases the difficulties of restoring a proper price level for a number of our domestic products. We authorize and direct the Officers and Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association to **use every effort in behalf of measures to conserve the domestic market for our domestic products.**

V.

Packer buying of livestock direct from farmers has had disastrous effects upon price levels. It is one of our major problems in marketing. The Illinois Livestock Marketing Association was established as one means of combating this weakness of our marketing system. Its object is to enable livestock producers to deal collectively in assembling and moving livestock from country points without permitting the packer or his representative to become in effect the sole abriter as to price, weight, grade and conditions of sale. Its policy is to correlate all parts of our cooperative marketing machinery.

Thousands of Illinois farmers have pledged themselves recently not to sell direct to packers. This movement is serving a valuable purpose in calling national attention to the emergency which exists in livestock marketing and in

encouraging the careful consideration of all factors involved by farmers and Government alike. However, a sectional movement cannot solve a national problem.

The Illinois Agricultural Association stands ready to co-operate with organized groups of live stock producers in this and other states in working out a satisfactory and permanent solution of this problem. We urge the Department of Agriculture of the United States to exercise its full authority in the speedy development of proper measures either to control or to eliminate the buying of livestock by packers direct from farmers.

VI.

Because of the imminent threat of invasion of Illinois by the corn-borer, we urge the Officers and Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association to support the continuance of reasonable governmental appropriations for research and investigation of means to combat and control this destructive pest.

VII.

In order to relieve the disproportionate burden imposed on property by the provisions of our present constitution, we propose that the constitution be amended to empower the General Assembly to distribute the cost of government and to impose taxes according to ability to pay; to fix a Constitutional limitation upon property taxes which will reduce present taxes on property one-half and that such limitation shall not exceed one per cent (1%) of the fair cash value, exclusive of taxes levied for payment of principal and interest on bonded indebtedness; to require a referendum vote before indebtedness is incurred by any local government and to authorize legislation providing for uniform budgeting, auditing and publication of local governmental expenditures.

VIII.

We commend the efforts of the legislative committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association in opposing legislation before the First Special Session of the Fifty-Eighth General Assembly providing for an increase of Thirty-eight million dollars ($38,000,000) in the State Tax levy upon property, coupled with the submission of a bond issue to the voters next November. We are forced to recognize that this legislation has been enacted and that unless the bond issue is approved by the voters at the polls, the property taxpayers of the State will be forced to meet and pay an increased tax of $38,000,000 in 1935, we, therefore, favor the passage of this bond issue when submitted but serve notice that in the future, bond issues of this or a similar character will have the determined opposition of this organization, at least until such time as the General Assembly imposes equal and uniform responsibility for poor relief upon every community and county of the State.

IX.

We re-affirm our belief in the principle that each local community should draw reasonably upon its own resources before state aid or credit is extended for relief purposes and we direct the Officers and Directors of this Association to continue to urge and seek legislation which will place all communities upon the same basis and enable them to draw upon their resources and we oppose the continuation or any extension of state aid or credit to any community until that community has made a reasonable effort to provide for its destitute.

X.

Inasmuch as the Illinois primary road system is practically completed but only thirty per cent (30%) of the total mileage of the State has been improved with an all weather construction and seventy per cent (70%) of the farmers still reside upon dirt roads, we oppose any further diversion of gasoline tax moneys from road building whether by investment in State antipication notes or otherwise, and direct the Officers and Directors of the Association to exert every effort to preserve these moneys for road building, the purpose for which the tax was imposed.

XI.

We reaffirm our belief in the legislation providing for a moratorium on mortgages, heretofore sponsored by the Association and of the nature recently sustained by the United States Supreme Court, and direct the Officers and Directors of the Association to seek the enactment of such legislation at the next special session of the General Assembly.

XII.

To reduce the charges in connection with chattel mortgages, we authorize and instruct the Officers and Board of Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association to seek the enactment of legislation which will permit chattel mortgages for farm production and other purposes to be filed at nominal cost in the offices of County Recorders instead of recorded, necessarily at considerably higher costs, as at present, and to request that this subject be included in the call for the next special session.

XIII.

In order to more effectively combat organized crime, we favor legislation authorizing an adequate state police force, free from political domination, empowered to enforce the criminal laws and to apprehend criminals in any county or municipality of the state.

XIV.

We favor amendment of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to provide that if and when two-thirds of the producers of any basic commodity voluntarily respond and co-operate with one another to reduce production of such commodity in line with a policy announced by the AAA, that the Secretary of Agriculture be given authority by proclamation or otherwise to limit production of such commodity by non-co-operators to the base production provided in the adjustment program for the commodity.

Two additional resolutions offered from the floor at the business session Friday afternoon were unanimously adopted. One urged that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration take steps at an early date to solve the beef surplus problem and as part of the program that the U. S. government withdraw public domain lands from grazing.

In this connection, it was explained by President Earl Smith that the American Farm Bureau Federation and the I. A. A. are now supporting an amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act to include beef cattle as a basic commodity.

The other resolution suggested by Cook county vegetable growers urged that farmers avoid planting fruits and vegetables on lands not under contract as well as on acreage under contract, and thus prevent further surpluses from piling up.

A proposed resolution urging state legislation to raise the minimum butterfat content in fluid milk from 3 to 3.5% and in cream from 18 to 22% was referred to the I. A. A. board of directors for further study at the request of delegates from the northern Illinois dairy district.

The resolutions committee composed of A. R. Wright, Varna, chairman; M. Ray Ihrig, E. D. Lawrence, W. A. Dennis, Geo. Muller, Chas. Marshall, R. B. Endicott, H. C. Irwin, E. R. Reeves, Frank Gallaway, Harry Bergener, and John Hanna, was assisted by Donald Kirkpatrick and Paul Mathias of the legal department, and John C. Watson of the department of taxation.

Pres. Smith Reviews Agricultural Problems

Sees Acreage Reduction as Emergency Measure Only, Outlines Work For Future



Any Room in the Wolford at the I. A. A. Convention.

"I REGARD national efforts now in the making to restore parity prices of farm crops as of an emergency character. Owners of fertile farm lands must not longer than necessary be asked to maintain but keep idle large portions of their respective acreages," President Earl C. Smith said in his annual report and address at the opening session of the I. A. A. convention in the great armory at Danville, Thursday morning, January 25. He spoke to a full house with many seated in the gallery.

"It is my belief," he continued, "that the ultimate and permanent solution of the farm problem embodies three major objectives: (1) restoring and maintaining agricultural exports in proper relationship to industrial exports through trade agreements with foreign nations; (2) the immediate development of new and large industrial uses for the raw materials produced on American farms; and (3) national planning on a basis that will take from production large areas of marginal lands which never have been or never will be profitable from an agricultural standpoint; but could be much better utilized by restoring to the public domain and used in reforestation or otherwise by the Federal and State Governments.

"The development of these three policies again presents a challenge to farm organizations and to the statesmanship of the country.

"In the meantime," continued Mr. Smith, "we have cause to be thankful that at last we have full authority for federal assistance and that efforts are being made to increase price levels of farm commodities." He characterized the Agricultural Adjustment Act as the most far-reaching legislation enacted by Congress during the present generation, in reviewing the long fight of organized agriculture for effective legislation to remove the disparity between agricultural and non-agricultural prices.

He paid tribute to the leadership of Frank O. Lowden in bringing the farm issue to the front in the years 1926 to 1928. "It probably should and does bring deep and lasting satisfaction to be able to say on this occasion," he continued, "that it now seems the forgotten man will ultimately be given an equal and just opportunity with his fellow men."

Mr. Smith reviewed in detail the accomplishments of the commercial organizations during the past year, the activities of the organization in state legislation, discussed at length the national economic situation, outlined the contents of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and spoke of efforts made since the enactment of this legislation to improve wheat, corn and hog prices.

Referring to the corn-hog program he said: "Corn and hog farmers at last have their first opportunity largely to determine the future price levels of these commodities. Their action will largely determine whether their future sales of hogs and corn will show a loss or profit. If enthusiastic co-operation and support of farmers is given, future production of these commodities will be profitable. Without the combined effort and support of farmers no policy of government can permanently influence and maintain price levels."

Speaking of the corn loan policy of the administration, he said, "The Association took a leading part in securing from the government the adoption of a price-supporting policy for corn and in a lesser degree for the hog market. At the time this effort was initiated the average country price for corn in Illinois was 23 cents and seemed destined to go lower. . . .

"The Association believed that if the government was justified in many of its other price and wage-supporting policies, it was only fair and just that the price of this important basic commodity should be supported and maintained. Although the price of corn is yet far from parity it has been greatly stimulated as a result of this service.

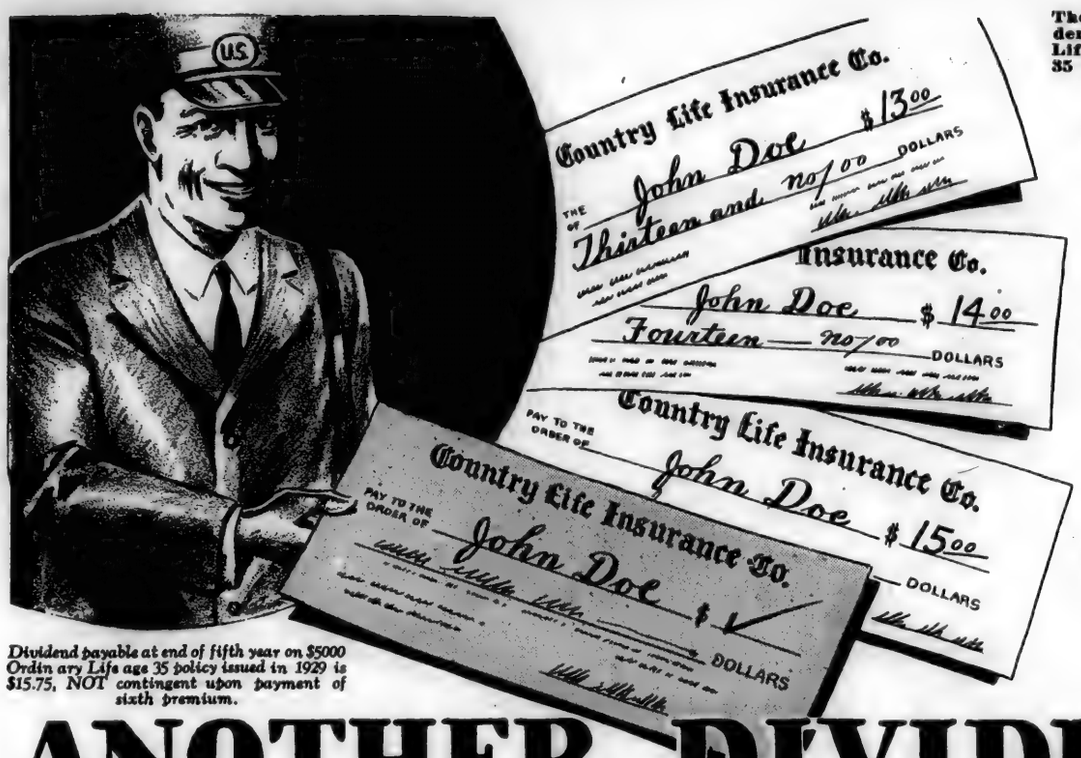
"More than $70,000,000 have been loaned upon corn in sealed cribs on the farms in mid-western corn states on a basis of 45 cents a bushel. It has been carefully estimated that this temporary service has already increased by $150,000,000 the current values and incomes of farmers in the middle west. This amount will be much greater if and when farmers respond in the 1934 program to reduce corn acreage and thereby create a deficit in production that will allow normal consumption of the accumulated surplus of corn."

Mr. Smith commended the efforts of western Illinois livestock growers in organizing against direct buying methods of the packers. He referred to a study being made by the Secretary of Agriculture of the price effect of direct selling of hogs and other livestock to processors. "While as an institution the I. A. A. could not lead farmers to believe that any sectional effort of this character would result in permanently higher price levels," he said, "yet it has repeatedly urged action by the Department of Agriculture and pledged its support to a corn-belt program for the curtailment, regulation, or removal of these practices."

Reviewing state legislative activities during the past year the speaker stated that "the Association does not regard the present occupational tax as a fair tax, but does regard it as fairer than the general property tax in that an occupation tax can reach more than one-half of the population of the state who cannot be reached by property taxes. Until the people of the state vote for constitutional changes to permit an equitable taxing system, the occupation tax, with amendments to make it apply as much to the rich as to the poor, which it does not do now, ought to be continued for the exclusive purpose of replacing, dollar for dollar, taxes now levied on property. This principle of property tax replacement was introduced and has been continuously supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"With the approval of the board of delegates the I. A. A. will fight for an amendment placing a reasonable limitation upon property taxes and removing all present restrictions upon

(Continued on page 14)



These are sample dividends on an Ordinary Life Policy taken at age 35 and issued in 1929

Third premium dividend on $5000 policy, $13

Fourth premium dividend on $5000 policy, $14

Fifth premium dividend on $5000 policy, $15

Dividend payable at end of fifth year on $5000 Ordinary Life age 35 policy issued in 1929 is $15.75, NOT contingent upon payment of sixth premium.

ANOTHER DIVIDEND IS HERE!

Country Life Insurance Company again pays an increased dividend with all policies participating. Now the policy that is two years old receives a dividend not contingent upon the payment of the third premium and annually thereafter the dividend will NOT be contingent upon the payment of the next premium due.

As illustrated above, on a policy issued in 1929 on the Ordinary Life plan at age 35, the FIRST dividend was paid at the end of the SECOND year upon payment of the THIRD premium. Annually, the step-up has been as pictured above. This resulted in three dividends in five years. Now, the new method of paying dividends gives the SAME increase as illustrated but brings FOUR dividends in FIVE years, or 19 dividends in 20 years. In the above illustration, please note that the FOURTH dividend check on a $5000 policy will be for $15.75.

ASSETS INCREASE 35%

This steady increase in dividends is made possible through low overhead and operating costs and a sound investment policy plus the increasing confidence of Illinois farm people and their friends in Country Life's legal reserve, profit-sharing type of structure. In spite of low farm prices and general unrest, Country Life proved again the soundness of the co-operative principle by increasing its insurance in force $6,697,557 to a 1933 total exceeding $54,000,000. All claims were paid promptly. Assets increased 35% to $2,468,476, with more than 90% of all reserve funds invested in government, state and municipal bonds. With a strong cash position, low selling expense and careful selection of risks, Country Life starts a new year bringing even greater strength, security and protection to its policyholders at steadily lowering costs.

ENJOY LOW COST PROTECTION

Accept please, without obligation, the coupon offer. Thousands are turning to Country Life for their insurance needs because of its strength, security, generous dividend payments which reduce the net cost of protection. Careful investing of funds assures a strong liquid condition and prompt payment of claims. Go to your Country Farm Bureau office for rates. There, you will be given all details of Country Life's various policies in a helpful, neighborly manner. If you prefer, USE COUPON and full information will be sent direct to your home.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

NOW YOU NEED NOT DIE TO WIN!

Details of Country Life Policy That Pays Regular Income at Age 65 Now Available to Farmers and Their Friends at Record Low Cost.

USE COUPON BELOW

Low cost policy you can enjoy as you live is ready for you. Pays either face of policy, or a monthly pension during old age. Get details quickly. See your nearest Farm Bureau agent or send coupon.

MAIL COUPON TODAY

Country Life Insurance Co.
608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please send particulars of low cost policy that pays me regular income in my old age. I understand my request does not obligate me in any way.

Name .....

Address .....

County .....

I (am) (am not) insured with Country Life now.

Pres. Smith Reviews Agricultural Problems

(Continued from page 12)

other sources of revenue and their use to replace taxes now levied upon property. Such an amendment would furnish real reasons for taxpayers to fight for and secure its adoption at the polls. We do not believe that any amendment will be approved by the people, unless it has such provisions."

Reviewing the position of the I. A. A. on unemployment relief he continued: "Without exception, responsibility for the defeat of constructive revenue legislation and the failure to submit a reasonable and just amendment to the revenue article of the constitution rests upon Chicago politicians and certain down-state legislators, who with their support made the efforts of Chicago political leaders successful. Certainly the time has arrived when the voters of Illinois must distinguish between statesmen sincerely endeavoring to serve the interests of the people and politicians representing selfish interests. The citizens of Illinois will not and cannot have just and fair revision of the state's revenue laws until radical revision of the revenue article of the constitution is had. We find that, in large part, the delay in getting the submission of such an amendment is caused by the selfish interests enjoying protection and advantages under the restrictions of the present revenue article.

"Although in the minority, the politicians that represent these special interests have resorted to every kind of intrigue and appeal, and through subtle amendments to practically every constructive revenue law or amendment proposed, have been successful in defeating the efforts of those members of the General Assembly who have sincerely endeavored to serve the interests of the people.

"A careful review of the voting records of the members of the General Assembly on all revenue matters will easily disclose the distinction as between statesmen and politicians to which I refer. The property taxpayers of this state will win this battle, if and when and just to the extent they refuse to support for reelection, regardless of their party affiliation, those who through compromise, influence or vote, have failed to put forth every reasonable and proper effort in support of equitable and just revenue reform. (Applause)

"Shall we meet the challenge that confronts us? If the desire for home and other property ownership is to be restored and maintained, the selfish interests that have for so long been protected at the expense of property owners, must be met and overcome. There is no individual group or institution in Illinois as well prepared as the Illinois Agricultural Association to assume leadership in this fight to take from the politicians and restore to the people their rights under fair and equitable revenue laws."



Macoupin County Delegation at 2 A. M.

Referring to diversion of gas tax funds for other purposes Mr. Smith said: "This should be stopped. Only about 30 per cent of the farms of the state are located on improved highways capable of all year use. The remaining 70 per cent of the farms are located on dirt roads difficult or impossible for motor vehicles to use for considerable periods of time every year. I also find that only about 30% of the highways of the state are improved. At least until a secondary road system is laid out and completed, every reasonable and proper influence of the Farm Bureau movement, community, county and state, should be used to secure the discontinuance of using this revenue for other than the building and maintenance of highways and streets."

Mr. Smith concluded his address by saying: "Whatever have been our accomplishments and attainments, they are the result of the impelling force of the united thinking and action of the membership.

"The voice and the influence of the institution cannot and will not be stronger than those for whom it speaks. So let us not lose sight of the thing that has made all pronouncements of the institution possible. Without group action, we would have accomplished nothing. Without organization, our recent achievements as well as those of earlier years would not have been realized. Organization, like a machine, is merely a means to an end; yet the productiveness of the machine and its ability to do the job for which it was designed and built depends on how well it is maintained. The organization machine must rest on a solid foundation of membership. The united strength and support of the members hold it up and give it power and influence to cope with the great problems affecting the present and future of agriculture. It must be adequately financed.

"Sometimes we hear that to increase the membership, the membership fee should be reduced. In every state where this has been tried, it has resulted in a substantial decrease in membership. We, in Illinois, have a higher membership fee than in any other state; yet we have the largest supporting Farm Bureau membership of any state in the Union. (Applause) There is a reason, and that reason can be expressed in a single word—service. While we as members have put more in, we have also taken more out. It has been said that a Farm Bureau membership in Illinois costs nothing, if the member uses the organization. It merely costs $15 per year for non-members who join but fail to use or participate in its services.

"Farmers are not interested nor should they be interested in maintaining an organization just for the sake of organization. The only excuse for organization is to accomplish a worthy end and get things done. If I thought that the work of a state association was finished or that the problems confronting farmers were greatly reduced, I would be the first to recommend that we disband and prorate back to the members whatever assets have been accumulated. On the contrary with each succeeding day, we see and witness ever-increasing problems confronting the farmers of state and Nation.

"If Government could or would, regardless of who happened to be in control, restore to agriculture a fair share of the national income and legislate fairly for farmers without their being heard, then we could be less enthusiastic about the need of organization. If we were justified in believing that our present marketing system is perfect, that the farmer is getting as much of the consumer's dollar as he is entitled to, we could say, Let's forget about our marketing problems and activities—let's stay home on the farm, produce and let others market our products for us.

"If we could rest content in the belief that we have a perfect taxing system and that the tax burden would be equitably distributed and that farm property would bear no more than its just share, we could say, Let's dispense

(Continued on page 15, Col. 1)

Macoupin County Boys Get Vaniman's Balloons

The attending nimrods had a fine opportunity to test out their pin shooting marksmanship on Vaniman's balloon exhibit. The best record was made by a delegate from Macoupin county who finally managed to hit four balloons in five tries. Other delegates declared this to be unfair inasmuch as the Macoupin delegation stayed up three nights to make the record when other people were in bed, though not sleeping, thanks to the yodelers from Macoupin.

Hog Haven Brown's Plan For Paying His Debts

H. E. (Hog Haven) Brown came to the convention with his debt-paying formula that has stumped financial experts and legal experts. At any rate it has enabled "Hog Haven" to be the first borrower in the United States to make a payment on a new farm loan taken out in October 1933. In explaining the formula, all who listened said it went something like this—"Hog Haven" sells hogs to himself at a low price and buys them back when prices go up. Then he takes the profits of the sale, pays his debts and still has the hogs. It certainly sounds sure-fire.

Pres. Smith Reviews

(Continued from page 14)

with the Tax Department and quit or do something else with the money now spent on tax problems.

"Did we believe there is no need for farmer representation before rate-making bodies, that we as farmers can always depend upon fairness from those who fix prices on the services and commodities that farmers must buy, we could say there is small reason for organization. But we are forced to recognize that we are living in a highly organized world, a world in which power and influence are concentrated in huge corporations and trade groups. You know and I know that the complexities of our economic and social order are such that, without a powerful voice speaking for farmers, without the influence of organization behind that voice, agriculture would gradually drift into and remain in a condition of poverty that would be as bad for the Nation as for those engaged in the business of farming.

"We must not only maintain the organization but greatly strengthen it if we are to perpetuate the recognition thus far accorded agriculture by Government.

Cites Farm Bureau's Part in New Deal

Pres. Edw. A. O'Neal Makes Stirring Address On Banquet Program

In a stirring address delivered in his customary colorful style, Edward A. O'Neal of Alabama, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, discussed the philosophy behind the Agricultural Adjustment Act and cited numerous incidents illustrating the contribution being made by organized agriculture to the relief program. He spoke at the I. A. A. annual banquet in Danville the night of Jan. 25.

After reviewing the benefits already received by cotton, tobacco, and wheat farmers and the payments to be made to corn-hog producers in the next year, Mr. O'Neal said: "We are living in history-making days. Out of the ruins of the old order we are building a new order. In this national reconstruction the Farm Bureau is playing a leading part. It has educated public sentiment and brought about a national consciousness that the nation cannot prosper unless agriculture is prosperous. It has aroused the nation to action."

Constructive criticism is one of the jobs of organized agriculture, he said, and we are not hesitating to point out the holes in the program as they appear. He stated that the Farm Bureau is insisting that American grain be used in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages rather than imported blackstrap molasses. The tariff is one of our big problems, Mr. O'Neal said. American agriculture cannot afford to to go on a national basis. Our future lies in the restoration of international trade and we are supporting the work of the administration through George Peek and others in working out reciprocal trade agreements with foreign nations and finding outlets abroad for our surplus farm products.

Mr. O'Neal paid tribute to the Illinois Agricultural Association for its outstanding work and its contribution in building public sentiment which led to the New Deal program for agriculture. He praised highly the set-up of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the effectiveness of its organization which he said constituted "an inspiration to the entire Farm Bureau movement."

He also gave high praise to President Earl C. Smith, for his "outstanding qualities of leadership" not only in his own stage but nationally. Recalling Mr. Smith's prominence in the long struggle for equality for agriculture, and his constructive part in formulating the new program, and advising with the national leadership in carrying out the program, he gave much credit to Mr. Smith for getting such a large part of the Farm Bureau program carried out.

Summarizing the program which the American Farm Bureau Federation has recommended, Mr. O'Neal declared: "That program, for the large part, is now being carried out. The Farm Bureau, however, is seeking additional legislation to strengthen the program for agriculture. It seeks to broaden the Agricultural Adjustment Act to include additional commodities as basic commodities, particularly beef cattle and sugar.

"Among the other recommendations which it favors are: the appropriation of a fund not less than 200 million dollars to be used for benefit payments to dairy farmers and beef cattle producers, to supplement benefit payments that are paid out of processing taxes; the further reduction of interest rates on farm mortgages and on production credit, the government to guarantee the principal as well as interest on bonds to provide funds for farm mortgage relief at low interest rates; the strengthening of the marketing agreement section of the A. A. A., in order to require processors and distributors to co-operate if they refuse to cooperate voluntarily in the program for agriculture; a provision to penalize non-co-operating farmers who refuse to co-operate in the acreage reduction program adopted by the majority, but no requirement to put every farmer under a license; and the completion of monetary reform by establishing the value of the dollar at a normal level, based on the index of all commodities, so that it will be a stable medium of exchange."

Mr. O'Neal praised President Roosevelt for his steadfastness in carrying out the policy of restoring agriculture to prosperity as the essential prerequisite to national prosperity.

Production Credit Explained By James M. Huston

President of Credit Corporation, St. Louis, Describes Operation of Local Associations

Government plans for production credit associations, which promise to form the foundation of the future cooperative banking system for farmers, were described by James M. Huston, president of the Production Credit Corporation of St. Louis, before the large Friday morning audience the closing day of the recent I. A. A. convention in Danville.

Mr. Huston stated that local credit associations are being set up on a permanent basis and are not temporary emergency organizations although they are filling emergency needs.

There has been a shrinkage of 40 per cent in commercial banks since July 1, 1928, he said, furthermore the credit situation in the country became even worse than is indicated by these figures. There seems to be plenty of credit available for short time cattle feeding loans but credit for periods of 12 months or longer is almost nonexistent in rural communities. The production credit association will fill this gap and provide money at reasonable rates to farmers having no local banks open who are now at the mercy of loan sharks.

To get a production credit loan, the borrower must file an application and statement of his financial condition. He must give, in most cases, collateral in the form of a chattel mortgage on livestock, crops, the property to be purchased and additional security if demanded. He may give other kinds of security in lieu of a chattel mortgage. At present the rate of interest is 6% and the borrower must pay a minimum inspection fee of $2. Such fee may not exceed 1% of the loan. He must also pay for recording the chattel mortgage, and for other expenses if any are incurred in examining title, etc. But no official of the local association, employee, or agent is allowed to make any ch rge for assistance in preparing applications, notes, mortgages, etc., unless such assistance requires employment of persons not regularly employed by the association.

Illinois is the first state to be completely organized, Huston said, with production credit associations, 38 of which have been or will soon be set up and ready for operations.

The full text of Mr. Huston's address will be published in the Illinois Agricultural Association Section of the February Bureau Farmer, since it clearly sets forth full details about this less understood branch of the federal credit system.

DUE to the limited space available in this issue of the RECORD, additional reports on the recent annual convention of the I. A. A. and associated companies at Danville are being published in the Illinois Agricultural Association Section of the Bureau Farmer for February. Read both the RECORD and Bureau Farmer for February to get a complete report on the annual meeting.

Auto Insurance Co. In Thriving Condition

Annual Meeting Authorizes Insurance Company Offering Different Kinds of Service

Enthusiasm and optimism reached an all time peak when more than 500 agents and County Farm Bureau directors and members who attended the 19th I. A. A. convention met for the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, held in the Danville Armory on Jan. 24. The remarkable showing and strength of the company as reported by A. E. Richardson, manager, along with the highly inspirational and instructive address delivered by Lawrence H. Wood, merchandising counselor, Chicago, imbued listeners with a new spirit that promises even greater accomplishment for farmer-owned and controlled automobile insurance in 1934.

Mr. Wood, who is a business adviser to all types of merchants, said that, "friendship, enthusiasm and persistency are the main factors in the makeup of any successful salesman and do not forget that while you may not have the title of a salesman you are really one regardless of the activity you are following. Everyone in this world has something to sell and if you are friendly, enthusiastic and persistent you are in a position to accomplish great things."

Business is entering a new era, said Mr. Wood, and the farmer should realize that he is a merchant just as much as anyone else in business. Turning to "high pressure methods," he said, "salesmanship is persuading a person to accept your viewpoint. . . . You agents and salesmen of farm company insurance should be convinced that you are in an excellent spot to do the farming industry a great good. Forget high pressure methods as they are worthless. Supplant them with salesmanship of facts."

In reporting on the 1933 accomplishments of Illinois Mutual, A. E. Richardson said that at the year's end the company had 32,992 policies in force, assets of $990,794.49, and a surplus over liabilities of nearly a half million dollars. During the year more than $47,000 was added to surplus, approximately $200,000 was paid out to Illinois farmer policyholders on more than 6,000 claims. The average claim amounted to $33.37 as against $33.50 for 1932.

Deviating from his report upon the company's condition, Mr. Richardson made some interesting remarks regarding the superiority of mutual companies during the depression years. "Experience shows," he said, "that 60 per cent of all mutual fire and casualty companies have survived since organization, whereas only 25 per cent of stock companies and 14 per cent of attorney-in-fact companies have continued in operation. During the past three years, 20 per cent of all stock companies writing fire and casualty insurance have retired from business while during the same period only 4.2 per cent of mutual companies were forced to quit. During the past quarter century the premium income of mutual insurance companies in the field mentioned has increased 286 per cent while stock companies gained only 129 per cent."

Ratification and delegation of authority for the organization of a new company was given the board of directors. This new company will offer a complete casualty and liability service including such forms as compensation, public liability, mistaken delivery of petroleum products, fidelity bond, accident insurance, etc.

President Earl C. Smith gave the annual report of the board of directors. R. A. Cowles submitted the treasurer's report. V. Vaniman made the report on acquisition and also emphasized the good the year's campaign on accident prevention had in reducing the average claim paid. G. R. Williams and M. E. Roberts talked briefly on field service. Following the summary of the year's business, there was general discussion of plans and business policies for the coming year.

Greatest In the World!

Some delegate remarked about the big sign strung across the street from the Wolford Hotel. He said the line read, "Greatest State Farm Organization In the World." Actually it read "in America." But it's a good idea. So next year we'll take in some more territory. And why not?

The other night going home on the Elevated I clipped this item out of the Chicago Daily News



MOTOR SPARK

By JAMES BRADEN

Motorists are advised that specific information concerning automobile insurance companies may be obtained by inquiries sent to Frank L. Bowen, insurance editor of The Daily News. Following are inquiries of this kind and the answers:

I am carrying automobile insurance in the Workmen's Mutual Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis., and would like to know how the company is rated and something about its financial status. P. J. H.

I cannot give you any rating on the Workmen's Mutual Insurance Company of Milwaukee, as the company was organized in 1930 and has not been in business long enough to get a rating. The only financial statement I have is a very abbreviated one as of Dec. 31, 1932, showing admitted assets of $18,946 and surplus of $4,026. C. H. Johnson, secretary-treasurer of the company, is formerly Wisconsin insurance commissioner. The company reports a maximum of $2,500 on a risk and insures the excess with the General Reinsurance Corporation of America.

Will you kindly inform me whether the Automobile Mutual Insurance Company of America, Providence, R. I., is a reliable company? J. M. E.

The Automobile Mutual Insurance Company of America, Providence, R. I., is an exceptionally strong, ably managed and prosperous concern. It has an "A" plus standing as an underwriter and an "A" rating financially. While this company is a mutual it now issues nonassessable policies and is practically stock company in its rates, following the establishment of a guaranty fund of $250,000 in 1928. The company, as of Dec. 31, 1932, had total admitted assets of $2,914,342, net cash surplus of $2,914,342, guaranty fund of $250,000 and a voluntary reserve of $350,000. Forty-two per cent of its total admitted assets were in United States government bonds.

Please give me some information about the financial condition of the Workmen's Insurance Company of Milwaukee. J. R. C.

The Workmen's Mutual Insurance Company of Milwaukee is a very small concern, which was incorporated in Wisconsin [illegible] began business on July 12 of that year. [illegible] young for a rating.

Can you give me information as to the reliability and soundness of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, which writes insurance covering automobile accident—public liability and property damage. This company is either sponsored by the Illinois farm bureau or supported by them and writes all insurance for farm bureau members at much lower rates than charged by regular line companies. L. A. T.

The Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company of Chicago is a thriving, capably managed concern, with a first-class standing. It has the reputation of paying just claims promptly. The company's surplus is ample for contingencies and its reserves for outstanding claims appear to be adequate. Underwriting results for recent years have been favorable. Investments of the company are of very good quality and yield a good return. The company has a good reinsurance treaty on all public liability in excess of $5,000-$10,000 limits and also carries reinsurance on catastrophe hazard for fire, windstorm and tornado for all losses in excess of $5,000 and not exceeding $50,000 which might occur in any twenty-four-hour period.

Chicago Daily News Dec. 28, 1933

It tells more completely than anything I might say how informed people outside the Farm Bureau regard your Company. Read it!

A. E. Richardson, Mgr.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE Co. 608-S-DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO

Reinsurance Company Makes Progress In '33

Adds to Surplus, Reduces Fire Losses, Has More Volume In Force

When more than 300 agents and county Farm Bureau directors met in the banquet room of the Danville Armory for the annual meeting of Farmers Mutual Re-Insurance Co., Wednesday, January 24th, they heard their president, George F. Tullock, report on the financial condition of the company which he declared to be excellent. Due to a sharp decrease in farm fires and to conservative and sound investments, Farmers Mutual finances are in a highly liquid condition thus offering greater security to policyholders.

Manager J. H. Kelker in making his report on the year's business said, "At the end of 1933, Farmers Mutual showed an increase in fire, hail and windstorm insurance in force of more than $10,000,000. In spite of adverse economic conditions the company has added $13,500 to its surplus, which compares with a loss of $12,000 last year, and has written $12,400,000 of fire, $9,000,000 windstorm, and $1,680,000 of growing crop hail insurance. The company closed the year 1933 with total insurance in force in all classes of $58,854,952.

"Windstorm losses," said Mr. Kelker, "during the year were greater than in any year of the company's history, but fire losses were $10,000 less with an exposure of approximately 20 per cent greater."

Speaking of efforts by the company to educate policyholders on fire prevention methods, Mr. Kelker said, "During the past year we have stressed fire prevention methods through direct-by-mail publicity and advertising and through a program of personal inspection of risks. We believe the constant placing before our policyholders of the need for five prevention measures has been of immense value in the reduction of fire losses. Incurred losses were 71 per cent of net premiums in 1933 and 74 per cent of earned premiums, the best experience for several years."

Farmers Mutual closed the year with assets of $109,939.99, nearly $100,000 of which is in government securities and cash. Totals in the different classes of insurance at the close of 1933 were reported at the meeting to be as follows: fire (gross in force) $32,957,434; windstorm $21,806,241; hail on buildings $2,409,549; growing crop hail $1,681,728.

Other speakers on the program were Howard Jokisch who delivered the secretary's report; V. Vaniman, who reported on acquisition and fire prevention publicity, and R. A. Cowles who submitted the treasurer's report for the year.

Following a general discussion of 1933 accomplishments, the annual election of officers of Farmers Mutual Re-Insurance Co., was held. George F. Tullock, Rockford, was reelected president; L. E. Lingenfelter, Pulaski county, was chosen first vice-president; and J. J. Hornung, La Salle county, second vice president. Howard Jokisch, Cass county, was reelected secretary and R. A. Cowles, Chicago, was renamed treasurer.



EDGAR COUNTY CHAMPS

Zeis Gumm, left, and Chester Boland of Paris township, Edgar county, signed 109 new Farm Bureau members during the mobilization campaign beginning Oct. 15. Moreover, these two men assisted solicitors in many other sections of the county to put Edgar up among the leaders in the state.

Informational Service Emphasized in Conference

(Continued from page 8)

he said, the thing to do is to analyze the situation and determine what is wrong. Better record systems both in County Farm Bureau offices and in the I. A. A. office must be set up, he said, to aid in confining service to paid-up members.

Robert A. Cowles, treasurer, commented on the splendid collection work in many counties and emphasized that the County Farm Bureau officer who is charged with responsibility for the collection of dues, should not accept the position unless he expects to discharge his responsibilities in a business-like way.

Discussion from the floor was unanimously in favor of restricing service to paid-up members and for the institution of a better system of cutting off service when dues become delinquent more than 60 days.

Impromptu talks were made by Farm Advisers E. C. Secor, T. W. May, J. W. Whisenand, and Edwin Bay on County Farm Bureau publicity. Secor, who won the silver I. A. A. trophy in the County Farm Bureau publicity contest, said that during 1933 he had made publicity one of his main interests and gave much credit for the substantial increase in membership (125% of quota) to their publicity work. Last year he initiated the policy of meeting with the clergymen of the county once a year to explain the Farm Bureau program. He has appointed Farm Bureau reporters in every community and mails stories to the seven newspapers in the county weekly. He also sends frequent letters and cards to members and prospects.

Mr. May expressed the belief that informational service is indispensable in maintaining and increasing membership. He reviewed some of the things he has been doing in Madison county to build organization through effective publicity.

Mr. Whisenand said that the effect of publicity multiplies the work that the Farm Bureau does and is essential to securing new members as well as holding present members.

Edwin Bay expressed approval of the plan of appointing Farm Bureau reporters in each community and said that this would be done in Sangamon county during the coming year.

Measuring Crib Corn And Grain In Bin

In determining the capacity of corncribs figure on 2½ cubic feet of storage space for each bushel of cleanly husked ear corn. To calculate the capacity of a crib in bushels of ear corn, multiply the volume in cubic feet of storage space by 4 and divide by 10.

A bushel of small grain or shelled corn occupies approximately 1¼ cubic feet of space. To calculate the capacity of grain bins in bushels, multiply the volume in cubic feet by 8 and divide by 10.

Auto Company Gains In Insurance In Force

The Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company wrote more than 6,000 policies during the year 1933. This was a net gain of approximately 3,000 policies over the number in force January 1, 1933. Nearly all of the automobile policies written were on the surplus fee plan.

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FEBRUARY, 1934, E

THERE'S PLENTY

Counties Report

Swing Into Action To Achieve Goal Of Twenty-Five Per Cent Increase

Whiteside and Jersey First To Go Over the Top — Farm Bureau Leaders Express Confidence in Membership Campaign.

Plans for strengthening membership in the Farm Bureau and I. A. A. throughout the state were reported to the RECORD from many counties just before going to press.

In Effingham county Bliss E. Loy, president of the Farm Bureau, states that corn-hog sign-ups are the big activities of the day, but Farm Bureau sign-ups for membership are close behind. "Effingham county is expecting to add 150 new members by April 1," writes Mr. Loy. "We are striving for a larger paid-up membership in 1934 and prospects are the best ever.

"Captain Kelly and his lieutenants were out early Feb. 1 and are working full speed ahead. K. O. Woody, one of our lieutenants signed up 11 new members in 10 days during the month of December. All lieutenants have started the new year with increased vim and enthusiasm and we are going to increase our membership at least 25 per cent."

George F. Gabel, president of the Gallatin County Farm Bureau and county captain, reports recent comments from different members of the Farm Bureau, as follows: "One said, 'I received [illegible] my oil refund to pay my Farm Bureau dues, and had some left, didn't cost me a cent to belong to the organization.' Another said, 'I received more than I anticipated. If I did not belong to the Farm Bureau would have received nothing, so why not belong to an organization that helps me.'

Increase Farm Prices.

"There have been quite a few men make the following statement to me about the corn loan program: 'If it wasn't for our organization we would be getting about 25 or 30 cents for our corn instead of 45 cents. Forty-five cents is what the elevators are paying in this county now and there are many who realize why it has reached that price.

"As I said in the beginning of my letter, the hog callers are beginning to wake up and when they once get their eyes opened wide enough to see how the fellow on the other side of the fence has been treating him, they will be ready to jump across the fence and go down the road with the fellow that is fighting for him."

C. T. Kibler, farm adviser in Jersey county, where the Farm Bureau has secured its 25 per cent quota since January 1, reports that credit for this splendid record belongs to the mobilization committee. "The campaign was in charge of Martin Fitzgibbons, 11 township captains and 41 lieutenants selected for the drive which started January 18 following a training school with V. Vaniman and H. H. Walker," writes Kibler.

Signs 10 Out Of 11.

A report meeting was called on January 20 at which time 77 new members were signed. Reports made January 23 brought this total to 121. Lloyd Day, vice-president of the Jersey County Shippers Ass'n., signed 10 new members on January 23 out of 11 interviewed."

Kibler reports that the drive will be continued until April 1 when they expect to secure at least 200 new members. "Morale is much higher among farmers than any time during the past five years," he says. "Farmers are now realizing that if any improvement is to be had it will come through farm organization and cooperation."

The story of the wonderful record made by Farm Adviser F. H. Shuman, Captain Lowell Johnson and 26 lieutenants in Whiteside county has already been told. In two days with the temperature below zero they went out and signed 161 new members, two more than necessary for their 25 per cent quota.

Henderson Co. Signs 150.

From Henderson county comes the report from Ernest D. Walker, farm adviser, that at least 150 more members will be signed within the next few weeks. Walter Cochran of Biggsville has been appointed captain.

President Wilbur Gibbs of the Scott County Farm Bureau states that "As the new programs for recovery are getting under way the need for our Farm Bureau is greater than ever. Farmers must stand together if they are to secure a fair share of the national income."

In Pulaski-Alexander counties comes the report from Harold H. Gordon that 43 new members have been signed, and plans are being made to continue membership work along with the corn-hog campaign. "Henry P. Wiesenborn, Grand Chain, signed 10 members and states that he will secure 10 to 12 more between now and summer," writes Gordon. "E. H. Bryden of Tamms signed six and feels that the time is ripe to strike for a larger membership. 'A man cannot afford to stay out of the Farm Bureau,' said Bryden. The feeling among farmers is strong that agriculture is going to have a better income from now on. They realize that much of the credit should be given to farm organization."

Sangamon county reports Edwin Bay, farm adviser, has its regular membership campaign scheduled for 1934 when they expect to resign their present large membership and many new ones. Since last October the Sangamon County Farm Bureau has added 60 new members.

Edgar Co. Beats Quota.

"Things are different in Edgar county these days," writes A. E. Staley, president of the Edgar County Farm Bureau. "Never has the Farm Bureau received more favor than in the past three months. Beginning with the mobilization campaign in October our lieutenants have gone out and told the story of organized agriculture. Many of our members were not aware of the immense amount of work which had been done by their county, state, and national organization. With every member fully informed we can win the victories which should be ours.

"Edgar county surpassed her quota before January 1. At the February directors' meeting, it was agreed to increase our membership 25 per cent over the January 1 number. During recent weeks $21,600 was distributed by our County Wheat Control Association. Two hundred ninety-one corn loans were made prior to February 9 on 443,238 bushels, totaling $190,212.42."

Appreciate Efforts.

Carl F. Frey, president of the Iroquois County Farm Bureau, states that never before have the farmers of that county shown greater appreciation of the Farm Bureau than today. "Iroquois county is looking for a 50 per cent increase in membership. The corn-hog program is well under way and the Service Company recently paid a graduated dividend of from eight to 15 per cent."

"We are proud of our record in Shelby county," says Captain R. C. McKinley. "We will respond to President Earl Smith's call for a 25 per cent increase in membership. Farmers here are coming to realize that the Farm Bureau program has largely been made President Roosevelt's program. President Roosevelt is a Farm Bureau member himself and we are all working close together."

"I believe DuPage county has the largest membership for its size in the state," reports Leo Pauling, captain. "We now have an average of 111 members per township. Bloomingdale, the largest, has 138 members, and York township, the smallest has 84.

"DuPage county is primarily a dairy section where the wheat, corn-hog and corn loan programs have not been as important as in many other counties." The many forms of service developed by the County Farm Bureau and the I. A. A. are responsible for the big membership in this county.

Mercer Signs 121.

From Mercer county comes the report that a 25 per cent increase in membership will be secured at a very early date. "We signed eight new members today, making our total 121 new members," reports Captain J. O. Carlson.

With 85 new members already in the bag, Moultrie county is going out to improve on this record in the next few weeks. An oyster stew was held for all members and their families on Feb. 8.

In DeKalb county 80 new members were signed, R. N. Rasmusen, farm adviser, reports.

Captain Elery A. Leefers of Macoupin, reports that an earnest attempt will be made to meet the request of President Earl C. Smith for a 25 per cent increase in membership. "We have secured over 150 new members during the past three months," he writes. "We expect to put each non-member on the spot and give him a chance to show his colors in the present fight for the rights of agriculture.

"I should like to appeal to those worthy farmers of the State of Illinois who are members of their respective County Farm Bureaus and ask their help in enlisting their neighbors in the ranks of organization.

"I should like to ask those who are not members to consider carefully the many benefits that have been secured directly and indirectly as a result of the organized effort of member farmers."

Glad They Joined.

Chris Powers, vice-president of the Macoupin County Farm Bureau, believes that the time has now arrived when every farmer should get in and do his part through membership in the Farm Bureau. "I have signed a good many," he says, "and they are all glad they joined. One member whom I signed said that he got his dues back the first week by insuring his car and buying serum."

"Sixty-five new members," is the encouraging report from Mark F. Cooper, captain in Vermilion county. "Membership drive extended two weeks. Prospects good."

NEED POWERFUL VOICE

"You know and I know that the complexities of our economic and social order are such that without a powerful voice speaking for farmers, without the influence of organization behind that voice, agriculture would gradually drift into and remain in a state of poverty that would be as bad for the Nation as for those engaged in the business of farming."—Pres. EARL C. SMITH, at Danville, Jan. 25, 1934.

I.A.A. TO WATCH LEGISLATION IN SPECIAL SESSION

By JOHN C. WATSON

In the third special session of the Fifty-eighth General Assembly which convened on Feb. 13, the Illinois Agricultural Association is committed by resolution, adopted in the recent annual meeting in Danville, to sponsor or support proper legislation on two subjects included in the call.

1. To permit the filing of chattel mortgages, at moderate cost, instead of requiring that they be recorded, necessarily at much higher cost to mortgages.

The enactment of legislation for this purpose is necessary if the new production credit provided for farmers is to be made available to them without excessive costs. In many other states a chattel mortgage can be filed in the office of the county recorder for as small a sum as twenty-five cents.

2. To permit courts to continue suits for foreclosure from time to time for a limited period, under conditions prescribed by the court, whenever the mortgagor has made and continues to make every reasonable effort to pay his obligations.

Court Upholds Act.

[illegible] of this character supported by the Association was defeated largely on objections to its constitutionality, in the regular session of the present General Assembly. Such objections were recently brushed aside by the United States Supreme Court in a notable decision upholding the validity of a Minnesota Act very similar to the bill defeated last June in this state.

In addition to the two subjects of legislation described above, the Illinois Agricultural Association is necessarily interested in any legislation which may be introduced under several other subjects included in the call for the third special session. Among these are any measures changing the school laws, providing for consolidation of political subdivisions, clarifying the provisions concerning delinquent taxes and property forfeited for taxes, providing for regulation of trucks, and modifying the present statute limiting purchases of substitutes for butter and lard to 25 per cent of the oil and fat requirements of state public institutions.

Asks Special Session.

The Assbciation, having sponsored and secured the enactment of the law limiting the use of butter and lard substitutes in state institutions, has a special interest in this Act. The Association will maintain its usual constructive attitude toward any legislation on this subject or on any other subject of legislation in the third special session of the General Assembly. It will study with especial care bills, if any, which aim to impose heavier taxes on farm property.

The call for the third special session does not include among the subjects named for consideration amendment of the revenue article of the state constitution. The Association has long believed this to be the most important needed legislation in the state and asked that this subject b. included in the call for the third special session.

MARCHIN



In Group Plann Of Illinois F

The most promising year that they have had since 1929 is ahead of Illinois farmers as they begin to plan their operations for 1934, according to the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

"During the past year the inauguration of plans for agricul- [illegible] dairy [illegible] corn-hog [illegible] corn loan [illegible] programs [illegible] have [illegible] been [illegible] as [illegible] important [illegible] as [illegible] in [illegible] many [illegible] other [illegible] counties."

Lake County Man Gets Bureau Dues From One Service

A request was made of the IAA Transportation Deportment recently to collect a claim for three cattle killed on a railroad right-of-way. This Lake county farmer was not a member of the Farm Bureau so he was advised by G. W. Baxter of the IAA that the claim could only be handled on a commission basis. The commission would have amounted to more than the annual dues of the Farm Bureau so the man became a member. The claim was collected in the amount of $120. This one service from the organization saved more than this annual dues.

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1934, EXTRA EDITION

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

LET'S FINISH THE JOB

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RCHING ON TO VICTORY



United Action Necessary To Continue Policies For Welfare Of Agriculture

Outlook Is Brighter But Only A Beginning Has Been Made—Farmers Must Protect What They Have Gained and Tackle Problems Yet Unsolved.

With thousands of new members enlisted in the ranks of the Farm Bureau and Illinois Agricultural Association in the last three months, nearly every county is planning to continue the job of consolidating its gains and adding additional members.

The challenge to the County Farm Bureaus made by President Earl C. Smith at the recent annual I. A. A. convention to try for at least a 25 per cent increase in membership during 1934 has been generally acccepted.

The past successes of organized farmers and the many problems ahead present overwhelming reasons why every effort should be made at this time to further strengthen the ranks.

While the outlook for agriculture is brighter than it has been for some time, only a beginning has been made toward restoring the industry to normal prosperity. Careful observers looking into the future see many obstacles and probable clashes in national and international policy affecting the future of American farmers.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act, recognized as the most far-reaching farm legislation ever enacted, expires in less than two years. What then?

Farmers must be ready to fight for the continuation of policies that prove to be for the best interests of agriculture. They must be on the job to see that organized opposition does not thwart the president and his administration

Farmers Must Help.

They must also give constructive aid, counsel and cooperation to expedite the administration of the program to raise farm prices.

How else can this be accomplished except through full strength organization?

Among the most important problems ahead is the future tariff policy of the United States. Organized farmers long have believed that high industrial tariffs have put American agriculture at a serious disadvantage. In the first place high tariffs have increased the cost of many farm supplies particularly machinery and building materials. Secondly, the American tariff policy has greatly restricted international trade and foreign outlets for surplus American farm products.

Tariff Fight Coming.

A letting down of the tariff walls, it is generally conceded will not be accomplished without overcoming powerful opposition of highly organized industrial groups which will not give up the advantages they long have enjoyed, without a struggle.

Unless farmers are on the job to meet such organization with equal organization, and are ready to battle for the policies they believe to be fair to their industry, there is little likelihood of victory.

Future national policies on taxation present another problem of vital interest to farmers. A widespread campaign of propaganda which has the support of many metropolitan newspapers and commercial and wealthy interests is now under way to discredit the federal income tax, and taxation based on ability to pay. A concerted effort is being made to remove the tax burden from the rich and saddle it on people of small and moderate means through various kinds of sales taxes.

What It Means.

Such a shift in taxation will mean that farmers will pay federal taxes on almost every article, piece of equipment, building material, or other commodity necessary to carry on their business. It will mean that the cost of nearly everything the farmer purchases would go up, while owners of great wealth in the form of stocks, bonds, and other intangibles would go virtually tax free.

Unless farmers watch carefully and thoroughly analyze such legislation, unless they are represented through powerful organization, and speak out with a voice backed by large membership, selfish interests will work their will by skillfully covering up the real intent and purpose of tax reforms offered under the guise of benefiting the masses.

Escapes Taxation.

In Illinois, owners of intangible wealth who are profiting by the apparent impossibility of taxing authorities to assess and collect taxes on much personal property, have successfully forestalled efforts to remove constitutional limitations to equitable taxation.

The property tax hits farmers and home owners heavily because their property is tangible and easily assessed. The personal property tax in the cities is not being enforced hence intangible wealth is not bearing its fair share of the tax burden.

Selfish interests have in the past and will in the future bring every influence to bear toward slowing up progress toward more equitable taxation. Farmers and real estate owners will have a tough job at best, even when completely organized, to secure enactment of fair, tax laws. Without complete organization, their case is hopeless, and the state will continue to operate under the antiquated revenue laws passed in 1870 which discriminate against farmers and home owners.

Nearly all the progress made during the past toward organized purchasing and co-operative marketing is directly traceable to the general farm organizations such as the Farm Bureau and Illinois Agricultural Association.

Denmark's Plan.

In Denmark where farmers aided by the government have taken the initiative in setting up cooperatives both in the marketing and processing field, agricultural producers secure approximately two-thirds of the consumer's dollar. In the United States the cost of distribution is so high, that the farmer receives on the average only about one-third of the consumer's dollar.

Further progress in this direction in Illinois will be in direct proportion to the backing farmers give the County Farm Bureau and Illinois Agricultural Association.

An important beginning has been made in America toward building a credit system adapted to the needs of farmers. Yet while agriculture is the most fundamental, sound, and necessary industry, farmers still have to pay higher rates of interest on borrowed money than do most other businesses.

From Soil To Sale.

"One of the first steps in the cooperative movement in Denmark," writes Dr. Fred C. Howe, consumers counsel of the A. A. A., "was to secure credit for the farmer and by the farmer. The Danes realized that farmers could not depend on a banking system designed for industrialists, so farmers have their own. The local unit, or "baby bank" in their community helps them buy tools and machinery, stock their farms, build new barns, and improve their projects."

Through persistent organized effort Illinois farmers, too, can carefully study banking reform and build a credit system better adapted to their needs.

Counties Respond To Pres. Smith's Plea For Action



PRESIDENT EARL C. SMITH

Planning Lies Future Hope nois Farmers—Dean Mumford

ear that is ahead ey begin or 1934. of Agri- nois. the in- agricul-

recovery has created new among farmers and has ght a reversal in the long nward trend in prices of farm ducts," Dean H. W. Mumford he State College of Agriculture "While such measures pre- e certain restrictions upon the erating farmers, they are by no means a substitute for their own planning. They serve rather to emphasize the need for group planning, not only in order to adopt the farm program to the emergency situation, but also to assist in the more permanent adjustment of farm production to market demands."

CALLS I. A. A ONE OF MAINSTAYS OF ORGANIZATION

"One of the mainstays of Organized Agriculture," is the way President Franklin D. Roosevelt characterized the Illinois Agricultural Association in his message to President Smith at the recent annual convention.

"In wishing the Illinois Agricultural Association a successful meeting I feel that I am addressing a body which has always been one of the mainstays of organized agriculture," the telegram from President Roosevelt said.

The fact that the I. A. A. is the largest and strongest state farm organization in America; that it has contributed most heavily in influence and support to the 12 year fight of organized farmers for effective legislation to farm prices is well known throughout the country.

The I. A. A. office in Chicago, is one of the stopping places of foreign students and delegates sent to this country to study the farm cooperative movement. Representatives from Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Sweden, and other countries have visited the Association offices during recent years.

UP TO $40,000,000 IN CORN-HOG CHECKS POSSIBLE IN ILLINOIS

The corn-hog program made possible by the efforts of the Illinois Agricultural Association and organized farmers in other states, promises to result in distributing up to $40,000,000 in cash benefit payments to Illinois farmers during the next 15 months.

Farmers who sign and carry out the contract will receive 30c per bushel of corn and $5 per head of hogs on their base allotments, less the cost of putting the plan into effect.

Iroquois County Takes Advantages Of Corn Loans

Iroquois county corn growers were among the first to take advantage of the corn-loan program. C. E. Johnson, farm adviser, reports that 1,262 farmers in that county had received loans by February 7. The total amount of money involved is $803,012.85.

"Since there are 3,800 farmers in this county, and assuming that at least one-half of our corn is fed, around 66 per cent of those who had a surplus had corn sealed," writes Mr. Johnson.

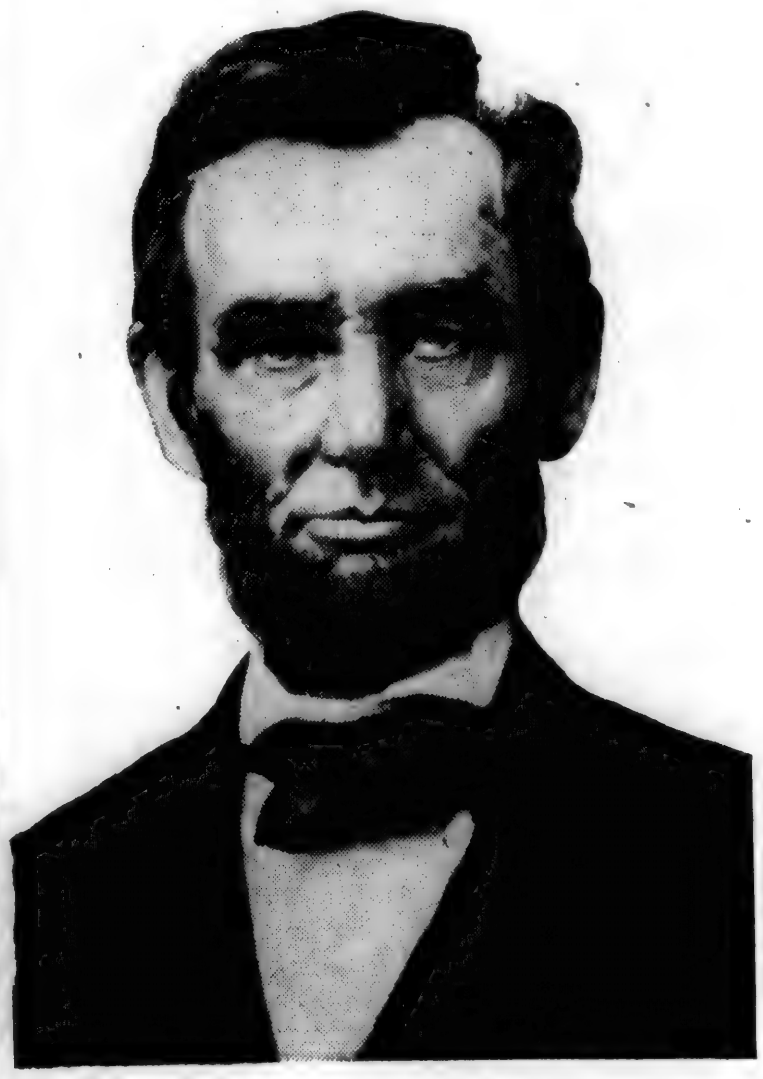
Iroquois county is going ahead with its membership campaign and has set the goal for 500 new members. A meeting of the captain and lieutenants was held on February 12 to start the drive.

Tazewell County Growers Apply For 451 Corn Loans

Four hundred fifty-one applications on corn loans in Tazewell county up to Feb. 8 is the news telegraphed to the I. A. A. RECORD by Farm Adviser George H. Iftner. The 451 applications represent 747,154 bushels of corn and $336,218.85.

Tazewell county was well represented at the big I. A. A. mass meeting in Peoria where more than 8,000 Illinois farmers unanimously went on record in favor of the administration's corn loan program.

"The Farmer's Interest Is



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

"THE farmer's interest is most worthy of all to be cherished and cultivated. If there ever be inevitable conflict between that interest and any other that other should yield."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
At Milwaukee, Sept. 30, 1859.



N D. ROOSE

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In message to 19th annu Danville, Jan. 25, 1933.



HENRY T. RAINEY

In his message to the recent annual convention of the I. A. A. at Danville Henry T. Rainey, Speaker of the House of Representatives, expressed the belief that the rapidly increasing population in the United States will within the next half century provide a market for all of the production from acres now being taken out of cultivation. "We cannot wait so long for relief, however," he said. "And that's why the emergency program to adjust production to present outlets is necessary. **We must all be patient with the recovery program. It cannot be accomplished over night. It will take time. But we absolutely cannot get along without such organizations as the Illinois Agricultural Association. This great Association operates as a balance wheel."**



HENRY A. WALLACE

By HENRY A. WALLACE
Secretary of Agricultur

"This, of all times, is a period in which farmers should stand together in strong organizations in mutual interest. For the first time, gov-

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By ALEXANDER LEGGE
Former Chairman Federal Farm Board

"Perhaps the soundest advice we can give to agriculture is contained in the one word, 'Organize.'

"Properly organized I cannot see any reason why agriculture might not go even farther than industry, inasmuch as most farm products are consumed every day and several times a day and the consumption must be fairly continuous if we are to live.

"The greatest difficulty we have to contend with, is that in some mysterious way, through legislative action or otherwise, the handicap under which agriculture is suffering, will be removed, and the position of the farmer made secure without any action on his part. My friends, this is not even a good dream. It is currently believed that dreams sometimes come true, but this one never will.



ALEXANDER LEGGE

"You have one of the greatest and most representative organizations of agriculture anywhere. We need more organizations like yours. **You can do almost anything when you are properly organized. If farmers don't organize, others will, and they'll take care of** their own interests first."

By GEORGE N. PEEK,
Asst. To President Roosevelt.

"Farm organizations are not ends in themselves; they are the means to common ends, desired by all agriculture. That has been the goal of the Illinois Agricultural Association for years.

"It must be inspiring to farm organization men that they now have a law, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, through which they may help effectuate a restoration of farm well-being. **Uniting with a sound farm organization is a significant step at any time; it is more so now.** The more we learn to work together for the common good in this way, the easier it is for us to make the fundamental adjustments so necessary at present. **The value of organized effort to the individual farmer**

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—Abraham Lincoln



N D. ROOSEVELT

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KLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
vention, Illinois Agricultural Association,



FRANK O. LOWDEN

"I AM more convinced than ever that organization is the greatest need of the farmers of this country.

"If history teaches anything, it teaches that permanent prosperity cannot come without farm prosperity. **We cannot have a balanced agriculture, nor get agriculture back to a state of balance with other industries, without organization.** This is a business man's problem as much as the farmer's. No nation has long survived the decay of its agriculture."

FRANK O. LOWDEN,
Before a meeting of Illinois bankers in 1927.

ernment is offering fully to farmers its own centralizing powers to do what farmers are unable to do for themselves, individually.

"One farmer may succeed, relatively, by outsmarting his neighbors, but prosperity for farmers, in general, is not to be achieved simply by individual shrewdness. There must be a large effort to raise the whole level on which American farming is conducted. **This can be done only through organized action.**

"It is particularly fitting that strong farm organizations are in a position to help carry out the program of adjustment under the Farm Act. This is to follow through to a logical conclusion a campaign for raising agriculture to an equality with other groups, begun by farm leaders more than ten years ago."
—In statement Sept. 29, 1933.

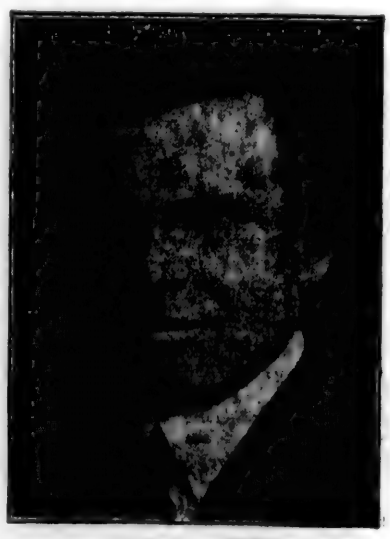


ARTHUR M. HYDE

By ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Former Secretary of Agriculture.

"One general answer to farm problems is organization. Organization to control marketing, to standardize output, to eliminate waste and duplication of a marketing and distributing system, which generally speaking, absorbs two dollars for every one dollar it returns to the farmer. Thus the farmer can approximate the position of industry, or of other groups.

"By the long arm of his own organization, **the farmer can make himself felt beyond his line fences** and in the markets of the world. Through his organization, the farmer can get information as to commodity supplies, can bring his production within the limits of demand, can control the surplus problem by preventing it. By organization the farmer can take control of his own industry; re-establish the independence of his calling; win his own place in the sun of economic equality, and having won it, hold it against all the changing vicissitudes of the future."



GEO. N. PEEK

has never been more apparent. I speak as a fellow member, as well as a charter member of your organization."
Statement Sept. 29, 1933.

By CHESTER C. DAVIS,
Chief, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

"Few worthwhile goals have been won by individual action; only when men stand together in a common effort can they succeed in the long run; as uncoordinated individuals, they fail.

"The need for common action is emphasized by the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Strong farm organizations are ready-made to furnish this action. Farmers can achieve the goal of parity prices under the Agricultural Adjustment Act much sooner when they are already mobilized as a group.

"After a decade of disorder, it is clear that going-it alone does not pay; we must solve our problems as a group, acting together, we can enter a brighter era than any of us have ever known."
Statement Sept. 29, 1933.



CHESTER C. DAVIS

TAXPAYERS SHOW VALUE OF GROUP EFFORT IN 1933

Tax Committees In Counties Watch Levies and Expenditures to Cut Burden.

Heavy decreases in nearly all commodity values in the year ending April 1, 1933, are reflected in the reduction of 10.14 per cent in the total 1933 assessed valuations of personal property. This is more than twice the percentage of decrease in valuations of lands and more than three times the percentage of decrease in valuations of town and city lots in the same year. Such decreases in valuations are found in most of the counties and are usually substantial. Twelve counties, however, increased their assessments of personal property, such increases usually being small, but exceeding five per cent in Pulaski county, eight per cent in Franklin county, ten per cent in Moultrie and Williamson counties, and seventeen per cent in Mason county. Such increases are justifiable if they represent assessments of additional personal property or equalization of all assessments.

Reductions in valuations of lands and occasionally of personal property were due in some counties to the Farm Bureau and other organizations. In some counties they seem to have been due to action by the boards of review wholly on their own initiative.

As in most years since 1922, the Illinois Tax Commission did not equalize valuations among the various counties of the state. This was doubtless due in part to recognition of the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory information upon which to base equalization. The expected omission of part or all of the 1933 state tax on property probably also was influential. Since equalization by the State Tax Commission can be effective only for state taxes, the omission of all state taxes on the 1933 valuations of property has removed for this year the urgent need of equalization of such valuations among the various counties. Unless further action is taken to provide state revenue from other sources than property taxes, the need of equalization will return in 1934 and will become even more urgent in 1935.

Effect On Taxes.

In every year since 1921, the I. A. A. Tax Department has estimated the reduction in taxes levied on property due to reduction in valuations resulting from equalization. In 1932 it was estimated that the taxes on farm property for that year were at least $6,500,000 less than the total which would have been levied if the high state and county valuation of 1920 had not been heavily reduced by equalization of valuations. It was shown in 1931 that farm property had shrunk from about 31.50 percent of valuations of all classes property in 1920 to about 20.35 per cent in 1931, resulting in a saving of $3,175,000 in state taxes on farm property in the year 1931. It was further estimated that such reductions in valuations had further cut taxes on farm property for all county and local purposes to a total of $3,325,000 less than it would have been if the old high valuations of 1920 to 1922 had remained unchanged. The I. A. A. is the only organization that has been consistently representing farmers in tax matters before the State Tax Commission since 1921.

Reductions In Levies.

The omission of all levies on property for 1933 wholly removes the effect on state taxes caused by reductions in valuations, but in no way lessens the effect of such reductions on valuations for county and local purposes. In view of further reductions in valuations, therefore, both in 1932 and in 1933, the department estimates that county and local taxes on farm property for 1933 will be at least $3,500,000 less than they would have been if the high valuations of 1920 to 1922 had been maintained.

In most of the counties of the state, taxpayers again demonstrated the good results of organization in exercising more effective control over tax levies and expenditures. Demand for greatly increased township levies for some purposes, especially for poor relief, revived so much interest among taxpayers that attendance at town meetings surpassed all recent records. Similar interest was manifested in school levies, especially in districts where needlessly large balances were being carried over from year to year.

Cull Poor Sows And Be Ahead Of The Game—Wilcox

Under present price conditions most Illinois farmers could well afford to cull out and sell five out of every 10 sows on the farm if this culling leaves five sows that will wean three more pigs to the litter than the average of the 10, according to R. H. Wilcox of the Illinois College of Agriculture.

This statement is borne out by investigations of 106 cost records kept by 34 to 37 central Illinois farmers over a three-year period. Figures from these farmers show that 29 per cent of the sows weaned spring litters averaging four or less pigs, while another 20 per cent weaned spring litters of seven or more.

Future Achievements Depend On Constructive Thinking And Action Of Militant Membership

Whatever have been our accomplishments and attainments, they are the result of the impelling force of the united thinking and action of the membership, President Earl C. Smith said recently in reviewing the progress of I. A. A. activities during the year 1933.

"The voice and the influence of the institution cannot and will not be stronger than those for whom it speaks. So let us not lose sight of the thing that has made all pronouncements of the institution possible," continued Mr. Smith.

"Without group action, we would have accomplished nothing. Without organization, our recent achievements as well as those of earlier years would not have been realized. Organization, like a machine, is merely a means to an end; yet the productiveness of the machine and its ability to do the job for which it was designed and built depends on how well it is maintained. The organization machine must rest on a solid foundation of membership. The united strength and support of the members hold it up and give it power and influence to cope with the great problems affecting the present and future of agriculture. It must be adequately financed.

Reduce Fee?

"Sometimes we hear that to increase the membership, the membership fee should be reduced. In every state where this has been tried, it has resulted in a substantial decrease in membership. We, in Illinois, have a higher membership fee than in any other state; yet we have the largest supporting Farm Bureau membership of any state in the Union. There is a reason, and that reason can be expressed in a single word—SERVICE. While we as members have put more in, we have also taken more out. It has been said that a Farm Bureau membership in Illinois costs nothing, if the member uses the organization. It merely costs $15 per year for non-members who join but fail to use or participate in its services.

"Farmers are not interested nor should they be interested in maintaining an organization just for the sake of organization. The only excuse for organization is to accomplish a worthy end and get things done. If I thought that the work of a state association was finished or that the problems confronting farmers were greatly reduced, I would be the first to recommend that we disband and prorate back to the members whatever assets have been accumulated. On the contrary with each succeeding day, we see and witness ever-increasing problems confronting the farmers of state and Nation.

Here Are Problems.

"If Government could or would, regardless of who happened to be in control, restore to agriculture a fair share of the national income and legislate fairly for farmers without their being heard, then we could be less enthusiastic about the need of organization.

"If we were justified in believing that our present marketing system is perfect, that the farmer is getting as much of the consumer's dollar as he is entitled to, we could say, 'Lets forget about our marketing problems and activities—lets stay home on the farm, produce and let others market our products for us.'"

"If we could rest content in the belief that we have a perfect taxing system and that the tax burden would be equitably distributed and that farm property would bear no more than its just share, we could say, 'Lets dispense with the Tax Department and quit or do something else with the money now spent on tax problems.'"

Must Strengthen It.

"Did we believe there is no need for farmer representation before rate-making bodies, that we as farmers can always depend upon fairness from those who fix prices on the services and commodities that farmers must buy, we could say there is small reason for organization. But we are forced to recognize that we are living in a highly organized world, a world in which power and influence are concentrated in huge corporations and trade groups. You know and I know that the complexities of our economic and social order are such that, without a powerful voice speaking for farmers, without the influence of organization behind that voice, agriculture would gradually drift into and remain in a condition of poverty that would be as bad for the nation as for those engaged in the business of farming.

"We must not only maintain the organization but greatly strengthen it if we are to perpetuate the recognition thus far accorded agriculture by Government and are to further develop and make more effective present government agricultural policies. We must be strongly organized to maintain proper representation of agriculture around the council tables State and Nation. The accomplishments and program of the Farm Bureau in county, state and nation, coupled with the results the membership mobilization campaign of recent months should stimulate each and every leader of the Farm Bureau movement Illinois to further action. We must not feel content until every farmer in Illinois not only knows of but understands the purposes the policies and the program the organization.

Constructive Action.

"After all, everything we hope to accomplish in the future will depend upon the constructive thinking and action of a large and militant membership.

"I want to take this opportunity of extending to every Farm Bureau members in Illinois, the deep appreciation of the officers, the board of directors and the staff of the Illinois Agricultural Association and associated companies for the continued confidence and support they have given to our efforts to serve the best interests of the farmers of Illinois and America.

"To this service, we rededicate every rightful effort and purpose of the Illinois Agricultural Association in 1934."

Wins First Prize As Member Getter



CLAUDE HICKS

Last October, when the call was issued for Country Life agents to go out and increase Farm Bureau membership, there was one who was so sold on the Farm Bureau movement, on collective effort and the need for Illinois farmers to unite for group action to solve their problems, that in 20 days 102 Livingston county farmers signed up largely as a result of his enthusiasm and reason.

Yessir! Livingston county thinks a great deal of its general agent, Claude Hicks, who established the best record for soliciting memberships of anyone in the Country Life organization.

This year Claude is going out to better his record. The runners-up to Mr. Hicks are out to take his place as "head man" among the "go getters." It looks like a merry tussle among the boys and may the best man win.

"PRAIRIE FARMS" EGGS TO BE MARKETED IN CARTONS CO-OP WAY

In the public mind butter and eggs go together. To that end, the butter produced and marketed by Illinois Producers Creameries under the trade name, "Prairie Farms Butter" will soon be joined on dealers' shelves and in homes by "Prairie Farms Egge."

According to J. B. Countiess, sales manager of Illinois Producers Creameries, the success made in marketing "Prairie Farms Butter" during 1933, when not one cent was lost on any sale, will be achieved during the coming year, he believes, with the new product.

Marketed in attractive cartons comparable to those used in packaging the butter, "Prairie Farms Eggs" will build its distribution through the butter outlets already established. This promises profitable response at the outset, as there will be little or no added expense involved in establishing a market.

The original distribution will be made out of Bloomington, Peoria and Davenport where last year a total of 1,824,741 pounds of butter was made. New cooperative points are in the process of formation and officials promise that Prairie Farms butter and eggs will be available to housewives in a much wider area than had been considered possible several years ago.

NEW CARTON FOR EGGS



"Prairie Farmers" Fresh Eggs Will Soon Be Going from Producer to Consumer Direct Through Illinois Producers Creameries.

SUCCEED IN NEW FIELDS OF FARM CO-OPERATION

The power of the organization is never more apparent than when it achieves success in a comparatively new field. While fire insurance has long been offered by local mutuals there has been less progress in other field of insurance by farmers. When Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company was formed by the Illinois Agricultural Association, the express purpose was to insure members' automobiles at lower cost than available elsewhere.

Operating smoothly from the first, Illinois Agricultural Mutual presented a 1933 financial statement which was the strongest in its history, and, in addition, increased its policies by 3,000. This company has saved Farm Bureau members more than a quarter million dollars on auto insurance when compared with the cost of similar insurance in any state-state-wide company.

In a year when many life insurance companies were unfortunate, Country Life Insurance Company increased its insurance in force to a new high of $54,065,000. This represents an increase of $7,000,000 over 1932. Country Life's financial statement shows that over 90 per cent of its investments are in government, state and municipal bonds, an extremely liquid position, fully justifying the confidence placed in it by policyholders.

Illinois Producers Creameries, a comparative newcomer to Illinois farmer-owned activities is showing increasing strength in the produce marketing field. From plants in Bloomington, Peoria and Davenport Illinois Producers Creameries marketed nearly 2,000,000 pounds of butter without the loss of a single cent on any sale, and with 98 per cent of all sales at a premium over the Chicago market. Using the trade name, "Prairie Farms," this cooperative will shortly market "Prairie Farms Eggs" through outlets already established.

Soybean Marketing Assn. Influences Prices Upward

Probably less understood and appreciated than any I. A. A. sponsored cooperative endeavor is the Soybean Marketing Association. With a short crop last year, the importance of the marketing association's function was lost sight of by many.

However, the Soybean Marketing Association is largely responsible for the increase in price received by members throughout the state. Its plan of marketing is flexible, enabling any member at his own choosing to deliver beans at any time and get the best price available in the state.

Future plans of the Association are being given attention by the board of directors and the management and full details of the 1934 program will be announced in due time.

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I. A. A. COMPANIES' SUCCESS TRIBUTE TO FARM BUREAU

Comparison Justifies Confidence and Judgment Of County Leaders.

The various business corporations, which throughout the years have been developed, organized, financed, controlled and directed by the County Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association, have continued their notable record of progress and service during the year, President Earl C. Smith reported in his recent annual message.

Under the general management of the Illinois Agricultural Service Company, better known as the "service board," every avenue of approach to the business problems before them has been carefully scrutinized," he said. The respective records of accomplishments of these companies, coupled with their financial condition at the close of the year, best attest the manner in which the interests of their respective participating members have been represented and safeguarded. With but one exception, they all closed the year in splendid financial condition, having in each case met every obligation and in addition, substantially improved their financial condition by increasing their respective surpluses.

Ability Proved.

"It would seem that nothing more could or need be said as to the ability of farmers through organization to own, control and direct corporations furnishing services generally needed by the farmers of the state. The larger of these corporate activities have been in existence since 1927 and have recorded further progress and achievement with each succeeding year. Comparison, and comparison alone, of the development and the condition of these respective companies controlled and directed by the Farm Bureau movement in Illinois, with those of a competitive character in the so-called old line field, justifies the confidence and judgment of the leaders of the County Farm Bureaus who years ago authorized the organization of these enterprises.

"While at times we hear reports of an existing feeling that too much centralized power or control is vested in those charged with the general management of these corporations, yet I again repeat what I have stated on former occasions, that I regard this centralized management as a first essential to the continued progress and success of these companies, and more particularly, to keep in balance the greatly expanded activities of the Illinois Agricultural Association."

PUBLICITY AIDS IN RANDOLPH

Secor Tells How Membership Was Boosted In County Since 1923.

E. C. Secor, farm adviser in Randolph county, who won first prize and the I. A. A. silver cup for effective Farm Bureau publicity work during 1933 started work in Randolph county Nov. 1, 1923. Previous to that, and after graduating from the University of Illinois in 1914, he farmed in Greene county, where he assisted in the organization of the Greene county Farm Bureau. There he served for six years as secretary, and still maintains a membership.



E. C. SECOR

"When I came to Randolph county the membership dues were $10 per year and the morale very low," said Mr. Secor. "When we held our first reorganization campaign, we spent what little reserve we had signing 515 Farm Bureau members at $10 per year. Three years later, in 1928, we put on a membership campaign and raised the dues to $15 per year. We signed up about 415 to begin Jan. 1, 1929. Three years later, in 1931, we signed about 450 at $15 per year. We now have practically 600 members on the $15 basis."

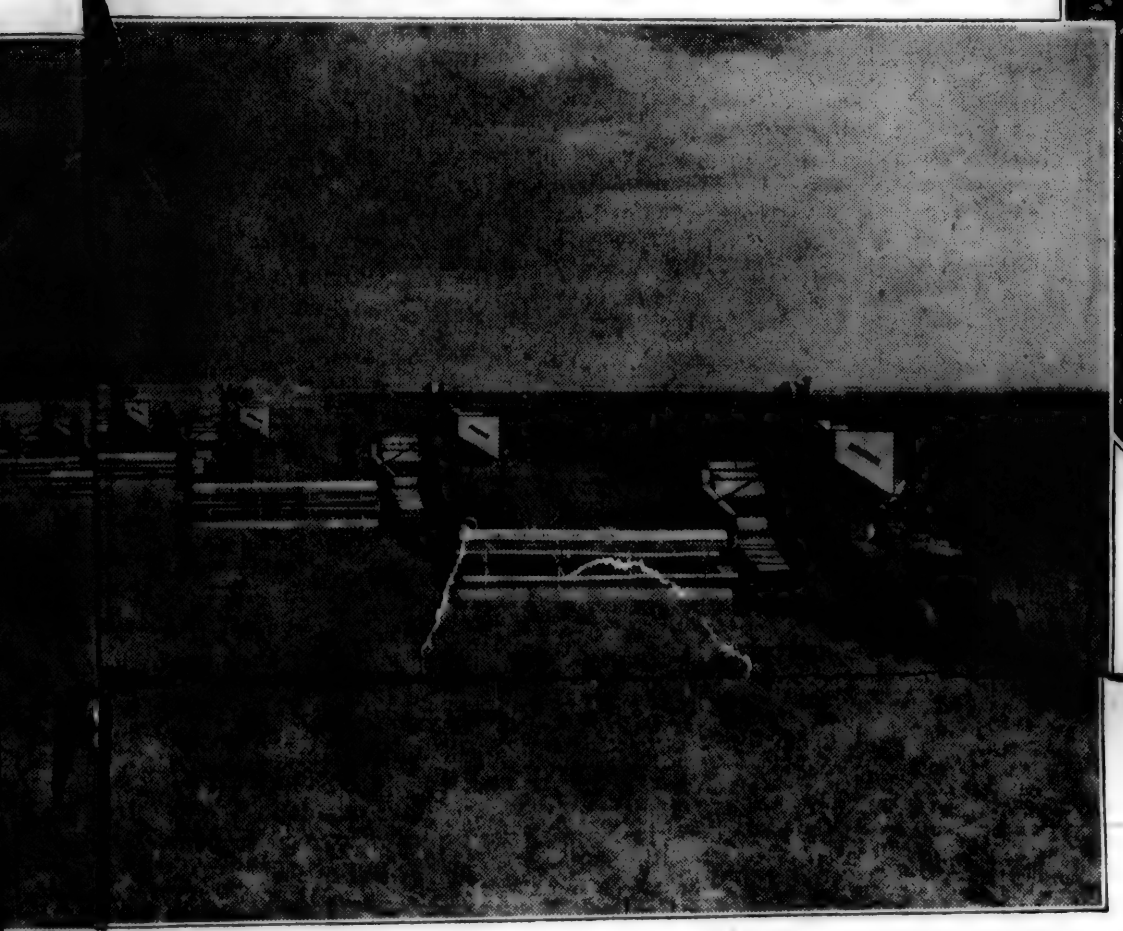
$120 Ahead By Belonging To Farm Bureau

"The fondest hope that the agricultural industry has today is the equalizing of the disparity between agriculture and industry, and the more equitable distribution of national resources and income. This can only be brought about through organization.

"Through Country Life insurance, auto insurance, common stock dividends of the service company, and savings on vaccination of hogs and cattle, I have saved $120 per year over my Farm Bureau dues. The benefits from the tax and legislative work of the I. A. A. are all extra. The greatest kick I get out of membership is in knowing that I belong to the best farm organization in the world, namely, the Farm Bureau, and the I. A. A., which is a member of the American Farm Bureau Federation. I sincerely hope that all the farm people of this country will soon see the great benefits of organization.

S. M. BECHTEL
Macoupin County, Ill.

NDIVIDUALISM—
s Outworn As the CRADLE





Photos Courtesy International Harvester Co.

Above—Cutting grain with a cradle ... work in a Kansas wheat field.

RGANIZATION ets Things Done!

th a cradle couldn't make much headousand acres of wheat. But 12 powers make short work of it.

one has little influence in solving the s of agriculture. Only the mass acsands thinking and working together job.

at 45 cents per bushel, the corn and n, wheat checks, federal farm loans, support to the hog market, farm tax evaluation and honest money, dependce at a saving, patronage dividends, oads, farmer-owned marketing ma, higher prices for farm commodities. of all these benefits? What made e?

armers! Farmers working together unty Farm Bureau—thru the Illinois Agricultural Association—thru the American Farm Bureau Federation.

We are not out of the woods yet. But the only way we'll ever get out and stay out is through CO-OPERATION.

We have made a start toward working out our national and international problems. Are we smart enough, and persistent enough to stick together and enlist our neighbors in this great effort to bring about a better agriculture?

There's work ahead. Plenty to do. Farm prices, the money question, taxes, tariffs, utility rates, freight rates, marketing costs, legislation all command our attention.

Unorganized we are helpless.
Organized we can accomplish much.

Let us take courage from our past successes and carry on.

Your Neighbor To Join Today!

INOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

608 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, Editor
JOHN S. TRACY, Assistant Editor

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THE THIRD SPECIAL SESSION

As we go to press, the third special session of the 58th Illinois General Assembly is about to convene. Aside from the measures outlined in the article by Mr. Watson on page one, Illinois Agricultural Association representatives at Springfield will watch carefully any new revenue bills proposed by various interests. Tax matters promise to overshadow all other issues. There is talk of diverting more gas tax funds away from roads. It is rumored that the organized teachers will be there with a powerful lobby and an extensive program seeking new forms of taxation for schools. Railroad interests will probably be present to support proposed further taxation and regulation of motor trucks. Other organized groups will have their special interests to look after.

The I. A. A. in line with its past policies reaffirmed at the recent Danville convention, opposes further diversion of gas taxes and insists that such taxes be used to build secondary roads. It further insists that the proceeds of new revenue laws be used to reduce and replace taxes on property. An important beginning promises to be made in this direction in the coming year when revenues from the [illegible] entire state tax on property. This association believes that this principle should be adhered to in future revenue legislation. Our legislative representatives will be on the job to fight for the rightful interests of farmers and property taxpayers. The influence of the organization in this and other matters will be directly proportionial to the size of the membership and the active support given by the members in their respective counties to the association program.

THE CHALLENGE TO ORGANIZATION

There is far more work for organized farmers to do than has yet been done. Nationally we have only scratched the surface in planning and carrying out a program to establish agriculture, in fact our whole economic order, on a firm basis of prosperity. Any careful observer cannot escape such a conclusion. The temporary measures which have brought some relief for the time being, must be followed up with more permanent plans, and aggressive action to put them into effect. When the money received from corn loans is spent, when the wheat and corn-hog benefit checks have been converted into tax and interest receipts and needed supplies, when the present Adjustment Act expires, what then? Farm problems will still be with us.

The future of agriculture is inseparably linked with national policy on tariff, foreign debts, land use, stable money, consumer demand for our produce, development of industrial outlets for farm products, and others. President Smith expressed the belief in his recent annual address that "the ultimate solution of the farm problem embodies three major objectives," namely, restoring and maintaining agricultural exports in proper relationship to industrial exports through trade agreements with foreign nations; development of new industrial uses for the raw materials produced on American farms; and removal of large areas of marginal farm lands from production. He has well said that "the development of these three policies presents a challenge to farm organizations and to the statesmanship of the country."

The progress that is made toward working out these problems will be in direct proportion to the persistency, and power and drive farmers put behind the movement, now started, through solid organization.

What the Members Say

FARM BUREAU POLICIES PREVAIL

"Ever the right comes uppermost and ever is justice done."

After years of apparent failure when at times organized agriculture seemed to be striving against insuperable difficulties; after being, at various times, ignored, ridiculed, and resisted by the so-called big interests of the nation, the policies and economic principles, which have long been advocated and upheld by the Farm Bureau, are today standing out as the heart of the nation's political policy—the hope of a stricken people. Why has this happened?

To my mind it is because the farmers have all the time had the national viewpoint. We have striven to help ourselves by helping all. While we recognize Agriculture as a fundamental unit in the industrial economic machine, we also recognize other units and have sought a proper balance between all rather than an advantage over others. It is the soundness and justice of this position that has enabled the agricultural program to take precedence over all others in the battle against depression.

Every Farm Bureau member has contributed to what is now the program of the government of the United States, having for its object, victory over the greatest depression in our history. Immediate monetary returns from membership are desirable and to some extent necessary, but to have made a definite contribution to the welfare of the nation in a time of great distress, a contribution which may call forth the favorable comment of the ages, should and will swell the pride of every man and woman who has helped work out and initiate this program which, though voluntary, yet, promises to be effective.

Let our apparent success clinch our resolve to continue our policy of seeking scientific solutions to our problems, solutions that will be fair and just to all; that contemplate a fuller and better life to all men—rural as well as urban, and finally, solutions that will substitute for the selfish profit motive, that sort of personal ambition that finds its happiest satisfaction in general usefulness.

GEORGE F. HAYES,
President Henry-Stark Service Co.

FROM A CHARTER MEMBER

Reviewing the many benefits he has received from the Farm Bureau during his 20 years' membership, A. Nierstheimer, Jr., a charter member of the Tazewell County Farm Bureau, says "In the birth of the organization little did we think that perhaps 20 years later it would be necessary to have an entirely different program than that pursued at the beginning. The fast changing times made it necessary to develop new projects. In former years our Farm Bureau taught us how to grow two blades of grass where only one grew before. Also in those good old days there never existed a surplus. In fact, there was fear then that we could not produce enough to feed everyone."

Mr. Neirstheimer points out the growing inequality between agricultural and non-agricultural prices following the world war and why farmers were forced to organize insurance companies, oil companies and other projects to make their dollars go farther.

He regards the Farm Bureau's tuberculosis eradication as one of the most valuable services ever initiated in this state.

"After the great war we farmers found ourselves in a serious predicament," he said. "We had paid too much attention to production and not enough to organization. Other groups in the meantime organized solidly and they were able to uphold prices. But a chain always breaks at its weakest link, so prosperity broke because agriculture was unable to hold up—morale, 'united we stand, divided we fall'."

He gives great credit to the Farm Bureau automobile insurance company for making worthwhile savings, pointing out that a member pays only $18 for full coverage on a Buick, while a non-member must pay for the same coverage in an old-line company, $74.

"The Farm Bureau was instrumental in organizing the Producers Commission Association which not only saves in commissions but has eliminated "trick" methods and raised prices by increasing competition," he says. He lists the following benefits he has received which he credits to the Farm Bureau as follows:

April 30, 1933—Service Co. refund	$15.55
State refund on tractor gas	22.98
July 31—Producers refund	12.17
Dec. 13—Service Co. refund	23.55
(Which is only 10 % of the 15% declared—hence the exact [illegible]	11.77
Difference on car in auto insurance	56.80
Total	$142.82

These items, he says, were of only minor importance. The major benefits came from the legislation program of the I. A. A. and the Farm Bureau in the state and nation. "Our watch dog is constantly on the alert for measures detrimental to agriculture," he said. "In numbers there is power, so let us join our Farm Bureau and the I. A. A. and unite our influence and support."

LET'S INCREASE MEMBERSHIP

"President Roosevelt said in his message to the I. A. A. annual meeting that the success in the solution of the agricultural problem will depend on the collective effort of the agricultural people of this country. It seems to me this statement from the head of our nation is sufficient reason for farmers to get into the organization. Inasmuch as the AAA expires July 1, 1935, membership should be greatly increased before that date, in order that farmers may 'carry on' for themselves what the government is now helping them to do."

O. P. HAMM, President,
Champaign County Farm Bureau.

ALL CAN AFFORD TO BELONG

"All farmers ought to belong to the Farm Bureau for they need an organization to represent them in legislation, taxation, etc. The farmers wouldn't be where they are today if it hadn't been for the leadership of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Illinois Agricultural Association who were responsible in a large measure for getting all the farmers a loan on corn of 45 cents, in addition to the new deal in acreage reduction which is the farmer's only salvation.

"There isn't a farmer who cannot afford to belong to the Farm Bureau. I used the Champaign County Service Company products and received $66.10 patronage refund this year. The average of our county was $21.26 for 824 Farm Bureau members which more than paid for all the Farm Bureau dues. Besides, I received first quality merchandise.

"If a person actually takes advantage of the auto insurance, livestock shipping association and other services he is privileged to benefit from, he can save his membership dues several times. I think all farmers ought to join the Farm Bureau for their own good. H. J. WILSON, Member,
Champaign County Farm Bureau.

"Farm organization has accomplished great results in a county, state and national way. It requires an even stronger organization to administer legislation already enacted." FRANK J. FLYNN,
President, Morgan County Farm Bureau.

"Our intensive Morgan County Campaign of Monday and Tuesday, February 12 and 13, was successful due to the cooperation of one hundred men in the field. We are building for the future."
DAVID R. REYNOLDS,
Captain, Morgan Co. Mobilization Campaign.

I get the most satisfaction of knowing that the program of the A. F. B. F., as outlined in their resolutions of the year 1933, has been worked into the administration's program almost to the letter and that the substance of this program is that of the Farm Bureau. BENJ. A. FRELS,
Ex. Committee Henry Co. Farm Bureau.

Full Strength Farm Bureau Is Greatest Need

By M. S. MORGAN
Pres. Henry County Farm Bureau.

Every organization has a cost and, if it is to survive, must have a value.

The cost of our Farm Bureaus amounts to $15 a year per member plus the time we spend. It can and has been shown that the costs to most of us are more than paid by the value of the services rendered by our organization and its subsidiaries. Practically all of us could assure ourselves of a profit on our dues by taking full advantage of the benefits offered to us. Our Farm Bureaus liquidate, every year, all the monetary obligations which they assume for membership dues paid.

Many of us are attracted by the larger aspects of the Farm Bureau. This viewpoint has to do with the inherent right of every American to a fair share of our National income; a share commensurate to services rendered. We all have painfully in mind the great debacle which started in the fall of 1920, and ended in March 1933.

During the ten years before 1920 the Farm Bureaus had been organized and had been given their initial momentum through a large membership and sound plans. After 1920 we were by all odds the dominant organization among farmers. No other group had the power and leadership necessary to stand in our state and national councils and present effectively the case of agriculture and in reality the case of America. The brains of our own leaders were pitted against the best intellects of finance, industry, and certain representatives of the science of political economy. Whose judgment would eventually prevail took thirteen years to find the answer.

"The mills of the Gods grind slowly but they grind exceeding fine."

In 1921 some of those in the seats of the mighty said America could continually prosper without and in spite of a prostrate agriculture. In substance they told farmers and farm leaders to go to the hot place. Through thirteen years they fought us. We well remember the long struggle for the equalization fee; the apparaent victory and then the veto at the hands of the president of the United States.

We have in mind the desperate efforts in 1929 to write into a bill before congress, clauses which would make it possible for the Farm Board to initiate policies which would be both sound and effective. These efforts were blocked and thwarted at every turn through the influence of those in high places, and finally resulted in substantial failure.

Our farm leaders warned time after time of the dire results which must eventually follow the reactionary policies of those thirteen years. At last came national disaster and the threat of revolution [illegible] in November 1932 America vindicated the judgment of our Farm Bureau leaders. At the same time the voters repudiated the pirates of high finance and the exponents of a policy of letting things drift.

During the past year we have witnessed a strong start toward the regeneration of agriculture and the return of a measure of hope and happiness to the forgotten citizen of America.

Our organization has fitted into the picture as one piece of a carefully mortised joint fits into the other. Is it too much to say that the Farm Bureaus, along with President Roosevelt, Secretary Wallace, Secretary Morgenthau and others are the special instruments of Providence working toward an America which shall again be a country "Of the People, By the People and For the People"?

In the future our organization will be of greater value to us than it has been in the past. "No Man Liveth to Himself Alone." This quotation will find its counterpart in an axiom that no group or class of people may live to itself alone. A closely knit Farm Bureau composed of 75 per cent or more of the farmers of America; strong labor unions; organized finance, but not as powerful as it has been in the past; associations of manufacturers and distributors; and last, organized consumers. These form the groundwork of a sketch of the future.

We see each group electing representatives and these people meeting around a common council table, collecting data, discussing and planning the economic welfare of America. They are not there in the spirit of hostility or avarice but all are willing and expect to forego advantages when the whole will be better served by so doing. Agriculture will find a new and ever increasing need for her Farm Bureaus to act as her spokesman in this future congress of the nation's interests.

Organization Is Stressed In Sales Work Of Companies

That organization is stressed in every phase of the sales work of the various companies affiliated with the county Farm Bureaus and Illinois Agricultural Association, is amply borne out by the methods used to stimulate the efforts of all agents and salesman. The offering of prizes and inducements for acquisition of business and members is one of the best forms of building organization and loyalty.

It is only through organization and the constant stressing of collective effort that insurance acquisition will attain the volume necessary for low net cost protection. It is equally true with the oil company that larger mass purchasing through increased Farm Bureau membership will make possible lower cost petroleum products.

The managers show their keen appreciation of the importance of organization when they challenge every salesman to greater sales records, which in turn creates new customers and greater power in purchase and sale.

IATT WALKS OFF WITH FIRST PRIZE IN BIG CONTEST

Calling upon school superintendents to preach the gospel of accident prevention and obtaining the finest kind of cooperation from every newspaper in the county, Benj. A. Jones, general agent of Piatt county made the best record in the state and walked off with the Accident Prevention cup presented during the I. A. A. meeting at Danville, Feb. 26.

Every school superintendent in the county responded 100 per cent, and the movement received more editorial comment than any county subject that has come up in years. According to Mr. Jones, winning the cup was largely a matter of talking up the need for accident prevention, which he did at any and all times. The board of directors of Piatt county, Farm Adviser, various committees and the Farm Bureau members became imbued with the spirit so ably spread by Mr. Jones and the net result was that Piatt county was completely behind the campaign.

With such intelligent effort, winning the cup was a foregone conclusion. Collective efforts did it just as it is solving the major problems of agriculture wherever it is properly applied.

MORE NEWS ABOUT CORN LOANS FROM CO. FARM BUREAUS

MACON COUNTY—397 corn loans on 703,497 bushels. "We are charging one-fourth cent per bushel up to 3,000 bushels and $7.50 maximum on all corn under one cover. Three-fourths of the fee to the sealer and one-fourth to the Warehouse Supervisory Board for expenses."

GRUNDY COUNTY—663 loans, $400,000. Seventy-five per cent of farms represented, 575 corn-hog contracts completed, reports Farm Adviser Watson.

LEE COUNTY—Many farmers still making corn loans, total now $602,659.80. Signed 22 new members in two days, reports County Captain F. W. Peckham. Collections coming along very well.

MORGAN COUNTY—175 farmers got loans for $120,000. Ten per cent of corn on farms represented.

WAYNE COUNTY—15 corn loans, total $2,861. Sixteen new members signed reports C. R. Richison, county captain. "My efforts will be dedicated to the sincere request of President Smith for 25 per cent increase in membership in this county. Edgar Koontz, a new member, states that he lost $100 by not being a Farm Bureau member last year."

OGLE COUNTY—320 corn loan certificates issued, total bushels 427,292. Corn-hog sign-up going well. Ninety men on local committees holding about 70 sign-up days week Feb. 9 and 17.

DOUGLAS COUNTY—386 corn ns totaling $367,782.30. "We imate that one million bushels l be sealed by March 1."

SCHUYLER COUNTY—189,729 bushels corn sealed for approximately 90 people. "At our recent meeting the captain and lieutenants agreed to add at least 100 members in the next 60 days," writes Farm Adviser L. E. McKinzie.

WHITE COUNTY—69 farmers have received loans amounting to $31,422.60. We estimate that approximately seven per cent of the corn on farms is represented."

Jersey County Makes Quota



C. T. KIBLER
Farm Adviser.

Mr. Kibler gives entire credit for Jersey county's recent membership record to the County Organization Committee.

WINNERS EAT STEAK, LOSERS EAT BEANS, GENE CURTIS SAYS

"Thirty-two lieutenants have agreed to visit every non-member in the county in support of the Farm Bureau and our great national program," reports Captain Eugene Curtis of Champaign county. "In townships where members are few we are sending in extra men. A report meeting will be held the first week in March. "Prizes are offered to lieutenants who sign six or more. Our lieutenants are divided into groups, each having a leader. The groups signing the most members will be given a steak dinner by the Farm Bureau. The losing group eats beans. We expect to increase our membership easily 25 per cent."

It is dangerous to buy abnormally cheap clover and alfalfa seed. The U. S. Department of Agriculture found that "half-price" alfalfa seed in one case contained only 42 per cent of seeds that could grow. Ask your County Farm Bureau's advice if you are not sure where to buy good seed.

THE WAY TO GET IT ACROSS



ALPHABET QUERY JUST PART DAY'S WORK FOR OTIS

The Vermilion County Farm Bureau has taken over a few of Noah Webster's duties, according to Farm Adviser Otis Kercher. What with the government running "alphabetical" relief campaigns, there is confusion amongst farmers in the counties as to whether they are signing up with the government or a new radio station.

Mr. Kercher was trying to make sense out of a query turned over to him by a Farm Bureau member who had received it from his landlord. There was some difficulty, it seemed, in regard to what would happen when the landlord signed the A. A. A. corn-hog reduction program when he was already getting some benefit from CWA work in the neighborhood. The landlord would not sign up with the AAA because it would, by some alphabetical means, force him to lend tools to the CWA. There was some to-do also about the U. S. A. turning his acres into CRG (community relief gardens) to be worked by the poor.

It all turned out well, due entirely to Mr. Kercher's remarkable handling of the alphabet in his reply to the landlord. He explained that the CWA relief gardens, etc., were in no way connected with the AAA, the "A" in CWA notwithstanding, and that the corn-hog reduction program was filled with benefits for the farmers who sign the agreement and co-operate in the program.

With a sad touch, Otis signed the letter, "O. K. Vermilion County FA."

Put Limestone On Idle Acres, Save Soil With Legumes

The opportunity to improve soil fertility on Illinois farms through liming and the growing of alfalfa, sweet clover, and other legumes was never greater than it is today, and County Farm Advisers are giving special attention to this part of the Farm Bureau program.

With thousands of acres being left idle as a result of the corn-hog and wheat acreage reduction programs, many farmers plan to improve these lands by spreading from two to five tons of agricultural limestone per acre and sowing the sweetened soil to nitrogen gathering crops.

The Illinois Agricultural Association as in past years has entered into contractual relationships with a number of reliable limestone companies whereby special discounts will be given to Farm Bureau members.

The object of such soil improvement work is not to increase total production but to make production more efficient; to farm fewer acres but to make those acres produce more at less cost.

Liming and growing of legumes not only improves the nitrogen content of the soil, but also tends to prevent erosion and washing away of valuable soil minerals. This is becoming increasingly important on rolling ground where erosion is a big problem.

There were 8½ per cent fewer cattle on feed in the corn belt on Jan. 1, 1934 than there were a year ago. In Illinois there were 20 per cent fewer cattle on feed, Indiana 18 per cent less, Ohio 20 per cent less, Iowa and Nebraska 3 per cent more, and Missouri only 2 per cent less.

An Approach To A Farmers' Utopia

How the Danish Farmers Lifted Themselves and Their Country Out of a Depression

BY DR. FRED HOWE, CONSUMERS COUNCIL, AAA.

While we are carving footholds on the slippery banks of the Slough of Despond, it is encouraging to think of Denmark.

Fifty years ago that sturdy little country was in the same boat we were in last winter. Agriculture was in a state of collapse. Everybody was in despair, because they thought it must be an incurable collapse—that political disorder was bound to follow soon.

Look at Denmark today. There are few millionaires. There aren't any slums, city or country. There is equality between the sexes. There is no illiteracy; the average Dane is highly educated. Not only do the young people go to excellent schools, but their parents continue their cultural progress at the Danish Folk schools. The classes of people who usually have the most limited and sordid existence, physically and spiritually, live—in Denmark—a full and comfortable life.

The "great unwashed" public is well washed, well fed, well paid, and well read.

How did this Utopian set-up happen, when fifty years ago Denmark was facing ruin?

The answer is that it did not happen. It was built. And it was built by farmers. No ready-made organization was laid on them from above. They organized themselves from the ranks. They built themselves into such a strong, large, united proportion of the public that they became an integral part of the country's economic and political structure.

The result is that Denmark is a true democracy. Its main interests, the interests of its biggest population, are the interests served by the government.

Cooperation is the key of the whole structure. The cooperative movement is nationwide. It started with the farmers, has gone on to include the city people too.

Producers cooperate and handle their products from soil to sale. Consumers cooperate and through the experts of their buying associations make their purchases from the world's best markets.

A Danish farmer is often a member of a dozen different cooperatives which take care of all his products and supply all his needs. His eggs are tested and graded and shipped and marketed by his own egg cooperative. His pork is slaughtered and cured at a cooperative slaughter-house within reach of his farm. His finances are in the safe hands of his own cooperative bank.

One of the first steps of the cooperative movement in Denmark was to secure credit for the farmer and by the farmer. The Danes realized that farmers could not depend on a banking system designed for industrialists, so farmers have their own. The local unit, or "baby bank" in their community helps them buy tools and machinery, stock their farms, build new barns, and improve their projects.

Another essential of the movement was the establishment of grades and standards for their farm products. The private distributors had rejected the plan but the farmers saw the advantage of building an organization which would keep the level of their produce high and thus protect their reputation and their markets. So they built it, and it works. Danish bacon, Danish eggs, Danish butter, stamped with the certificate of quality, brought to the best breakfast tables by the farmers' own cooperatives, command the highest prices at home and abroad.

Along with this new economic security, another rich harvest was reaped from the soil. That harvest was in broader interests, intellectual curiosity, a real culture with its root in the ground. When the farmer began to think of himself as part of one great society, the forces of that society affecting him began to take on new meaning and he began to reach out for knowledge and understanding.

Denmark is just one-fifth the size of Nebraska. The Danish soil is not nearly as fertile as that of our middle west. Yet by applying progressive scientific principles all the way from fertilizer to philosophy, Denmark's farmers have laid the foundations for a real commonwealth on the ashes of a depression.

Until the people of the state vote for constitutional changes to permit an equitable taxing system, the occupation (sales) tax with amendments to make it apply as much to the rich as to the poor, which it does not do now, ought to be continued for the exclusive purpose of replacing, dollar for dollar, taxes now levied on property.—From annual address of President Earl C. Smith at Danville.

CINCINNATI CO-OP GAINS 30 PER CENT IN VOLUME OVER '32

"The past year has been the most successful in the history of the Cincinnati Producers, according to R. O. Smith, manager of the Producers Cooperative Commission Association. The association sold 8,393 decks of live stock during 1933, a gain of 30 per cent over the 1932 volume, out of the $182,385.27 collected in commissions from patrons, $85,039.23 has been saved. Of this, the cash refund of 33 1-3 per cent authorized to be paid members, will amount to $60,795.09, or more than the entire savings last year.

Other points outlined in Mr. Smith's report were: Savings to patrons of the Cooperative of $29,728.75 for the year 1933 through the lowering of commission rates in 1932 (or more than $81,000.000 for all the patrons of the market); the sale of 13,882 pigs to the government last fall during the pig-buying program, and sales of 34,049 cattle, 36,160 calves, 404,811 hogs and 110,741 sheep and lambs valued at $5,575,198.17 for live stock producers of seven states.

Henderson County Combines Work And Play At Meetings

Just to prove that all the "stars" are not congregated in Hollywood, Henderson County Farm Bureau added a new type of interest to a recent meeting when they drew a capacity crowd at Biggsville, Tuesday, Jan. 30. Those who attended were given a free opportunity to witness a burlesque "Beauty Contest." Charlie Chaplin, Will Rogers, Jimmie Walker, Ethel Barrymore, Sally Rand, etc., all passed in review, the parts played by some member of the Henderson County Farm Bureau.

Other counties are planning on similar features to draw crowds to future meetings. "Let's have a little fun along with our work," is the sentiment that is gaining favor in Henderson.

FARMERS GAIN BY MARKETING OWN GRAIN

Organized Action of Grain Producers Responsible For One of Largest Co-ops.

By BILL STAHL

For more than 75 years American grain farmers have been building for the co-operative marketing of their commodity. History records that the first farmers' elevator was built in Wisconsin in 1857. From that day to this there have been only a few intervals in which farmers were not actively engaged in efforts to carry their own grain to the market places.

Farmer elevator leadership recognized the limitations of the local establishment. They realized that control of the marketing machinery at the local point was but one forward step. They understood that the profits that were to be obtained between the local point and the world's market—that is, the terminal profits—were going into the hands of non-producers and were lost to the producers and to the local committees. It was logical, then, that terminal organization should follow the local efforts and just as logical that the terminal co-operatives should merge their resources and establish national co-operative marketing.

27 Terminals.

This was accomplished in 1929 when 27 treminal co-operatives organized Farmers National Grain Corporation as a national co-operative grain sales agency. Their goal was organized grain merchandising—control of the commodity by the producer, all the way from the farm to the last buyer of the raw product.

In 1930 Illinois grain farmers, affiliated with the Illinois Agricultural Association, organized the Illinois Grain Corporation, which became one of the stockholders—one of the owners, if you please—of the national co-operative. And in the three years of its existence Illinois Grain Corporation has grown to be one of the largest and strongest of the national units. In the 1933 crop season it contributed to the national co-operative marketing picture, in round numbers, sixteen million bushels of grain; marketed for its 154 elevator members in Illinois.

Incorporated 1929.

Farmers National Grain Corporation was incorporated October 29, 1929, and began operations with the opening of the 1930 crop season. It was incorporated under the laws of Delaware, in order to provide the necessary flexibility of organization to meet legal requirements of the various states in which, as a national organization, it must operate, and to enable it to embrace in its membership the various types of grain co-operatives. It recognizes the just pride of the [illegible] in his independence, but accomplishes the organized independence that shoud be the aim of every farmer. Its articles of incorporation and by-laws comply in every respect with the provisions of the Capper-Volstead Act, the national co-operative marketing statute.

Farmers National Grain Corporation is owned by grain producers just as surely as county elevators are owned by farmers. National organization multiplies the benefits and the advantages of the local co-operative. Grain growers own the stock of the local elevator association. The local elevators own the stock of the regional organization. The regional organizations own Farmers National Grain Corporation.

Farmers Nationa Grain Corporation is governed by a board of directors elected by the stockholders. These directors are themselves farmers. In nearly every case the director is officially connected with one or the other of the stockholders. Theirs is the final word as to what the corporation shall or shall not do. The farmers elect the directors of the local elevator associations. These directors elect the delegates who choose the directors of the regional. The directors of the regionals choose the delegates who elect the directors of the national. Controls of national co-operative grain marketing begins at the grass roots.

Brings Advantages.

Numerous advantages are brought to county shippers of grain through national organization and complete marketing service. They include:

1. Quick reflection of the world's markets. Branch offices not only supply instant information as to the values in neighboring markets, but quote bids on every market in the United States. Branch offices are in daily touch with local buyers, the mills and local feeder trade.

2. Quick communication with the terminal markets. The shipper may sell grain any minute of the day, taking advantage of the upturns in the options or unexpected advances in premiums, or carrying on hedging operations. A telephone call brings these facilities to the elevator manager.

3. Information through branch offices, market letters and traveling representatives concerning classes of grain selling to best advantage at interior and terminal markets, the cash demand and various market factors.

May Consign Grain.

4. Consignment, mill wheat, option and elevator departments offer complete service to shippers. They may ship grain on consignment, sell the car and buy the option, pool grain or carry it in storage. And as new marketing practices develop Farmers National will be leaders in adapting them to your use.

5. Expert personnel always at the service of the shippers. Farmers National employes are the employes of grain producers who own the facilities and provide the men to man them. They are paid to guard the shippers' interest.

Farmers National Grain Corporation, owns, or controls through lease, elevator storage capacity totaling in excess of 50,000,000 bushels. Twelve owned terminals have capacity of approximately 11,000,000 bushels; thirteen leased houses total 19,000,000 bushels. Equipment is complete for handling, storing, cleaning and mixing of grain. The corporation owns 321 country houses, with storage capacity of 18,500,000 bushels; it leases fifty-eight country houses of 1,500,000 bushels' capac-

WILSON TRUMPS ACE AND WINS A BROWN DERBY

This is a story of how Fred Wilson, general agent in Kane county trumped an ace, but not in a card game. It so happened that he heard Lawrence H. Wood, sales counseller, talk in Danville during the I. A. A. meeting. Friendliness, enthusiasm and persistence according to Wood are the three essentials in a good salesman.

Being very impressionable, Mr. Wilson went forth in his own county a few days later to put the advice into practice. He knows that there is such a word as "no," but he is equally sure it doesn't apply to him.

Fred knew of a "prospect" for the Farm Bureau. The 'prospect' listened to his new found eloquence, but hesitated. He wanted to talk it over with the rest of the family, and would Mr. Wilson please give him time?

Next day, Fred drove in the gate. The "prospect" was very firm. He had paid his last dues into the Farm Bureau and would Mr. Wilson save his breath and go bother somebody else?

Visions of sales counsellor, Wood. Fred turned on the steam. He waded valiantly through a hail of "no's." Somewhat later he drove out through the gate with the "prospect's" signature and a check for $15.

The boys in the Farm Bureau office were impressed. However, one there was, who went to the files and came back with a notation. Now Mr. Wilson sits and looks at a brown derby the boys voted him for being Kane county's foremost solicitor. He is not quite sure what kind of a prize it is. A citation is written in the crown of the derby. It reads, "To commemorate the day Fred Wilson signed up a 'prospect' who was already a member of the Farm Bureau with dues paid a year in advance. This is, we believe, the only instance where a Farm Bureau member is paid up two years in advance."

"I should think a man would know if he was already a member," complains Mr. Wilson to any who will listen.

They may kid him, but the folks in Kane county are pretty proud of Fred.

Farmers are exempt from paying the pressing tax on 300 lbs. or less of hog products sold or exchanged during a marketing year, and derived from hogs of their own raising which they have butchered, providing their total volume of hog products so sold or exchanged does not exceed 1,000 pounds per marketing year.

SERUM ASSOCIATION WILL REFUND CASH TO MEMBERS ONLY

At the annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association plans for the handling of serum and virus during 1933 on a refund basis as proposed by the board of directors was unanimously approved by members and delegates. County Farm Bureaus will maintain prevailing retail prices and sell serum and virus on the same basis as it is being sold by other distributors.

At the end of the year those who have purchased serum and virus through the Farm Bureau will be entitled to their share of the earnings. The state association will return to each County Farm Bureau its share of the earnings to be added to refunds going back to individual members.

This is merely another step on the part of one of the organizations affiliated with the Illinois Agricultural Association to render more fully to the cooperator the savings and earnings of the commercial enterprises.

For the year 1933 the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association purchased and the member County Farm Bureaus distributed a total of 37,083,975 C. C. of serum and 2,975,995 cc of virus. The savings in this project to individual farmers is conservatively estimated at 10c per hundred, or $40,000 besides the convenience to farmers of having available at all times a supply of reliable serum and virus kept under the best possible conditions. Although hog production during 1934 will be reduced it is expected that the substantially better prices will encourage farmers to use as much serum, if not more in 1934, than was used in 1933.

1,025,000 Bu. Corn In Vermilion Co. Sealed For Loans

Approximately 800 applications were made for corn loans in Vermilion county with a total of 1,025,000 bushels of corn sealed, according to Otis Kercher, farm adviser. This indicates that Vermilion county farmers received approximately one-half million dollars in corn loans at the rate of 45 cents a bushel.

"We estimate that 50 per cent of all the corn on the farms in this county has been sealed," said Kercher.

LaSalle Piles Up Big Lead In Corn-Hog Plan Signup

More than 450 LaSalle county farmers had applied for corn loans totaling around $630,000 by the first of February ,according to Farm Adviser C. E. Gates. LaSalle county is piling up a huge signup in the corn-hog reduction program and many non-members at the same time are joining the Farm Bureau to complete the cycle of [illegible]

HIGHER PRICES FOR PRODUCE THRU ORGANIZATION

Again farmers show they can get higher prices for their produce thru their own organization. Again organization proves to be agriculture's best means of obtaining a fair share of the consumer's dollar. * * * Organized by the Illinois Agricultural Association, the Illinois Producers Creameries, wholly owned, controlled and operated by farmers, prophesies what can be accomplished when the movement becomes state-wide. * * * Marketing "Prairie Farms" butter and eggs from producer to consumer direct. Illinois Producers Creameries now service better than 500 retail outlets out of three farmer-owned creameries using their own trucks and refrigerator cars. Other processing units are being formed * * * Co-operative marketing has proved itself! Working together, from here on out, we can build the greatest produce market organization in the country, commanding a steady market and higher prices. * * * It takes man-powed. It takes organization. But, increased membership in the I. A. A.-Farm Bureau will produce the power necessary to form a state-wide marketing group. Do your part. See your non-member neighbor today. Get him in the I. A. A.-Farm Bureau. Organization is the road to higher prices for cream, poultry and eggs.

Illinois Producers Creameries co-operates wholeheartedly with I. A. A.-Farm Bureau campaign for increased membership

GET YOUR NEIGHBOR TO JOIN!

Two of These Cars Are Now In Operation



First Time Illinois Farmers Have Had Labeled Cars In Use

"Prairie Farms" Butter and Eggs

"From Producer to Consumer Direct"

ILLINOIS PRODUCERS CREAMERIES

608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.



WE CAN PULL OUT WITH Organization

One man alone with an idea can influence few people. But, one man multiplied by the thousands, acting on the same idea, can move mountains . . . So with agriculture. The pressing need for a permanent agriculture, based on fair prices, honest money and just taxes can only be solved by collective effort . . . We can pull out with solid, militant organization. Group action of farmers has accomplished much. But our job has only begun. There are more and bigger things to be done that agriculture may occupy its rightful place in the economic life of the nation . . . Let's fill the ranks—present a solid front. Bigger organization will do bigger things, Near you there is a non-member neighbor. See him today. Get him to join the I. A. A.-Farm Bureau . . .

Farm Bureau Members Thru Co-operative Enterprise Now Enjoy Protection at Lower Cost

In Many Cases Savings Made Pay Farm Bureau Dues!

The Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company and its agents are putting their strength and support behind the I. A. A.-Farm Bureau drive for increased membership. Formed by the Illinois Agricultural Association, this company would never have existed had Illinois farmers not joined together to provide their own low cost automobile insurance. For years, farmers paid city rates for auto insurance when the risks of country driving did not warrant it. Old line companies stood pat. Thus was the farmer forced to form his own auto insurance company to obtain his rights.

Today, Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company has more than 32,000 policies in force, saving Farm Bureau members up to 50 per cent on auto insurance. Assets of the company are $990,794 with a surplus over liabilities of nearly $500,000. Last year 6,000 claims were paid totaling approximately $200,000.

Yet, Illinois Farm Bureau members have only begun! New policies and new members are rapidly building Illinois Agricultural Mutual into an organization second to none in the state.

GET YOUR NEIGHBOR TO JOIN TODAY!

AUTO INSURANCE FOR I. A. A. MEMBERS AT RATE SAVINGS UP TO 50%!

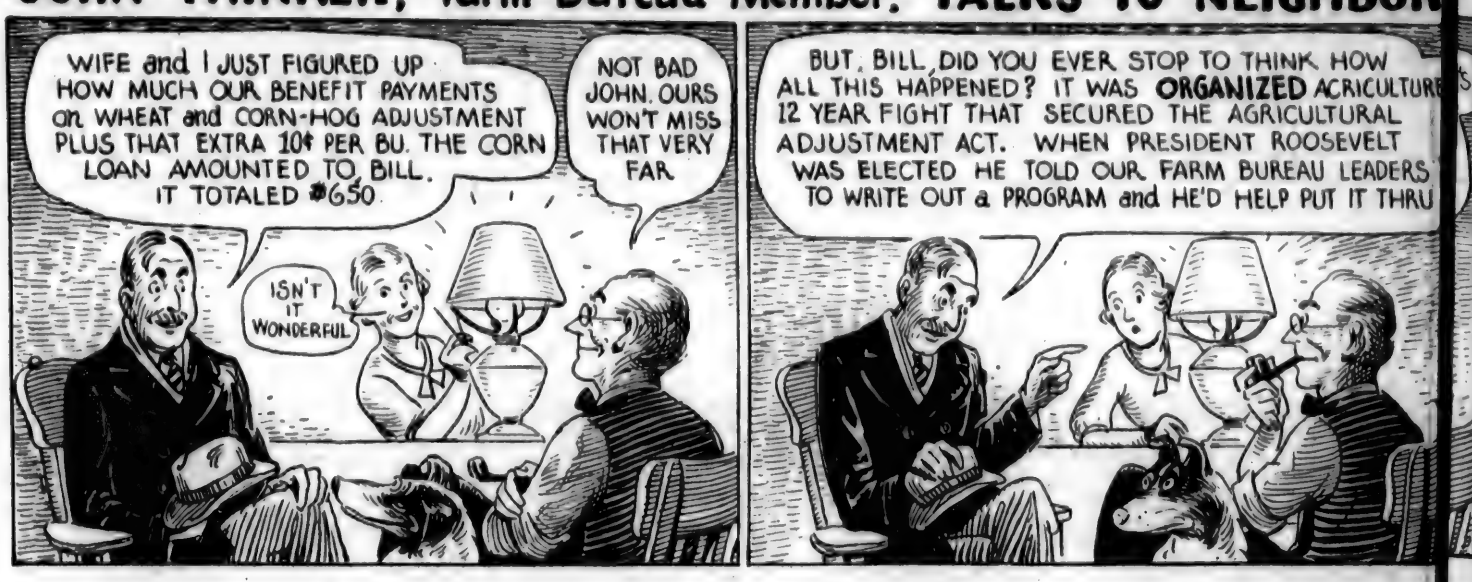
New low cost surplus fee policies are available to Farm Bureau members. Compare these low rates on cars insured in your strong legal reserve company. Only $15.40 initial payment on a new Ford, Chevrolet, Plymouth (in fact any car with a f. o. b. price of less than $750) and a semi-annual premium thereafter of $8.40 and less as car gets older, for public liability ($5,000 and $10,000 limits), property damage ($1,000), fire, theft, windstorm, hail, theft of spare tire and collision with any object including accidental upset. Ask your County Farm Bureau office for details. NOTE—Policies in Illinois Agricultural Mutual are issued only to Farm Bureau members in good standing!

LOW RATES ALSO FOR
EMPLOYERS LIABILITY—4-H CALF CLUB MEMBERS

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

JOHN THINKER, Farm Bureau Member, TALKS TO NEIGHBOR



AUTO INSURANCE COMPANY RESULT OF COOPERATION

Success of Illinois Agricultural Mutual Made Possible By Organized Effort.

By A.E. RICHARDSON

To have any successful cooperative enterprise we must have an organization, or an association of people who have a common interest and are fully conversant with the needs and problems incident to the business or industry which the members are engaged in.

The statement has been made many times that the farmers in Illinois never would have known what they should be paying for automobile insurance had they not had an organization of farm folk who were willing to venture into this field and set up a group cooperative insurance company with no private capital or stockholders interested in profits.

Three thousand farmers seven years ago had the courage to make application for insurance on automobiles in a company that was not even in existence at that time and put up the cash in advance to see a cooperative project of insurance started for the farm people of Illinois. These 3,000 farmers had a common interest and were fully conversant with the needs of automobile insurance in their business of farming. This never could and never would have been accomplished had it not been that they had other common interests and had many years ago built up in Illinois a farm organization which today is recognized as the strongest agricultural organization in the world; namely, the Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Asso-

Members Had Knowledge.

Because of the knowledge of the needs for insurance and because of the real purpose for which this company was set up there has not been any question in the minds of Illinois farmers as to the success of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company and no question has ever been raised as to what the cost of insurance should be, fully realizing that an insurance company is never sound unless the policyholders pay all the losses and expenses incident to the operation of a company.

There are many other such groups of this kind where the members all have a common interest but there is probably no other interest more common to all than the interest in insurance .

Professor Hoffman of the University of Pennsylvania said some few years ago, "It may be seriously doubted whether the average farmer would be willing to accept a cooperative principle of insurance. He is fundamentally an individualist and shares his lot with others reluctantly and to pay premiums over a considerable period of time with no loss in return and rejoice in ones good fortune requires a philosophical outlook not possessed by most farmers."

Glad To Pay Premiums.

I have challenged this statement many times because in the seven years experience which I have had in the management of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company I have not heard a member say that he was glad he had an accident so that he could get some of the money back that he put into his insurance company. In fact it has been really just the reverse and I have heard many men say, "Well, here's my premium. I have been a member so many years and I never had a claim and I hope I never do."

Regardless of our pride the past accomplishments are now only a small page in the history of the great cooperative movement which is fast developing. This movement truly can be said to be growing out of the organization of men who have a depth of conviction and a common interest. Great opportunities lie ahead and this generation of farmers must carry on as did the pioneers with the same courage, conviction and determination.

Albert Hayes Of Peoria Tells How He Saves Money

Albert Hayes, president of the Peoria County Farm Bureau and newly elected director from the 16th district to the I. A. A. board, is one of the many Illinois farmers who believes that it is good business even from a selfish angle to belong to the Farm Bureau and its associated cooperative organizations.

He proved his point conclusively at the last meeting of the Peoria County Farm Bureau executive committee while presenting figures on savings on his own farm during 1933. He keeps a farm account book.

Mr. Hayes listed his savings as follows:

Service Company dividend	$ 46.50
Auto Insurance, 2 cars and truck	65.00
Serum	15.00
Life Insurance	20.00
I. A. P. Producers refund	8.00
Total	$154.50

Whiteside Farm Bureau Showing Steady Growth



F. H. SHUMAN.

Whiteside County Farm Adviser

Whiteside is one of the first two counties to make a 25 per cent gain in membership since Jan. 1, 1934.

Producers Make 84 Pct. Increase In Jan.

An increase in volume of business of 84 per cent was shown by the Chicago producers during the month of January as compared with the same month a year ago. During the month their total receipts amounted to 2,367 carloads of livestock which is the greatest number handled in any one month in producers' history.

In cattle they handled 16,701 head which represented 8 per cent of all the cattle sold on the Chicago market. As compared with January of last year this was an increase of 109 per cent, though market receipts during that period show an increase of 32 per cent. In addition the cattle department handled 4,899 calves or 13.3 per cent of the salable receipts.

The ivolume handled by the hog department amounted to 96,873 hogs which was 17.1 per cent of all hogs sold at Chicago, representing an increase of 91.6 per cent over a year ago. Market receipts during this period likewise show a substantial increase, salable receipts increasing 51.5 per cent. The number of directs during the month likewise showed some increase, the total being 345,054 as against 312,811 for January a year ago.

The sheep department advanced its percentage from 10.7 per cent in January, 1933 to 18.2 per cent in January 1934, handling 45,603 head, an increase of 29 per cent over a year ago, whereas market receipts show a decline of 23 per cent.

These figures afford convincing proof of the continued success of the cooperative marketing program and the type of service that is being rendered by this farmer-owned and controlled selling agency. For this organization to show an increase year after year can only mean satisfactory sales and service.

Vermilion County Is Ready To Go, Reports Kercher

The Vermilion County Farm Bureau had a luncheon meeting Saturday, February 10, to launch an extended membership drive. They expect to sign at least 300 new members which if accomplished will more than put the county over the top with a 25 per cent increase.

"Some of the membership teams are at work today," Farm Adviser Kercher wrote on February 7. "James Hart and A. V. Carter of Jamaica spent one day soliciting, interviewed eight men, signed six and came in and got 50 more membership blanks. We believe there is no time like the present for Illinois farmers to rally to their organization and show that they are in earnest in the drive for agricultural recovery."

254 New Members In Henderson Co. Drive Continues

Out in Henderson county where they have made long strides toward building a bigger and better Farm Bureau, many a nonmember has quietly slipped into the office during recent months, according to Farm Adviser E. D. Walker ,and signed up.

And if you ask Bill Stevenson or Otto Steffey how Henderson added 254 new members during 1933, they'll tell you "if you want to get results you gotta make calls." These two men are responsible for a large percentage of the increase in that county. Henderson is out to establish a new record for percentage gain in one year.

FARMERS WARNED TO INSURE CORN; OFFER LOW RATES

Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Co. Writes Blanket Policy For Farm Bureaus.

The federal government is protected by insurance against loss of cribbed corn by fire or tornado on which loans have been made, but the farmer apparently is not protected unless he has his own insurance. This opinion was expressed by W. S. Bradley, chief of the government corn loan division both at the recent I. A. A. convention, and at conferences held last week in the I. A. A. offices.

Based on this information the I. A. A. moved at once to offer Farm Bureau members having corn loans, fire and windstorm insurance at a special low blanket rate through the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company.

Insurance to Farm Bureau members is offered at a blanket policy rate of 30c per $100 of insurance against fire and lightning. The windstorm rate to members is 10c per $100 up to noon Oct. 15, 1934. There is no policy fee.

Non-members are offered insurance in the Farmers Mutual at the regular annual rate in force in their territory with a policy fee of $2 on each application.

Members should make application to their respective County Farm Bureau offices, if they are not already protected.

Farmers are liable under their [illegible] at the time corn loans were secured, for delivery of such corn at the [illegible] of the loan period.

GET CORN LOANS BY FEB. 28TH, ADVICE OF CCC

The corn loan division of the Commodity Credit Corporation has advised that all corn loan warehouse certificates and other papers must be completed and mailed to the lending agency not later than the close of business on February 28. This means that all persons desiring to seal their corn and obtain the 45 cents per bushel loan must get their cribs sealed and all papers filled out by the end of this month.

A total of 533 warehouse certificates had been issued on 713,196 bushels of corn in Marshall and Putnam counties on Feb. 1. This represents loans of $158,488.

Production Credit Loans Being Made To Fruit Growers

Fruit growers who are beginning to lay plans for the spring and summer seasons, will be interested in an announcement made recently by J. M. Huston, president of the Production Credit Corporation of St. Louis, that the Illinois Fruit Growers Production Credit Association located at Centralia is ready to supply the sound credit needs of the fruit growers of the entire state.

The association may make loans for the following purposes: to purchase material and supplies; to pay for labor, and replace worn-out equipment; to purchase packages; to purchase fertilizer; to cover the expenses of marketing, pruning, spraying, freight, and insurance; and to refinance existing indebtedness incurred for horticultural purposes.

Illinois fruit growers who are interested in obtaining one of these loans should write David B. Perrine at Centralia, Illinois.

"Ungrateful If I Hadn't Joined"— Piatt Man Says

Up to Feb. 7 corn loans numbering 565 for a total of $504,000 had been made in Piatt county—one of the smaller counties in Illinois—and "as near as we can tell this represents 70 to 75 per cent of the corn in this county," according to Farm Adviser S. S. Davis.

Piatt county has been steadily adding new members and the signup will continue until April 1.

"One farmer who recently signed," reports Davis, "stated that he would be very ungrateful if he had not joined after all the Farm Bureau in the county, state, and nation has done to help him as well as other farmers in getting back on their feet."

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608 S. DEARBORN S T.

BILL .. **By HIMME**





TH BALLOTS NOT BULLETS

Organized Agriculture

MARCHES ON

Its Fight For Parity Farm Prices—Tax alization And A Permanent Agriculture

gun and bayonet does Organized Agriculture carry on but through constructive sug- ning and effort . . . insisting that agriculture secure a fair share of the national income, abundant life and greater prosperity be the rule rather than the exception.

end Organized Agriculture marches on, presenting a solid, militant phalanx of Farm pers, with group buying power, organized selling, and influence to work for and protect f farmers.

s been done. There is much more to do. New members are needed to strengthen the your neighbors. See the nearest one today.

ure marches on to its rightful place in the national sun.

nts of Country Life Cooperate With I. A. A. Farm Bureau Drive

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Group action, made Country Life Insurance Company possible. Cooperating Illinois farmers joined together in 1929 to manufacture life insurance at lower net cost. Today Illinois farmers can point with pride to Country Life's $55,000,000 insurance in force; $2,468,600 in assets, 90 per cent invested in government, state and municipal bonds.

GET YOUR NEIGHBOR TO JOIN TODAY!

UNTRY LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

T. CHICAGO, ILL.

LEGAL SERVICE AIDS, PROTECTS I. A. A. PROJECTS

By Donald Kirkpatrick, Director Of I. A. A. Legal Department.

The activities of the legal department for the year 1933, as far as the educational organizations are concerned, namely, the Illinois Agricultural Association, and the County Farm Bureaus, have not been dissimilar from the activities of this department in former years. The strains and stresses of the year have developed, of course, a much larger number of inquiries from County Farm Bureaus.

The closing of banks during the moratorium period and the placing of all insurance companies operating in the state under a moratorium operation has developed, during the year, a great many inquiries with reference to the rights and obligations of parties on commercial paper and also the rights of policyholders as to cash values, extended insurance and loans. It has been the policy, and such policy should be continued in rendering legal service to individual members, that the inquiry should come in through the County Farm Bureau and the inquiries should be confined to a character the answering of which would be of general service to other members who might have the same problems.

Co-Op, Set Up.

The calls from the standing committees of the board of directors of the Association upon the time of the department during the year have not been as many as in previous years. This can be accounted for in part for the reason that the year has not been one in which new projects have been developed, or promoted. The heads of the several departments in the organization, however, have been carrying on their projects under programs outlined and developed in part at least prior to the current year.

In the marketing field new units have been organized and old units have been reorganized. The flow of inquiries from local cooperatives, both in the marketing and purchasing field, has been constant. This line of inquiries and the response of service will continue and no doubt increase in the future.

During the year, the Illinois General Assembly has been in almost continuous session because of its regular session and special sessions. The regular session continued up until the middle of the year and the first special session was called early in the fall. The organization was tremendously interested in the matters that came before the regular session and also the first special session. Someone from the department has always been ready to stand by with the legislative committees and executive officers in giving personal attention to matters at Springfield.

Serve Companies.

The legal department operates within a budget adopted by the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association. The services performed by the department for the commercial and semi-commercial affiliates are charged for on a reasonable basis by the Association with recoveries to the departmental budget. This relationship has placed in the offices of the legal department all legal matters in connection with the cooperative marketing association, the insurance companies, the cooperative distribution associations and cooperative auditing service.

The commercial activities in spite of any adverse circumstances, have made substantial progress and there has been a corresponding expansion of business. As the commercial field has broadened and the business expanded, new and more numerous legal questions arise.

With the adoption of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the call for preparation and presentation of trade agreements and codes of fair practices have come into the office. This service has taken quite a little time of the department and because of having had no arrangements during the current year for contact at Washington, the matters connected with the codes have been handled largely by the personnel from the home office of the Association. The Washington office of the American Farm Bureau Federation has been helpful to the extent of its ability. The calls for service in this direction during the coming year will no doubt increase.

Assistance On Codes.

Agriculture is also interested in the codes that were adopted from time to time under the provisions of the National Recovery Act and the administration of these codes. Agriculture, of course, is a large consumer of manufactured products and is no doubt the largest organized group of consumers in the country. Certain codes under the Recovery Act have been of especial interest to agriculture; first through the preparation and influence of organized agriculture specific codes have had preserved in them the cooperative principle. The patronage dividend, principle in particular has been under heavy fire. President Roosevelt, however, by executive order, preserved the principle of patronage dividends for all cooperatives and saved the need of organization to get specific provisions in each code. This executive order is being hammered at this time especially by the petroleum industry which is fighting with all its ability to get a modification of the executive order.

Organized agriculture made possible the Agricultural Adjustment Act, under which 819,644 farmers in 35 states had been paid a total of $43,716,794 in wheat benefit checks up to the first of February.

The payments are the first installments of 20 cents per bushel on each farmers allotment. The second payment of 8 cents per bushel from which the operating costs of the local production control association will be deducted, will be made after growers have shown that they have carried out their end of the agreement.

Payments up to Jan. 30, 1934 totaled $1,480,590 in Illinois

Illinois Livestock Co-Ops Increase Volume In 1933

During the twelve month period ending September 30, 1933, Illinois farmers marketed 27,215 carloads of live stock cooperatively through various cooperative live stock selling agencies which were largely set up by the Farm Bureau. This constituted 20.8 per cent of all the live stock produced in the state. For the corresponding twelve month period ending September 30, 1932 Illinois live stock farmers marketed 23,846 carloads of live stock which constituted 19 per cent of live stock produced.

The comparative volume marketed for the two periods follows:

Producer Agency	For 12-month period ending Sept. 30, 1932	For 12-month period ending Sept. 30, 1933
Chicago	9,550	11,375
Indianapolis	1,690	1,551
St. Louis	6,755	7,778
Peoria	3,245	3,485
Cincinnati	329	372
Buffalo	428	366
Pittsburgh	65	110
Springfield	1,193	1,254
National Order Buying Company	53	4
Illinois Live Stock Marketing Association	454	853
Evansville	84	67
	23,846	27,215

Gas Tax You Pay Supposed To Be For Good Roads

When you drive into your favorite filling station and the attendant hands back your change, the several cents that are taken out for the state gasoline tax are supposed to be used to build and maintain roads. This tax was sponsored originally by the Illinois Agricultural Association and largely through its efforts went on the statute books. With fully 70 per cent of the roads in Illinois as yet unimproved, it is obvious that slowly but surely the gasoline tax money is being diverted into other channels.

During its annual meeting in Danville, Jan. 24, 25 and 26, the resolutions committee of the I. A. A. went on record to the effect that, "Inasmuch as the Illinois primary road system is practically completed but only thirty per cent of the total mileage of the state has been improved with an all weather construction and 70 per cent of the farmers still reside dirt roads, we oppose any further diversion of gasoline tax moneys from road building whatever by investment in state anticipation notes or otherwise, and direct the officers and directors of the association to exert every effort to preserve these moneys for road building, the purpose for which the tax was imposed."

Certain groups are doing everything possible to divert gasoline tax money away from the secondary road-building program. They will continue to dip into the gasoline fund for other purposes unless farmers in an organized way carry their fight for proper use of gasoline taxes to the general assembly and if necessary to the polls.

Until co-operative action on a scale comparable to the group who seek to stalemate the road-building program, is thrown into the picture by farmers of Illinois, there will be no change from the present condition. To keep gasoline money in the proper channels is the avowed purpose of the I. A. A. Farm Bureau this year.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF STILL A BIG PROBLEM

Regardless of advances made in promoting legislation sympathetic to them, the farmers of Illinois have yet to solve the riddle of how metropolitan politicians continue to avoid levying taxes locally for poor relief although townships in 85 rural counties are required to do so.

While the tax-payers in these counties do not turn a deaf ear to the pleas of the thousands of unfortunates who depend upon government agencies for food and shelter, farmers feel, and rightly so, that every county and every community should be required to draw on its own resources before it is given any Federal or State relief funds.

The state of affairs now existing under which the taxing power of the whole state is pledged to pay millions of dollars in tax anticipation notes sold to provide funds most of which are being spent in metropolitan areas, is unjust.

That efforts have been successful in the past to thwart fair legislation does not justify confidence that they will continue so. The Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association, through larger and more militant organization must exert every influence to remedy inequalities in unemployment relief taxation.

Holding Company Pays Dividends To Stockholders

That mysterious thing called a 'holding company' has been in the press a great deal of late. But there's one 'holding company' that is different than the others. It is composed of directors who have the needs and interests of farmers at heart; they are concerned primarily with solving the problems of agriculture quickly, economically, and permanently through honest, hard-working organization. It is really set up to serve its stockholders and patrons rather than those who are in direct charge of its affairs. The Illinois Agricultural Holding Company is the organization through which dividend payments were made last year to Farm Bureau member stockholders who own and control Country Life Insurance Company and to holders of policies of the company.

DO YOUR STUFF

Do your stuff and let 'em holler.
Do your best and let 'em rap.
If you win, they'll holler lucky.
If you lose, they'll holler sap.

Let 'em help, or let 'em hinder.
You should worry; do your stuff.
You're the guy you have to live with.
Be yourself and treat 'em rough.

—Anonymous

E. W. "Farmer" Rusk started work as farm adviser in Coles county on Feb. 1. Melvin Thomas, former county adviser, is giving full time to farm loan association work.

PAY DIVIDENDS OF $20.14 PER BUREAU MEMBER

The increasingly keen interest taken by the public at large in farmer cooperation is evidenced by the widespread publicity given to the annual meetings of cooperative associations such as that of the Wabash Valley Service Company in Grayville, Feb. 2. The fact that 1,000 farmer members from five counties attended and that more than $16,000 in patronage dividends was paid to stockholders for an average of $20.14 per member commanded attention as far west as St. Louis. Added comment on the $25,693 in taxes paid by the company shares space with an analysis of the $115,531.79 business done during 1933.

For the third consecutive year, a total patronage refund of $500,000 was paid to Farm Bureau members in the territories served by 54 similar county service companies in Illinois. The statewide average refund was in excess of $17 per Farm Bureau member.

It is significant that collective effort among farmers is now receiving sympathetic treatment from metropolitan newspapers. The momentum gained by organized agriculture is being felt in non-rural communities and definitely points out that urban sympathy for the farmer is at last aroused to a pitch that promises continued cooperation so long as farmers continue to unite in a common cause.

Marchant Speaks.

The Grayville meeting had as its principal speaker L. R. Marchant, manager of Illinois Farm Supply Co., an Illinois Agricultural Association sponsored organization. In his talk, Mr. Marchant pointed out that Wabash Valley was among the 12 first companies in efficient, profitable operation. The total business done by 54 associated companies totaled more than $6,000,000 during 1933, Mr. Marchant said—a big gain over 1932.

Better than 40,000,000 gallons of petroleum products were distributed to Illinois farmers. More than 700,000 gallons of motor oils and greases, or 225 carloads, is contracted for 1934 spring delivery. This represents a 200,000 gallon increase for the same period in 1933. Dividends paid to affiliated companies totaled $100,000 of which Wabash Valley's share was $2,600.

At the opening of the afternoon session, a free will offering of $63 was made up among shareholders to honor the birthday of President Roosevelt for the endowment of the Warm Springs infantile paralysis foundation. The meeting also voted to send the President a telegram of birthday congratulations.

Cooperation Wins Second Prize For Morgan County

A local garage teamed up with the Farm Bureau of Morgan county to win second place in the accident prevention campaign conducted by the I. A. A. Insurance Service department. The cleverness of the scheme to focus attention on the need for a properly adjusted automobile to prevent accidents was one of the prime factors in the success of the campaign.

Farm Bureau members were sent a letter alloting them a certain time to go to the garage for a free 'Physical Diagnosis" of their cars. Each township was given a certain time for testing. The test covered brakes, lights, wheel alignment, tires, etc. Many Farm Bureau members sent in testimonial letters commending the plan. Of course the garage gained a great many new contacts it would never have made.

Again, cooperation shows itself to be the best method of getting things done. It is the spirit which has brought great gains to agriculture and points the way to greater gains for Illinois farmers.

Producer Agencies Aid In Corn-Hog Sign-Up Program

Producer live stock commission agencies at St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis and Peoria as well as at other terminal markets are helping hog producers secure necessary data in completing their corn-hog reduction contracts. Each producer agency has a special force of extra help at work answering inquiries, looking up account sales and furnishing producers with lists of their marketings during the base period.

This service is being furnished without charge although before all of the data is asembled the cost will actually run into thousands of dollars. This is typical of the policy of the farmer-owned and farmer-controlled producer agencies. They were created to serve live stock growers. Many farmers who are having difficulty in getting data to complete their corn-hog contracts now regret that their live stock was not handled through a cooperative agency.

TAX BILLS CUT BY COLLECTIVE FARM EFFORT

Substantial Reductions Gained In Counties Where Committees Were Active.

Farm Bureau Tax Committees in many counties in the state have been active during the past year in securing substantial reductions in assessed valuations, John C. Watson, director of taxation, for the I. A. A. pointed out in his recent annual report.

While reductions were not made in all counties in line with the big drop in real estate and property values, Mr. Watson points out, in counties where Farm Bureau tax committees were active substantial cuts were ordered.

Abstracts of assessments for 1933 sent to the State Tax Commission by the clerks of all downstate counties disclose the following net changes since 1930, 1931 and 1932 in total valuations of the



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ee classes of locally assessed perty, except such property as- ed against railroads:

Net Decrease in Assessed Valuations

ss of Property	1930 to 1933
nds and improvements	$453,281,313
wn and city lots and improvements	202,432,648
sonal property	196,147,963

verage reductions in assessed uations from 1930 to 1933 were 4 per cent on lands and im- vements, 17.86 per cent on town city lots and improvements, 32.17 per cent on personal perty. The loss of 40.66 per of estimated values of farm ds and improvements from 1930 933 computed in the index bers of values given by the ted States Department of Ag- lture, may be compared with reduction of 26.84 per cent in ssed valuations of all lands and rovements. It seems clear that ctions in assessed valuations unds and improvements lagged ar behind the loss in actual es, that the average basis of ssment of rural real estate in ois had increased from about er cent of actual values in 1930 bout 50 per cent of actual val- in 1933.

the lack of any information otal actual values of town and lots, including improvements, of personal property in any , it is not possible to compute os of assessed valuations to ac- values for either of these clas- of property. Such assessment os can be computed only by compiling a fair volume of samples of such properties, either lots or personal, taken at random, the total assessed valuations of which can be compared with the total amounts in cash voluntarily paid for the same properties. The same method can also be used in computing the average ratio of assessments to cash values of lands.

In 1933 substantial reductions in assessed valuations of lands were made in the following counties:

Percentage Of Decrease In Valuations of Lands, 1932 to 1933.

County	Percentage of Decrease
Edgar	24.98
Cumberland	20.92
Macoupin	20.65
Piatt	20.14
Marshall	20.02
Ford	20.01
Shelby	20.01
McLean	19.94
Morgan	19.72
Kankakee	19.55
Crawford	15.56
Woodford	15.06
Livingston	15.01
Winnebago	14.84
McDonough	11.83
Coles	10.48
Mercer	10.41
Stephenson	10.05
Henderson	10.00
Lee	9.93
Ogle	9.89
Grundy	9.84
Jo Daviess	9.56
Whiteside	8.32
Carroll	7.65
Williamson	6.93
Jefferson	5.09

Saline county is the only county reporting a large increase in assessed valuations of lands. The increase over the assessed valuations of lands in 1932 appears to be 19.96 per cent.

ANNUAL REPORT REVEALS GAINS OF COMPANIES

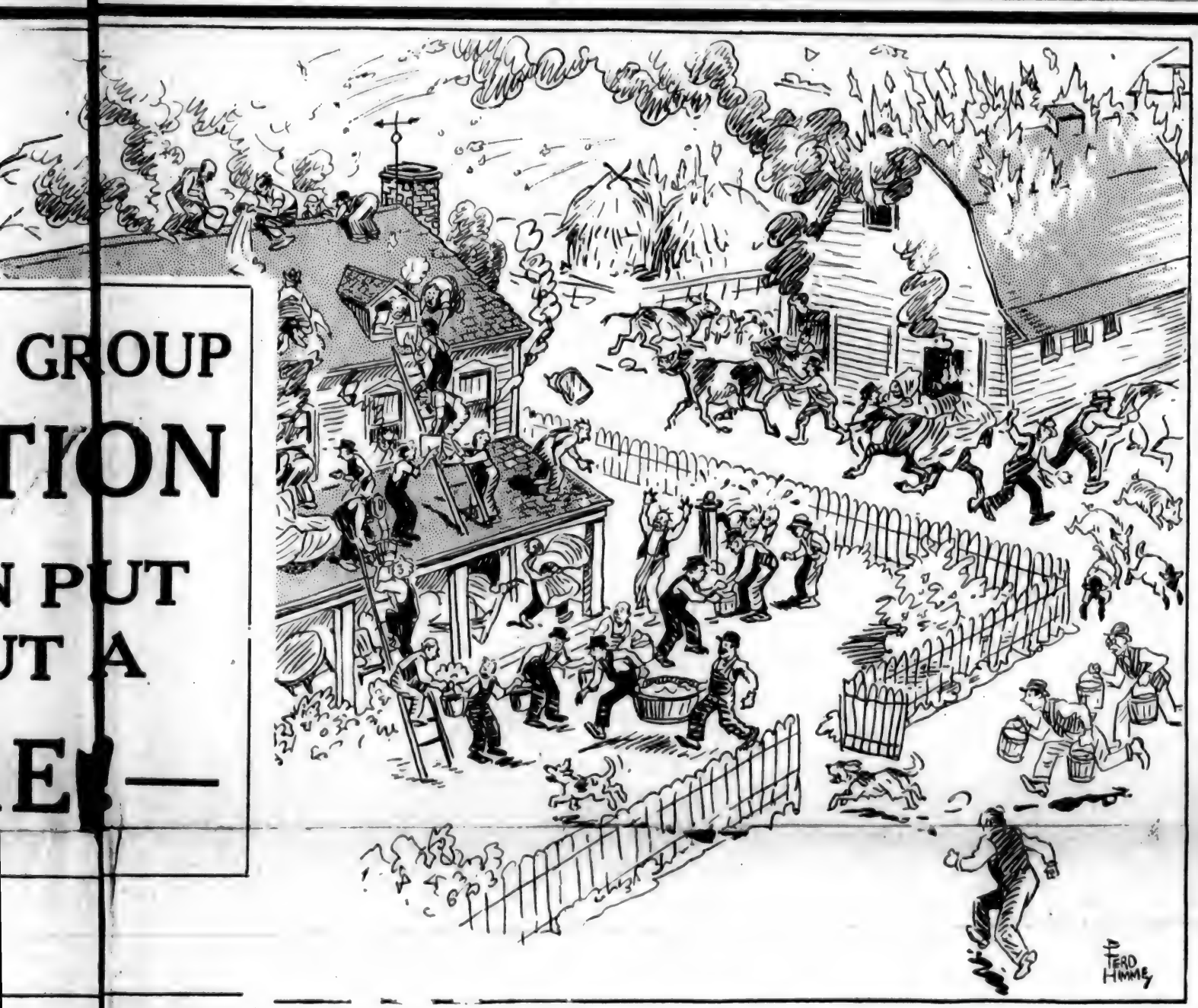
Some idea of the extent to which farmer-owned and controlled organizations are carving a niche for themselves in the business of the state can be gained from the reports submitted by each company upon the close of last year's business. Sponsored and directed to a large extent by the Illinois Agricultural Association, these companies demonstrate the undeniable fact that farmers forced by circumstances to organize their own enterprises have done a job that puts to shame many similar enterprises functioning for private gain.

Probably not so well known but extremely important to the proper conduct of farmer-owned businesses is the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association. This company completed 349 audits for its members during 1933, which was a gain in membership of 17 over 1932.

Farmers Mutual Re-insurance Company increased the amount of insurance in each of its classifications to $58,000,000 of fire, hail, tornado, and lightning insurance in force, an increase of $10,400,000 over 1932. Only eight years old, Farmers Mutual, in offering protection at cost, justifies greater expansion of its services during the present year.

From an humble beginning seven years ago, Illinois Farm Supply Company has grown to be the largest purchasing organization of petroleum products serving farmer-owned and operated companies in the United States. During 1933, Farm Supply handled 40,000,000 gallons of petroleum products, received its largest net income of $128,287, and returned a patronage refund to its affiliated companies of $100,000. Since its founding it has returned to its owners and patrons in the form of patronage dividends approximately $350,000.

The success of these various farmer-owned companies has drawn the attention of leaders and business men in all walks of life. Except where selfish motives prompt adverse criticism, people in the towns and cities are applauding farmers for their spirit, determination and success in helping themselves through group action.



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LY ORGANIZATION CAN VE THE PROBLEMS OF GRICULTURE!

ked—no hanging back when fire breaks out at a neighbor's place. Other neighbors pitch in and ingle idea in mind. THE FIRE MUST BE STOPPED. Everyone knows that group action is all know that one man alone would be helpless . . . Today, as in years gone by, neighbors ether to fight other destructive forces. Acting in unison they have worked against unjust rm prices, high production and transportation costs, dishonest money—the many things that y foundation of prosperous farm life.

e. Many wrongs have here is work ahead for e must be placed on a factory basis. Careful ration of farmers will

oor to join the I. A. A. ear you there is a non- today and tell him that carry on the farmer's prices. See him at once. action can win.

GET YOUR NEIGHBOR TO JOIN!

Farmers Mutual Re-insurance Company owes its existence to Organized Farmers. Founded to offer security and protection at cost, Farmers Mutual today has policies in force totaling more than $57,000,000 fire, wind, hail and lightning insurance. Ample reserves and strong re-insurance enable this reliable, legal reserve company to pay claims promptly. Farmers Mutual is co-operating 100% with the I. A. A.—Farm Bureau new member campaign.

ET CTION COST!

FARMER OWNED AND OPERATED

FIRE TORNADO HAIL—LIGHTNING

RMERS MUTUAL NSURANCE COMPANY

RN ST. —:— CHICAGO, ILL.

Millions In Corn Loans Distr

COUNTY REPORTS SHOW GROWERS ARE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF OFFER OF 45C PER BUSHEL ON FARM

Corn Was 23c Bu. When Program Was First Considered, Increase $150,000,000.

The granting of corn loans to farmers at the rate of 45 cents per bushel at the farm will go down in current history as one of the outstanding emergency projects of the administration that turned the tide toward agricultural recovery in the corn belt in 1933.

This program has resulted in the speedy distribution of approximately $70,000,000 in the midwestern corn states and by the end of February the figure will probably be exceeded.

The project was launched in response to urgent requests of the Illinois Agricultural Association that something be done at once to raise corn and hog prices while waiting for the long time adjustment program to take effect.

The action was equivalent to placing a 45 cent minimum price on corn on the farm. It has been carefully estimated that this service has increased by $150,000,000 the corn values and incomes of farmers in the middle west.

$70,000,000 Loaned.

"This amount will be much greater," President Earl C. Smith said at the recent I. A. A. convention, "if and when farmers respond to the 1934 program to reduce corn acreage and thereby create a deficit in production that will allow normal consumption of the accumulated surplus of corn."

It is estimated that of the $70,000,000 already loaned in the corn-belt states, Illinois farmers have received approximately $10,000,000.

At the time this effort was inaugurated the average country price for corn in Illinois was 23 cents and seemed destined to go lower. The I. A. A. believed that if the government was justified in many of its other price and wage supporting policies it was only fair and just that the price of this important basic commodity should be supported and maintained.

Following a meeting in the office of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace on Oct. 11 where Earl Smith, president of the I. A. A. discussed the corn loan program with Wallace, Geo. N. Peek, and Chester Davis, Mr. Smith in a radio broadcast from Station WLS, Chicago, two days later called on corn belt farmers who were interested in a corn loan program to write or wire officials at Washington and make known their thoughts. Similar aid had been given cotton farmers in the south.

A short time later Administrator Geo. N. Peek announced the corn loan plan and on Oct. 27, more than 8,000 Illinois farmers who met in Peoria at the call of the I. A. A. vigorously endorsed the program with the suggestion that there be slight modifications so as to include all marketable corn in the loan offer and that the price apply to corn sealed on the farm.

These modifications were readily made and a few days later the announcement of 45c per bushel loans on corn at the farm was made. The effect of the new announcement was to add approximately 10c per bushel to the previously announced corn loan price.

A check of the contracts signed in the corn-hog program on Feb. 7 showed a total of 1,937 contracts signed in Livingston county, Farm Adviser S. G. Turner reported. The warehouse board reports 2,640,000 bushels of corn sealed with a total of 1929 applications.

Other reports on corn loans are as follows:

Macoupin county — "Sixteen farmers obtained loans on corn amounting to $3,869.10.

DeKalb county—Up to and including Feb. 9,515 people in DeKalb county secured corn loans on 912,846 bushels—a total of $410,780.70.

Moultrie county—Three hundred corn loans for a total of $175,000.

Woodford county—Six thousand thirteen certificates issued with 1,020,839 bushels of corn sealed.

Kankakee county—One hundred ninety-three corn loans totaling 329,446 bushels for $148,250.70.

Champaign county—Nineteen hundred and twenty-five farmers made application for corn loans, 1773 cribs sealed representing 2,770,889 bushels for a total of $1,246,900.05.

Washington county—No inquiry for corn loans except from those wanting to get money to buy corn. County captain and lieutenant working this week.

Henry county — Four hundred seventy-six farmers sealed a total of 806,750 bushels of corn for a total of $363,037.55. Approximately 13 per cent of corn on farms sealed, reports Farm Adviser H. K. Danforth.

Rock Island county—One hundred twenty-nine corn loans totaling $81,000.

Sangamon county—One hundred sixty farmers have received loans for about $126,000. "A poor corn crop last year and the fact that much of the corn available for sale is being moved to counties to the south at 45 cents per bushel or over has reduced the demand for corn loans," reports Farm Adviser Edwin Bay.

Whiteside county—Six hundred ninety farmers have received loans on approximately 955,282 bushels, reports Farm Adviser F. H. Shuman. Approximately 17 per cent of corn on farms represented.

McLean county—Fourteen hundred seventy-five applications for corn loans representing more than two and one-half million bushels which "in my opinion represents about 50 per cent of the corn which ordinarily goes to market," writes R. J. Laible. "Approximately 50 per cent of the corn in McLean county is fed to live stock."

Knox county — Approximately 747,939 bushels sealed for 551 farmers, advised A. R. Kemp.

Scott county—Eighty-six farmers received corn loans for a total of $48,210. J. L. Iftner, farm adviser, reports that since Oct. 1 61 new members were signed.

Hancock county—Four hundred forty-nine corn loans representing 203,849 bushels, 60 new members signed, reports T. H. Hafer, farm adviser. Lieutenants are planning another meeting to plan further work on membership.

Henderson county—Two hundred forty-nine have received corn loans on 370,395 bushels which represents from 15 to 20 per cent of the corn on farms.

Mercer county—Three hundred forty-eight cribs sealed containing 427,764 bushels.

Farmers Are More Optimistic, Farm Adviser Reports

"We do not have sufficient corn to supply our local needs," reports Dee Small of Williamson county, "consequently there were no loans on corn in this county. But conditions here are looking more favorable and farmers seem to be more optimistic than they have been for a number of years."

WORKS 12 HOURS, SIGNS 15 NEIGHBORS IN FARM BUREAU



George Woessner (right) of Genesee township, Whiteside county Tells County Captain Lowell Johnson how he signs 'em up.

Mr. Woessner's record as a Farm Bureau solicitor is 15 signed out of 15 seen. He worked from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. to make this splendid record. The secret of his success, according to F. H. Shuman, farm adviser, is his sincere friendship for his neighbors combined with quiet enthusiasm and persistency.

A number of years ago the Whiteside County Farm Bureau shipped a carload of peaches from southern Illinois which were delayed in transit. As a result many were spoiled. Mr. Woessner had ordered 12 bushels for his community. He took them home and he and his wife sorted them giving the good ones to neighbors and keeping the spoiled ones for themselves. Mr. Woessner has the confidence and respect of his neighbors. That's why he is a successful solicitor. Incidentally, he is doing a fine piece of committee work on the corn-hog program.

Recovery Plans

FARM BUREAU AID IS BIG FACTOR IN RECOVERY WORK

With All Farmers In One Organization Much More Could Be Achieved.

(By L. A. WILLIAMS)

Dr. Glenn Frank, President of the University of Wisconsin, in a recent speech in Chicago said: "A National integration of farmers should be a part of President Roosevelt's recovery program." He pointed out possible faults with existing organizations of other groups such as labor but said it is the faults that should be remedied, and the organization movement should be encouraged. He stated that to his knowledge the president had not included in his recovery program such a national integration of farmers, but rather it was his opinion that the president was dealing too much through individuals.

Dr. Frank perhaps is not aware, as we are, that President Roosevelt has, wherever organization would permit, throughout his entire effort for recovery, dealt through organization and organization leaders. At the beginning of his administration he asked organization leaders to get together and form their program, and he said, "That program will be my program."

The wheat reduction program, the corn-hog program, the corn loan program, are all headed up through the Farm Bureaus and county agricultural agents of the country. We believe with Dr. Frank that a national integration of farmers is paramount at this time, and that if all farmers were together in one organization the recovery program would be speeded up most effectively.

Dr. Frank further stated that we must stop playing hide and seek with famine, and turn from a science of want to a science of wealth. Goods cannot be purchased unless consumers have buying power.

Walter Pitkin, author of "Life Begins at Forty," and professor of journalism at Columbia University, speaking before the Chicago Forum, blamed existing conditions on what he called "coolie" labor. In explaining his term "coolie" labor, he said that it meant any man who sold goods or services for less than the cost of production. He said the farmer who sells his produce for less than it costs him to raise it is most certainly in this classification of coolie labor. We like the term and the classification, and feel that the remedy lies in organization and cooperative control of volume.

Wool Growers To Profit By Pool, Reports Miller

Final returns to be made shortly for the Illinois Live Stock Marketing Association to wool growers who participated in the 1933 pool indicate that net prices to farmers will range from 20c to 30c per pound depending upon the kind and quality of wool the growers consigned, Ray E. Miller reports.

From 60 to 75 per cent of the 1933 clip which was sold locally returned growers 18c per pound or less. Some later sales were higher but very few growers held their wool long enough to secure the full advantage of the higher prices.

"Not only will wool marketed cooperatively through the Illinois Live Stock Marketing Association net most growers from 5 cents to 15 cents more than they received by selling locally," said Mr. Miller, but the effect of the pool throughout the state was to stimulate local prices. In other words, the cooperative marketing of wool has a tendency to raise prices both locally and on the national markets, thus the cooperator and non-cooperator are benefited, but in 1933, especially, the cooperator benefited most.

Plans are now being made for 1934 wool marketing program. It is expected that final returns will be made to growers on 1933 clip the latter part of February or the first of March. With constantly rising prices it has been to the advantage of the grower that final sales be delayed. While this means some delay in making returns it also means more money to the growers.

FARMERS SHARE IN INDIANAPOLIS PRODUCER GAINS

Through group action Illinois and Indiana live stock growers who market their stock through the Indianapolis Producers Commission Association have piled up earnings since organization totaling $717,983.78, according to Manager Scott Meiks. Earnings, during 1933 were $77,625.98, which belongs to the members. The Producers sold last year 29.39 per cent of the live stock arriving at the Indianapolis market. Gains were made in all department in the volume of live stock handled. Nearly 91 per cent of receipts came by truck.

The Producers collected more than $1,700 in claims for shippers last year and since organization a total of $50,120.23.

Murray Barker, of Thorntown, Indiana is president of the organization, O. B. Goble of Charleston, Ill., is vice president and Marion R. Finley, Hoopeston, Vermilion county, a member of the board of directors.



When more than 8,000 Illinois far... Agricultural Associ...tion. Certain... per bushel plan was announced a...

Illinois Will Get Its Share Corn-Hog Money

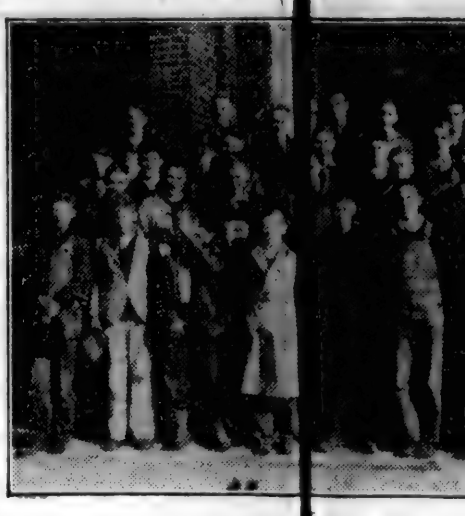
The processing tax on ... scheduled to go to $2.25 p... on March 1. The present ... $1.50 per cwt. went into effe... 1. The tax is to finance the ... 000,000 corn-hog adjustmen... gram now under way. ... farmers have an opportunity ... around $40,000,000 or a... mately 12 per cent of this ... benefit payments by sign... for the adjustment program.

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BOYS LEARN PRINCI... COOPERATIVE...



Vocational Ag. Class from Palestine ... nois, when they visited the Indianapolis ... instructor is Clarence Han...over.

The boys got up at three o'clock ... driven over to the Indianapolis market ... York, reports G. E. Middleton of the Pro...

Winnebago County Seeks CWA Help On Limestone

The Winnebago County Farm Bureau is making an effort to have CWA workers in that county cooperate in grinding agricultural limestone for farmers to haul and spread on their land in the interest of soil conservation. The project was proposed by Geo. F. Tullock, president of the Farm Bureau, to Chester Davis, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act at the recent I. A. A. convention in Danville.

Mr. Davis promised to present the proposition personally to Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, immediately on his return to Washington.

The project will be passed upon as one related to the corn-hog adjustment program. The suggestion has been made that all farmers who sign the corn-hog reduction contract be awarded a certain number of tons of crushed limestone for each acre of land taken out of production.

Illinois farmers are watching the outcome of this proposal. If it goes through local limestone deposits will be used and CWA men will operate the crushers.

Jackson County Gets Ready For Membership Gain

Forty-two farmers in this county have received corn loans amounting to $23,180.85 on about 7 per cent of the corn in the county, writes Farm Adviser J. G. McCall of Jackson county. "Plans are being made and conditions are getting right here for a substantial increase in membership. Our county captain, Mr. Ziegler is on the job and we expect to have a favorable report to make a little later."

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00 Illinois farmers unanimously voted approval of Corn Loan Program at Peoria on Oct. 27. They met at the call of the Illinois tion. Certain modifications in loan program were suggested which were adopted by the Commodity Credit Corporation and announced a short time later.

Think 1200 Farm Bureau Members Possible In Kane

Plans for putting Kane county over the top were discussed Feb. 6 at a meeting of the county captain and lieutenants in Geneva. In the opinion of Farm Adviser Harry Kelley and other members of the group 1,200 members can be secured in that county with a vigorous solicitation of all non-members. L. A. Williams met with the group to assist in laying plans for the signup.

CORN-HOG SIGNUP IS IN FULL SWING

As we go to press practically every county in Illinois is busily engaged in signing up corn-hog production contracts which will bring up to $40,000,000 in benefit payments during the next 12 to 14 months to Illinois farmers.

One hundred and nine farmers signed corn-hog reduction contracts in the first three days of the sign-up meetings, reports Farm Adviser L. J. Hager of Marshall-Putnam counties. "William Thielbar of Henry was the first signer of a corn-hog contract in the two counties. The owner, Mrs. Ora Sherman of Washburn, was present and signed a contract the same day.

"Forty-eight farmers completed the work in the first day-sign-up in Magnolia township. Seventeen cooperators were added to this list in the first day sign-up in Saratoga township."

Livingston Co. Piles Up Lead



REID R. TOMBAUGH

Tombaugh acted as captain in the Livingston county mobilization campaign where 256 new members were signed and 360 delinquents restored to good standing.

Increased Speed Marks Closing Of Land Bank Loans

In the last two months, the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis has loaned $18,453,700 to the farmers of Arkansas, Illinois, and Missouri, according to Walter L. Rust, president.

"This sum represents 68 per cent of the more than $30,000,000 disbursed since the mortgage refinancing campaign started in May which shows the advanced speed with which loans are now being closed," Mr. Rust said.

During January the Bank closed $401 loans, a record for loans made by the St. Louis institution in a single month. The amount disbursed last month was $9,197,900. Of this sum $6,286,400 went to Illinois farmers in 1662 loans.

During January the Land Bank received 5887 applications for $30,720,800, almost a million dollars more than was requested in December. Of the January applications, 2588 were made by Illinois farmers for $20,507,100.

PRINCIPLES OF ATIVE MARKETING



from Palestine, Crawford county, Illi- Indianapolis Producers recently. Their over.

three o'clock one morning and were polis market on a stock truck by Bert ion of the Producers.

John Stout Heads Animal Industry Work For State

John P. Stout, former member of the I. A. A. board of directors and active for many years in the Sangamon County Farm Bureau, was recently appointed state superintendent of animal industry. He succeeds Don Robison, of Tazewell county. Mr. Stout will have charge among other thing of the state tuberculosis eradication program.

Only four counties in the state at present are not designated as modified accredited areas which means that in such areas all cattle have been tested at least once and the percentage of reactors is less than one per cent. The four counties still untested are Winnebago, Warren, Hancock and Randolph. Lawsuits are holding up tuberculosis eradication in these counties.

There are 55 assistant state veterinarians and 21 county veterinarians working on tuberculosis eradication.

Farmers' Institute Annual Meeting At Jacksonville

The annual meeting of the Illinois Farmers Institute will be held at Jacksonville Feb. 21, 22, 23. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation is one of the headline speakers. Other speakers are C. V. Gregory, Dr. H. H. Bennett of the U. S. D. A., Walter McLaughlin, Judge Camille Kelley of Memphis, J. R. Cosgrove of the Farm Credit Administration and a number of staff members from the Illinois college of Agriculture.

Piatt County Man Named President Of Safety Club

Benj. A. Jones of Piatt county was made president of the Illinois Farm Bureau Safety Club for the year 1934 at the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, held at Danville on Wednesday, January 24.

Each year the County Farm Bureau winning the September Auto Accident Prevention Campaign has the honor of naming the president of the club for the coming year. Piatt county had the honor this year and was presented with the silver loving cup. Morgan County Farm Bureau was awarded second place.

Every Farm Bureau member having the Safety Club emblem on the windshield of his car is a member of the Illinois Farm Bureau Safety Club. Six rules of the club for safe driving are:

1. Stop on entering a main highway.
2. Do not drive blind, i. e., always drive so you can stop within the distance you can see ahead.
3. Never pass cars on hills, curves, or crossings.
4. When passing cars make certain there is ample time and space to get around.
5. Signal for stops and turns—watch the car ahead.
6. Protect the children.

HENDERSON GETS $160,000 ON CORN

Out in western Illinois the Henderson County Warehouse Supervisory Board reported on Feb. 7 that approximately $160,000 had been received by corn growers on loans in that county.

Henderson is primarily a live stock feeding county. Many farmers in that section did not apply for loans. They needed all their corn for live stock feeding.

WHITESIDE GOES OVER THE TOP



Whiteside County Farm Bureau Board Celebrates Victory in Boosting Membership 25 Per Cent During Two-Day Drive.

Seated left to right: C. A. Gaulrapp; Art. James, vice president; A. L. Goodenough, president; F. H. Shuman, farm adviser; O. C. Beatty, secretary-treasurer; Ralph Johnson, David Hagans.

Standing left to right: Floyd Florence, Frank G. Plautz, Fred Bierman, J. A. Parker, Ernest Cassens, Burton Drury, George Woessner, Tom Cooney, Everett Ege, Art Entwhistle, Frank Norrish, William J. Peterson and Charles Reed.

Ship To Producers Says L. A. Williams To Live Stock Men

Apply the spirit of organization and the advantages of organization to your livestock marketing program, Lawrence A. Williams, manager of Country Life Insurance Company, told more than 225 growers at the annual meetings of the Biggsville and Stronghurst Shipping Associations in Henderson county, Jan. 31.

"You are cooperating in shipping your livestock and you know the advantages you have gained through such action," said Williams, "but cooperative marketing means selling through your own cooperative agency and that means shipping to the Producers Commission Association. The Producer agencies are constantly exerting their influence for higher prices.

"The Chicago Producers is the largest marketing agency at the Union Stock Yards. Scores of smaller commission companies follow the lead of the Producers from day to day in efforts to get the farmer more money for his livestock.

"If you have ideas on improving the service of the Chicago Producers or wonder why the benefits are not greater the way to do is to get in and cooperate and combine your influence with thousands of other shippers toward accomplishing what needs to be done."

Peoria County In Big Membership Gain, Still Going

Harvey McNaughton, Peoria county captain working with local lieutenants, signed up 18 new Farm Bureau members the week of the I. A. A. annual meeting, reports J. W. Whisenand, farm adviser.

"Leonard Strope and Thurman Scott are two high solicitors and have signed 28 each," said Whisenand. "We have added 204 new members since the campaign began in October. This is up to Feb. 6. We expect to improve this record considerably before April 1.

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Number 3 **MARCH, 1934** **Volume 12**

Livestock Growers Meet at Bloomington

Earl Smith Cites Requirements To Gain Higher Price Levels For Livestock



THE big problem ahead for livestock growers generally is to adjust production so as to feed a supply of livestock into a demand that can pay a fair price. And to make sure that farmers secure a maximum percentage of the consumers' livestock dollar requires the concentration of the sale of that livestock through co-operative channels, Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, told more than 300 co-operative leaders at the annual meeting of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association in Bloomington Feb 23.



MR. SORRELLS

The concentration of 85 per cent of livestock sales through your own cooperative marketing agencies whether moved direct from the cooperative concentration points in the country or through the co-operative commission agencies on the terminal markets, is a good mark to shoot at, Mr. Smith said. He challenged the growers to launch a mass movement in the coming year toward boosting the percentage of livestock marketed co-operatively from the present 20 per cent in Illinois to at least 50 per cent in 1934. Turning to P. O. Wilson, secretary of the National Livestock Marketing Association, he suggested that the national organization get actively behind a similar movement in the other livestock growing states.

Mr. Smith expressed the belief that organized selling of livestock from co-operative concentration points in the country direct to packers had a place in the marketing picture and would grow, but he strongly condemned what he termed direct buying of livestock by packers since this practice allows the packer to beat down the price at the terminal markets on which all quotations in the country are based. He stated that managers of district co-ops. should see to it that producers get the benefit of savings in direct movement of livestock and not the buyers. He predicted that Illinois will be in the lead in the corn-hog signup before the end of the sign-up period.

Doubled Profits

Secretary P. O. Wilson reported that member agencies of the National Livestock Marketing Ass'n. had more than doubled their profits during the past year which would be reflected in commission refunds and additions to reserves, in spite of the fact that commission rates had been reduced. Movement of livestock through member agencies gained approximately 12,000 cars during the year, about 25% of which was contributed by Illinois growers. He stated that the National had fulfilled all its interest and principal obligations to the federal government when due and predicted that every penny outstanding on loans to the National Livestock Credit Corporation and for other purposes could and would be repaid.

In a brief annual message to members of the Association, President Samuel Sorrells of Raymond pointed out that the eight operating units handled 2,033 decks of livestock in 1932 as compared with 3,167 decks in 1933, an increase of nearly 50 per cent.

"More important than the mere volume handled," he said, "is the fact that the program and policies of the Association are more thoroughly understood than ever before and its possibilities from the standpoint of becoming a more important unit in the family of livestock co-operatives are greater than ever.

"The Illinois Livestock Marketing Association," Mr. Sorrells continued, "was organized primarily to meet the problem of direct buying of livestock by packers. Its aim is to give farmers who have been deprived of shipping association service an opportunity to sell their livestock through their own agencies to the buyer wherever he may be who will return the highest net price." The Association, he said, is working hand in hand with the co-operative commission agencies in the terminal markets so as to correlate efforts to maintain and increase price levels.

Wool Growers Profit

Ray E. Miller, secretary of the Association, reported that 87 counties in Illinois during the past year co-operated in the field service program with a total of about 1,000 livestock committeemen. Approximately 800 local meetings were held on the night of Nov. 3 when a broadcast from Station WENR Chicago was the principal feature. The effect of the wool marketing program during the fiscal year just closing has been to increase re-

turns to growers at least $50,000, he said.

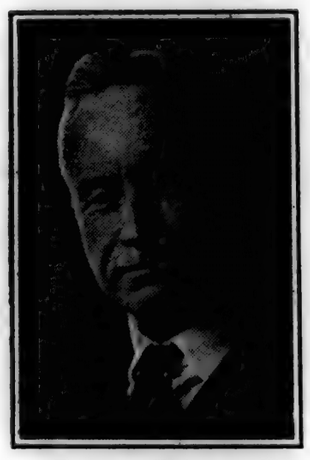
The widespread interest throughout Illinois and the corn belt in the movement to raise livestock prices was evident in the makeup of the audience. The editor of a daily newspaper at Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Earl Elijah, a leader in the co-operative livestock movement in that state, were present. All of the terminal co-operative commission agencies in and adjoining Illinois were represented by directors or members of the sales staff. Most of the growers present were members of livestock marketing committees in the various counties. Farm advisers from many of the livestock growing counties attended.

Directors elected for the coming year were as follows:—Wm. Temple, LaSalle county; W. E. Sawdey, Winnebago; Harry Gehring, Knox; Carl Lage, McLean; Mont Fox, Vermilion; D. H. Myers, Adams; J. R. Fulkerson, Jersey; Dan Smith, Shelby; Samuel Sorrells, Montgomery; Geo. F. Tullock, Winnegabo, the latter two being the I. A. A. representatives on the board. H. H. Parke of DeKalb county was chosen to represent the Chicago Producers Commission Association; O. B. Goble, Coles county, the Indianapolis Producers; Sam McCluggage, Peoria county, the Peoria Producers; and Arthur Krum, the E. St. Louis Producers. Officers will be selected at the next meeting of the directors.

1934 I. A. A. Advisory Committees Are Named

The new advisory committees as announced at the February meeting of the I. A. A. board of directors by President Smith are as follows:

Finance Committee—A. R. Wright, W. L. Cope, E. Harris;



C. E. BAMBOROUGH

Business Service—C. E. Bamborough, Charles Marshall, E. E. Houghtby, W. S. Batson, farm adviser;

Organization-Information — E. D. Lawrence, M. Ray Ihrig, Otto Steffey, E. C. Secor, farm adviser;

Public Relations—Charles S. Black, R. B. Endicott, Albert Hayes, W. A. Herrington, farm adviser;

Marketing—Samuel Sorrells, A. O. Eckert, Eugene Curtis, Mont Fox, F. H. Shuman, farm adviser.

Mr. C. E. Bamborough, the new chairman of the Business Service Committee, was elected secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, Country Life Insurance Company, and Illinois Agricultural Holding Company, to succeed Geo. F. Tullock who retired from the board.



H. J. Scranton, the man with the pencil and paper, and Fred Loos to his left have signed up 32 new Farm Bureau members in the Adams County Farm Bureau mobilization campaign.

This snapshot was taken on the E. M. King & Son farm. Mr. King is the man at the extreme right and his son at the extreme left.

Adams county is out to increase its membership 25 per cent by April 1.

400 Cream Producers Hold Lively Session At Champaign, Sell Stock

Smoke will soon be curling from the chimneys of several new centralized co-operative creameries in Illinois judging from progress made during recent weeks in organizing Illinois cream producers.

At a rousing meeting at Champaign on February 19 attended by more than 400 producers from 10 counties, each delegation pledged themselves to raise their respective quotas of stock subscriptions before the end of the month. Their goal is to sell 1,250 shares of stock of $25 par value.

Champaign county already had subscribed 567 shares and a total of 635 shares were reported in the day of the meeting. As we go to press reports are coming in which swell this total considerably. Thirty-two meetings were held in the eight adjoining counties on Friday, February 23, where the co-operative creamery program was explained.

When the Farmers Creamery Company, Bloomington, recently started a truck route around Carlinville and Palmyra in Macoupin county, prices for butterfat offered by local buyers went up three cents and the price of butter dropped two cents per pound, according to Manager Forrest Fairchild.

Substantial progress has been made in organizing a creamery at Olney in Richmond county.

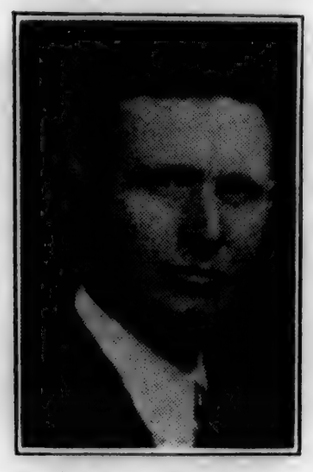
At the Champaign meeting speakers included M. L. Flack of the dairy division, A. A. A., and Frank Gougler, and J. B. Countiss of the I. A. A. staff.

Prairie Farms Butter Scores 93.66 Per Cent

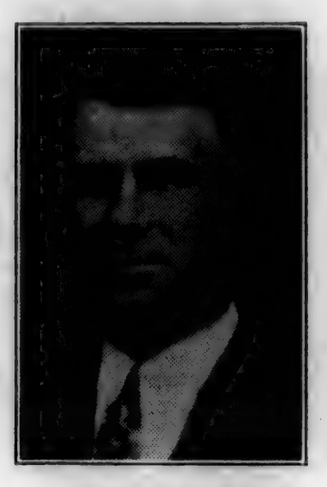
Frank J. Watson, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Dairy Products Company of the Quad Cities, reports that a tub of Prairie Farms butter sent to the Iowa State College recently rated 93.66 score, one of the highest tests out of the large number entered in the contest.

The judging was done by professors in the Dairy Department at the State College.

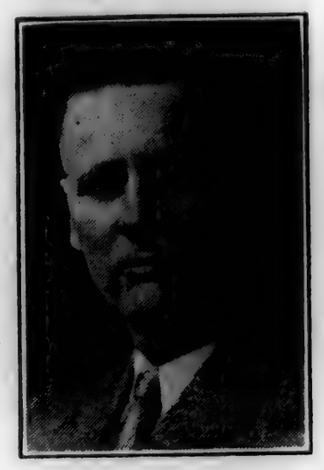
NEW DIRECTORS ELECTED TO I. A. A. BOARD



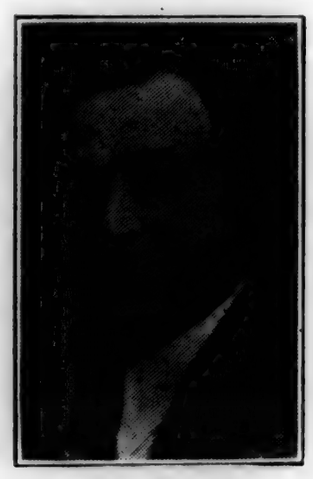
E. E. HOUGHTBY
12th



OTTO STEFFEY
14th



ALBERT HAYES
16th



MONT FOX
18th



A. O. ECKERT
22nd

TO acquaint members of the I. A. A. with the five new directors chosen at the recent annual meeting, short biographical sketches are presented herewith:

A. O. Eckert of Belleville, 22nd district, is a former vice-president and director of the I. A. A. He served on the board in 1921-1922 and was vice-president i 1923 when Sam H. Thompson was president.

Mr. Eckert has long been active in farm organization work. He assisted in organizing the St. Clair County Farm Bureau and the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, serving seven years as president of his local Farm Bureau. He was also on the board of the Federated Fruit Growers of America, established more than a decade ago, as a nation-wide marketing agency.

Mr. Eckert operates a 340 acre farm, 125 acres of which are planted to producing apple, peach, and cherry trees. He also is an extensive feeder of live stock, marketing around 500 sheep, 300 hogs, and 200 cattle annually. A large part of the produce from the farm is marketed direct to consumers through his local roadside market and through the Belleville Fruit and Produce Market of which he is president.

Customers are brought direct to the Eckert farm through consistent advertising in the daily newspapers of St. Louis. He spends approximately $1,000 annually on advertising alone.

Two of Mr. Eckert's boys, Curt and Cornell, took the agricultural course at the University of Illinois and are on the farm now assisting their Dad as partners in the business. The third son, Vernon, is a junior at Urbana and he too will be offered a partnership on graduation.

Last year 300 hogs were butchered on the farm and sold to consumers mostly in the form of hams, bacon and sausage. Fifteen to twenty acres of potatoes are produced annually, and what fruits and vegetables are not sold through the roadside market are trucked to neighboring towns for sale. One of the boys is in direct charge of the orchard, the other manages the livestock operations, while their father supervises all.

Mr. Eckert served for two and one-half years as president of the Illinois State Horticultural Society. He was given the Master Farmer gold medal by Prairie Farmer about ten years ago and was president for several years of the Master Farmer Club of America. He is a member of the Grange and director of the Belleville Chamber of Commerce.

ALBERT HAYES of Peoria county, new director from the 16th district, is well known throughout central Illinois. He has been prominently identified in farm organization work for many years. Active in the Peoria County Farm Bureau from the beginning, he was elected director of Medina township in 1920, served successfully on the executive committee and as secretary until 1929 when he was elected president. He assisted in organizing and served as the first president of the Peoria County Service Company.

Mr. Hayes owns and operates a 194 acre farm north of Mossville. He is director in the First National Bank of Chillicothe, also the Peoples Building and Loan Association of the same town, has been supervisor of his township for the past six years, director of the Peoria County Federal Land Bank Association, chairman of the Peoria County Farm Debt Adjustment Committee, and vice-president of the Pekin Production Credit Association. In addition to operating his own farm he is supervising two farms for a non-resident owner. He was awarded a gold Master Farmer medal by Prairie Farmer several years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have three boys, two of high school age and one in the grades.

MONT FOX, new director from the 18th district, is an extensive livestock feeder. He has lived in Vermilion county all his life. A member of the Farm Bureau for the past 15 years, Mr. Fox has served on the board of directors since 1928.

He retired from general farming in 1918 and began feeding cattle, lambs and hogs exclusively, buying most of the feed. In 1924 he discontinued cattle feeding and began feeding western lambs. His farm is all in grass. During the season he usually finishes 5,000 western lambs and around 500 hogs.

He has been president of the Vermilion County Live Stock Marketing Association since its organization four years ago. He represents his district on the board of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, and also has served on the board of the Vermilion Service Company since it was formed two years ago. He is a director in the State Bank of Oakwood.

E. E. HOUGHTBY of Shabbona, president of the DeKalb County Farm Bureau, is the new director from the 12th district.

After graduating from the Illinois State Teachers' College in 1913 Mr. Houghtby taught school for five years acting as superintendent of the high schools at Ohio and Neponset. For two years he taught mathematics at the Rock Island high school. In 1919 he began farming near Shabbona.

He operates 237 acres, has a herd of 30 pure bred Brown Swiss cattle, also raises purebred Chester White hogs and White Rock chickens.

Mr. Houghtby was awarded a Master Farmer medal by Prairie Farmer in 1931. He has been a leader in community and civic work. He is secretary of the board of the Shabbona community high school and was recently chosen director from the eighth district on the board of the Pure Milk Association. Mr. and Mrs. Houghtby have one child, Joan Elizabeth, five years old. (Continued next page)

OTTO STEFFEY of Stronghurst, Henderson county, the new director from the 15th district, operates a 220 acre grain and livestock farm. He has been a leader for many years in the Henderson County Farm Bureau and all of the cooperative enterprises of the organization. Mr. Steffey served as captain in the recent Henderson county mobilization campaign and it was largely his efforts combined with the work of Bill Stevenson, general agent, that put Henderson county to the front in percentage of membership gain.

Mr. Steffey has been on the board of directors of the Farm Bureau for several years, is a director in the Tri-County Oil Company, also in the Stronghurst Shipping Association, and recently was chosen a member of the board of the Monmouth Production Credit Association. He is now serving as chairman of the county corn-hog control association.

Mr. Steffey is 35 years old and has a wife and one child, a girl.

Farm Income Better But Some Prices Lag Behind

Gross farm income in 1933 is estimated at $6,383,000,000 which includes $289,000,000 in benefit payments from the A. A. A. This is more than 24 per cent in excess of the gross income for 1932 estimated at $5,143,000,000.

Grain shows the largest increase in returns from 1932 to 1933 at 86 per cent. The figure for tobacco was 62 per cent, cotton 56 per cent, hogs 10 per cent, cattle and calves one per cent, poultry and eggs minus four per cent, dairy products minus one per cent, fruits and nuts 18 per cent, and vegetables 32 per cent.

Want Tariff Barriers Leveled To Sell Autos

American automobile manufacturers could sell more cars abroad if the United States and foreign countries would level tariff barriers, according to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Last year about 240,000 American cars were sold abroad; in 1929 nearly a million. The 59 cent dollar, exporters declare, has reduced the price of an American car as much as one-half. In Spain, for example, an auto which cost 2,000 pesos last year would cost 1,000 pesos this year.



Election Day Is Comin'

When election day is coming and it's drawin very near
And candidates upon all corners round about us now appear
When depression hard has hit us and we're tryin to get out
When men who've been in office have never yet put it to rout.
Oh! Then it's time we fellers who've been feeling mighty blue
Get to lookin up their records just to see what they will do
Get to listenin to their speeches they're wantin us to hear
For election day is comin and it's drawin very near.

Their talk sounds kinder pleasant as they talk to me and you
But the worth of every feller is the good that he can do
And a listenin to their speeches which they broadcast on the air
They are just empty promises unless they have a record fair.
So we'd better look up their records for time's goin very fast
The proof of every candidate is the record of his past
And prosperity of the future depends on how we their records note
For election day is comin and we must get out and vote.

When farmers by low prices for years have been oppressed
Been in deepest of depression till it's spread to all the rest.
Oh! Then it's time we fellers who are tillers of the soil
Get het up to the boiling point till we will over-boil.
It's time that we assert our rights, declare for liberty
Go to the polls, the ballots use, and vote for equality.
Oh! Then they'll surely listen; of the farmer they'll take note
For election day is comin when we'll all get out and vote.

Geo. N. Peek Hammers Away On Plans Toward Increasing Farm Exports

George N. Peek of Moline, Ill., who has been working with President Roosevelt recently in efforts to develop foreign outlets for agricultural products, reports state, has been offered the job of directing the Export-Import Bank of Washington recently created to finance foreign trade.

Mr. Peek in a recent report to the President proposed a co-ordination of all federal foreign trade agencies under a government export corporation with authority to negotiate directly with foreign countries.

Mr. Peek believes the solution of the farm surplus problem lies in the development of foreign outlets for American farm products. He resigned his job as administrator of the AAA to devote his full energy to this program.

He points out that only about five per cent of total national income from industrial products in the period from 1910 to 1932 came from industrial exports, whereas during this period 18 per cent of the American farmers' income came from exports.

He believes that every effort should be made toward working out reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries, that international trade should be restored, and that adjustment of production to domestic demand, if carried to its logical conclusion, will be disastrous to agriculture and to industrial activities now dependent for existence upon agricultural production.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Producers Commission Ass'n. will be held March 13 in the Bal Tabarin room of the Sherman Hotel, Chicago. Earl C. Smith, president of the I. A. A., will speak.

Yes, election day is comin and the time it isn't long
When we must use the ballot against those in the wrong.
Farmers have long been treated wrong and not had equal rights
Ballots are better'n bullets to help them win their fights.
Those who've been in office brought no help within our range
Perhaps upo election day we'd better make a change,
But if we are indifferent and don't get out and vote
Then they'll just leave us drift along and forever be the goat.

—Leverett Compton, Shelby Co., Ill., written Oct. 1932.

Human Factor of Great Importance In Sales Records of I. A. A. Companies

When All Work Together The Greatest Good Is Accomplished

Out of the cold maze of figures that indicate the business accomplishment of Country Life Insurance Company, come the warm human factors that made those remarkable figures possible. It is encouraging to note that the company increased its insurance in force $7,000,000—but what of the human endeavor and loyalty that produced that increase?

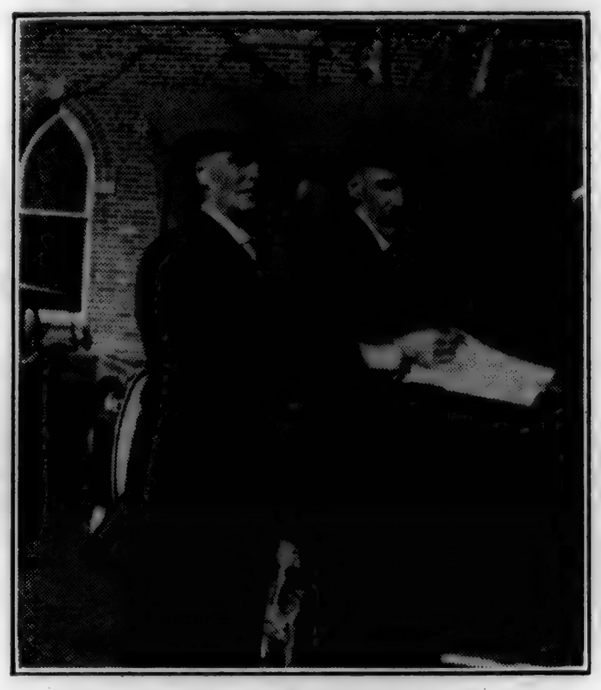
Assets increased 35 per cent—but it took human minds and hearts working together to do it. Back of every accomplishment which can be summed up on a ledger sheet lies devotion to a cause, enthusiasm and the co-operative effort of many people.

During 1933, 10 counties exceeded their quota. That Effingham county made 150 per cent of their quota does not begin to tell of the efforts put forth to attain it. Henry county made 127 per cent of theirs; Boone county 123 per cent; Woodford county 120 per cent; Henderson county 117 per cent; Douglas county 107 per cent; Whiteside county 105 per cent; Edwards county 104 per cent; La Salle county 101 per cent; Stephenson county 100 per cent. Many other counties made 100 per cent of their quota.

None of the men in any of those counties want anything greater than to know they did a fine job. Yet, it is plain that neither geography, wealth, nor temper of the "quota busting" counties had any bearing on their record. By and large, it amounts to just this—close co-operation between all elements of the Farm Bureau smooths out the road to permanent success.

Where there is success, there you will find the Country Life agent sending customers to the Service Company. Jim Brown, the service company truck salesman, tells the auto insurance agent about two new automobiles, and the auto insurance agent finds out the owners need life insurance too. The Farm Bureau needs man-power to put over a membership drive, and Country Life Illinois Agricultural Mutual and Service Company men take the field to work shoulder to shoulder with their team mates for a common cause.

We live in a world where co-operation is the first rule of success. There are those, who satisfied with puny short-lived success, confine their efforts to themselves. On the other hand, there are those who make a permanent, shining mark in the world, by unselfishly keeping their heads up and their eyes on the broad picture, knowing that the greatest success is that which shares the material benefits of building something useful for the greatest number of people.



Captain R. C. McKinley of Shelby county, left, is shown signing his neighbor in the Farm Bureau.

Auditing Association Cuts Costs In 1933

The Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association completed 59 audits during the month of January. There are 315 agricultural organizations using the Auditing Association's services.

In 1933 average costs of audits of Farm Bureaus decreased as compared to 1932 costs in the following amounts: Farm Bureaus $2.31; farmers' elevators $12.34; co-operative oil companies $8.80.

The Association has operated for nine and one-half years during which time it has made more than 2,700 audits, reports Manager F. E. Ringham.

Want Further Cut In 1934 Wheat Production

The A. A. A. is considering giving wheat growers who have not signed the wheat adjustment contract another opportunity to sign. The December 1 winter wheat crop report showed that seedings for the country as a whole are 7.2 per cent under the base period, and in the 11 leading states which seeded 82 per cent of the acreage, the reduction was nine per cent.

The international wheat agreement requires that exporting nations reduce their seeded acreage by 15 per cent.

Secretary Wallace Sees Planned Middle Course As One U. S. Will Follow

In a recent article written for the Foreign Policy Association Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace stated that if the U. S. insists on a policy of economic nationalism, the nation must be prepared for "fundamental planning and regimentation of agriculture and industry far beyond that which any one has yet suggested."

He foresaw "compulsory control of marketing, licensing of plowed land, quotas for every farmer," and for the people as a whole "a unanimity of opinion and disciplined action even greater than that which we experienced during the world war."

He stated that a policy of self-containment would require the permanent retirement of from 40 to 100 million acres of crop land from cultivation and the shifting of millions of people from the farms of the South, since cotton is one of our chief farm exports.

The Secretary said he favored an international policy based on regaining world trade which would require a radical scaling down of tariff walls, acceptance of a billion dollars more goods from abroad than we received in 1929, and the reorganization of protected industries. A third possibility, he pointed out, is a "planned middle course" halfway between these two extremes.

He expressed the belief that the nation would follow the middle course while the world remains so intensely nationalistic.

One Man Alone

Editor, I. A. A. RECORD.

"The back page of the February RECORD was a dandy—I think about the best I have seen in a long time. . . . This picture, title and your comments are striking and unusual."

Gene Middleton,
Producers Commission
Ass'n., Indianapolis.

People who criticise the co-operative insurance, organized buying of farm supplies, and similar commercial enterprises of the Farm Bureau are not interested in the welfare of the farmer. They have something else in mind. And that something is probably selfish.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

GEORGE THIEM, *Editor*
JOHN TRACY, *Ass't Editor.*

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Up to the Producer

SPEAKING on the corn-hog reduction and corn loan programs in a recent radio address over the NBC chain, President Earl Smith said: "Farm organizations have now discharged their responsibility of leadership to secure a (price-raising) program. Administrative officials in Washington have outlined and presented to the farmers the program. Corn and hog producing farmers, and no one else, will furnish the final answer as to the future price levels of corn and hogs. . . . .

"It has taken years of effort by organized farmers to secure the necessary laws to make possible a solution of the problem. . . . . Through state, county, and local committees, farmers have practical control of the adminstration of this program. The goal is parity prices. To the extent farmers respond in a genuine spirit of understanding and co-operation by universally and effectively curtailing their production of corn and hogs, thus removing surpluses at their source, reasonable and fair price levels for these important products of the farm will be restored and maintained."

A Lesson Learned

IF THE last few years of hardship have taught us anything, they have driven home the necessity for group action in getting out of our difficulties. That this lesson has been taken to heart by many is revealed in the reports of steadily increasing Farm Bureau membership in nearly all if not all counties in Illinois.

Bureau County Farm Bureau on Feb. 24 reported that it had increased its membership 27 per cent since Jan. 1, 1934, the third county to be added to the Honor Roll for making a gain of 25 per cent or more since the first of the year. The value of the Farm Bureau has been brought home forcibly to thousands of non-members during the past six months as never before. They realize that without organization and collective effort many of the benefits they are now receiving never would have been possible.

The Intelligent Way

AN old-line creamery in Illinois recently made the statement that it was paying more for butterfat than the co-operative creamery at Bloomington. A check-up showed that the price paid by the private creamery was based on cream delivered to its plant, whereas the price paid by the co-operative was at the farm. Moreover the privately operated creamery in question has been severely criticised by farmers in the past for short-changing patrons on weights and tests.

Cream producers who sell through their own co-operative should keep in mind that the initial price they get is only part of their return. They still own an interest in the profits and investment of the cooperative in plant and equipment. They also are in line for patronage dividends.

Reports are coming in that privately operated creameries are pushing up prices for butterfat in territory where co-operatives are active. There is nothing new in this situation. Farmers are accustomed to it. The point is that the co-operative is responsible for the old-line company offering a higher price. We don't believe many Illinois cream producers will be misled into supporting any effort to destroy their own co-operative enterprises through such tactics.

Illinois farmers are not losing sight of the fact that the co-operative creamery at Columbus, Indiana, from 1924 to 1932 not only refunded its patrons a total of $345,956.34 after meeting competition on butterfat purchased, but also invested substantial sums in plant and equipment. The total refunds for the two co-operative plants at Crawfordsville and Columbus, plus sums invested in plant, was equivalent to more than four cents per pound butterfat. The argument in favor of well managed, economically operated co-operative creameries is unanswerable. It's the intelligent way for Illinois farmers to sell their cream.

A Challenge

THE recent revelations by the federal trade commission of high salaries paid by great corporations in the boom years, and in some instances straight through the depression, are of interest to farmers. Eight executives of one farm machinery company, for example, were paid salaries ranging from $120,000 up to $412,860 each in the year 1929. These companies are highly organized and set their own prices on their commodities. Farmers pay the bill. Here is a great challenge to agriculture to organize that it may secure a fair share of the national income which farmers earn but don't get.

Menard County Pledges 25% Member Increase Here's What They Say

Menard county is out to increase its membership at least 25 per cent according to President John H. Behrens of the Menard County Farm Bureau. "Agriculture has built a strong organization that is getting results," said Mr. Behrens. "However, all farmers should belong to the Farm Bureau and do their part and we are going to see that Menard meets President Earl Smith's proposal and increases its membership 25% in 1934."

E. J. Rosendahl, county captain in Menard, is on the job pledged to achieve this goal. Speaking of organized effort, Ira Smith, member of the Menard Farm Bureau, puts it this way: "If we fail to build a full strength organization and cooperate in the recovery program, my boy and your boy will say, 'Dad, where were you when the President of the United States and the President of your own organization urged you to do your part'? You can't afford to turn your boy down."

Iroquois County Goal Is 500 New Members

With a goal of 500 new members by April 1, more than 115 lieutenants met with their captain and Farm Bureau officials at Watseka in Iroquois county Feb. 12 at a pep meeting attended by Messrs. Geo. E. Metzger, O. D. Brissenden, and A. B. Culp of the organization staff. More than 100 members were reported signed on Feb. 16 and as this is written additional reports indicate the signup to be well up toward the 200 mark.

A report received on Feb. 21 is as follows:

"G. C. Butzow, Ora Baer, Ernest Sass, Perry Parrish, W. H. Hodge, James Greenburg, Bert Hixon, and Wendell Adsit in Prairie Green and Lovejoy townships in Iroquois county in four days signed 48 new members. Not satisfied until they have 60 new ones on the Honor Roll.

"Jesse Keen, Louis Freeman, Curtis Slife, J. P. O'Brien, Orville Fischer of Stockland Township signed 16 new men and still going strong."

80 Per Cent Signup Goal In Henderson

"If we don't sign two out of every three farmers in Illinois this year," says W. A. Stevenson of Henderson county, "it will be just because we've laid down on the job." Since June 1 Mr. Stevenson assisted in signing from 140 to 150 new members in his own county.

Henderson county has established as its goal 80 per cent of all the farmers in the county in the Farm Bureau. "We expect to double our membership from October 1, 1933 to April 1, 1934," said Stevenson, and "we challenge other counties to do likewise. The time is ripe to sign members. I know we can do it if we get out and work."

Join the Farm Bureau

REPORTS from many counties in Illinois indicate a growing interest in the farm bureau and a gratifying increase in membership. Farmers are coming to realize much more than ever before how helpless they are when disorganized; how much they can do when they work together. When farm folks quarrel among themselves or work at cross purposes, that brings a smile to the faces of the exploiters who have profited so greatly at farmers' expense.

Illinois farmers are fortunate in having in the Illinois Agricultural Association, backed as it is by strong county farm bureaus, the strongest state farm organization in the United States. Under the leadership of President Earl Smith and his co-workers, the I. A. A. is responsible in a very large degree for the present farm program and the improvement in farm income which has resulted.

The work of the Illinois Agricultural Association has been made possible because of the thousands of loyal members who have continued to pay their dues during a period when doing so was a real sacrifice. Most of the work done by the association helps all the farmers of the state. It is not fair for the present members to carry all the load. With times getting better and farm income increasing, thousands of other farmers who for one reason or another are not now members, ought to join and use a small fraction of the new money, which is available to a large extent because of the association's efforts, to pay their dues.

If we will all do that we can make Illinois' principal farm organization twice as strong and twice as able to fight the battles of Illinois farmers in the future.—Prairie Farmer, Feb. 17, '34.

Corn Loan News

Additional reports from counties on corn loans received since going to press with the special newspaper edition of the February RECORD are as follows:

Ford county—Farm adviser W. F. Purnell reports that 970,000 bushels have been sealed for 670 farmers. Average amount sealed is about 1,450 bushels per farm.

Stark county—More than 500,000 bushels of corn were sealed on Feb. 20, which is around 40 per cent of corn yet remaining on farms. "We have well over 700 contracts in the corn-hog program signed in the eight townships of the county and we expect to have close to 90 per cent of the farmers in Stark county in this program before the finish," writes Wayne Gilbert, farm adviser.

"We are planning a membership drive for the middle of March. It is under the control of a committee consisting of Walter Gingrich, vice-president; Albert Lloyd Hewitt, county mobilization captain; and Harvey Price, at present chairman of the county livestock marketing committee."

Fulton county — 158,000 bushels of corn sealed, $71,100 loaned, reports John E. Watt, farm adviser.

Bureau county—1,600,000 bushels of corn sealed, $720,000 loaned. Approximately 50 per cent of the corn on farms sealed for loans. Bureau county is planning to increase its Farm Bureau membership at least 25 per cent by April 1—114 new members signed since Oct. 14.

DeWitt county—Farm Adviser H. H. Myers reports 384 corn loans for approximately $270,000.

Saline county—Seven loans made on cribbed corn for a total of $3,997.35.

Peoria county—Up to February 8, 147 farmers in Peoria county had had their corn sealed for a total of $78,201, reports J. W. Whisenand. More applications are rolling in.

STRE



STATEMENT OF CONDITION

December 31, 1933

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash	$ 22,652.23	Policy Reserves	$1,792,691.69
U. S. Govt. Securities	1,353,757.75	Installment Claim Reserves	65,413.50
Other Bonds	662,316.32	Other Liabilities	106,159.70
Policy Loans	233,138.40	Total Liabilities	$1,964,264.89
Other Assets	196,611.29	Capital and Surplus	504,211.10
Total Assets	$2,468,475.99		$2,468,475.99

COUNTRY LIFE INS

Home Office: 608 South Dearborn S

NGTH



Outstanding gains again mark the close of 1933 for this great Company. Strength unsurpassed is shown as a result of the unique cooperative effort of the sincere people who make up this legal reserve Company. Policyholders can boast of a Company that gains in strength and in insurance in force all through depression. Our goal is always lower net cost protection and conservation of policyholders' interests.

L. A. Williams
Manager

URANCE COMPANY

Street - - - - Chicago, Illinois.

John Watson Appears Before General Assembly

States I. A. A. Policies on Pending Legislation, Opposes New Bond Issue

In the third special session of the General Assembly which convened on February 13, the Association is supporting legislation—

1. To stay foreclosure proceedings on mortgaged real estate in case of mortgagors who have sincerely tried and continue trying to meet their obligations.

2. To permit filing of chattel mortgages, at moderate cost, instead of requiring that they be copied in full in record books, necessarily at much higher cost.

The Association favors legislation to enable the state to pay the accumulated balance, now reported to be about $12,000,000, of the state distributive school fund now due the elementary schools and unpaid because of delinquent taxes, chiefly in Cook county. It believes the state occupation taxes and liquor taxes will produce a surplus over taxes necessary for the state sufficient to pay the total accumulated unpaid distributive school fund within about the next year.

The State Teachers' Association has offered bills authorizing an increase of $16,000,000 in the state tax levy, permitting sale of anticipation tax notes to the amount of $12,000,000, and submitting a bond issue of this amount to be voted on next November, to be paid, if the bonds are approved by diversion, from the state revenue fund, of the franchise taxes on corporations. The Association opposes submission of another bond issue, with its increased state tax levy and the danger that the tax levy will fall on property.

The State Teachers' Association is also sponsoring a series of bills to provide revenue from new sources as follows:

1. A tax of one-eighth of one cent per bushel on all sales of grain for future delivery.

2. A flat tax of two per cent on all net income of individuals with a personal exemption of $1,200.

3. A tax of three per cent on all net income of corporations, in addition to all present franchise and property taxes.

In addition, the State Teachers' Association is urging two bills to repeal the provisions limiting the levy of any school board to the average of its levies in the four school years ending June 30, 1932.

The Association is opposing the grain futures tax on the ground that part at least of such a tax would be reflected back on producers. With many others, it questions the constitutionality of the income tax on individuals.

New taxes from the above sources, if enacted and found valid, would yield at least $40,000,000 a year even under present conditions.

Under the provisions of the teachers' bills all or any part of new revenue collected could be used in addition to taxes now levied on property.

Mr. Watson, appearing before the House, stressed the well-known policy of the Illinois Agricultural Association that the revenue from any new taxes should be used to reduce and replace dollar for dollar taxes now levied on property. He insisted that removal of the limitation on the power of school boards to increase levies would largely nullify replacement of property taxes.

Morgan Co. Stockmen Gain By Group Action

Farmers of Morgan County increased their shipments of livestock to their own commission agency by 58% during the first nine months of 1933. A total of 407 cars were sent to the St. Louis Producers, an increase of 151 cars over the same period in 1932. This increase in volume put Morgan County in first rank among the counties tributary to the E. St. Louis market which send stock mainly by truck.

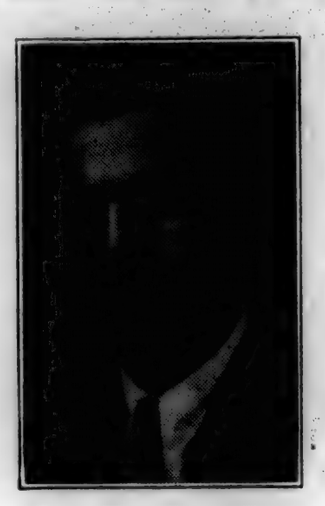
This increase has been largely due to the educational work of the Morgan County Shipping Service organized in February, 1933. This Shipping Service, operating in Morgan and adjacent counties, has been instrumental in redirecting the flow of livestock to the producers own terminal commission firm. The breakdown of the old shipping associations, operating mostly by rail, made it necessary to find some new method of grouping shipments.

Under an arrangement with the Producers Livestock Commission Association a saving in commission charges is effected whenever sufficient volume is secured. The savings begin when more than the equivalent of a single deck load is consigned through the Shipping Service in one day, and the savings increase with the increase in numbers. During the first 20 business days of 1934, the average number of hogs handled was 197, and the consigners received the benefit of reduced commission rates on 17 of these 20 days. During the first 12 months of operation the Service has handled 25,795 hogs, 1,580 cattle and calves, and 868 sheep. There is no red tape to annoy the shipper. He deals directly with his own truckman and his stock is handled and sold exactly as any individual shipment. Account sales and returns are sent to the Manager of the Morgan County Shipping Service at Jacksonville, where each day the sales are pro-rated and checks mailed to shippers.

H. A. de Werff, New Farm Advisers' Prexy

Has Been In Service More Than 14 Years In Franklin And Woodford

H. A. de Werff, new popular president of the Illinois Association of Farm Advisers, has been adviser in Woodford county for the past nine years. Previously he served for five and one-half years in the same capacity in Franklin county.



H. A. DE WERFF

After graduating from the University of Illinois in 1913, Mr. de Werff was on the soil physics staff of the Illinois College of Agriculture for six years. He worked on the soil survey in Woodford and other counties throughout Illinois.

During the war he served as a first lieutenant in the machine gun corps and while in France taught agriculture in the A. E. F. University. Mr. de Werff will attend the monthly meetings of the I. A. A. board of directors as a representative of the farm advisers association.

Other officers of the association are: vice-president, E. D. Walker, Henderson county; secretary. E. A. Bierbaum, Union county; treasurer, S. G. Turner, Livingston county; directors, H. D. Van Matre, Edgar county, and W. F. Coolidge, Macoupin county. The term of M. P. Roske, Carroll county, third director, holds over for another year.

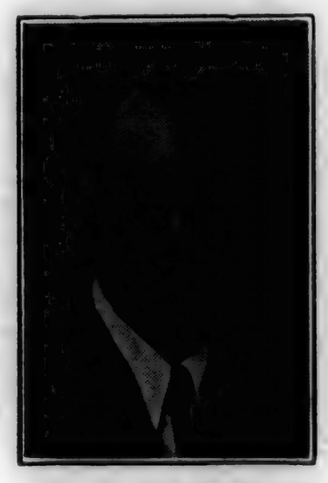
I. A. A. Secures $50 Settlement For Member

A settlement of $50 from the C. & E. I. railroad for livestock killed along the latter's right-of-way was obtained by the I. A. A. Transportation Department for Charles Roderick of Bismarck, Vermilion county. The claim was referred to the I. A. A. by the Vermilion County Farm Bureau.

Illinois Grain Holds Enthusiastic Session

12 Billion Income For Agriculture Our Goal
Pres. Ed O'Neal Tells Meeting at Peoria

THE farmers of the United States are learning as never before the value of co-operative action in solving their problems, Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said in addressing approximately 400 grain producers, elevator managers, and officials at the annual meeting of the Illinois Grain Corporation in the Jefferson Hotel, Peoria, Feb. 22. "Take advantage of the new opportunity," said the national farm leader. "Accept the challenge to build your co-operative marketing institutions stronger. Take the advice of your President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, when he said, 'the farmer must learn to be master of his own house.' Control the supply of your product as well as the marketing of it—not let the other fellow do it for you."



G. C. JOHNSTONE

American agriculture is on the way up, continued Mr. O'Neal, but there's plenty of work ahead. The national farm income last year was about $6,000,000,000, a better showing by 24% than the year before. Our job is to put another six billions onto that income to make it 12 billions. The same must be done for labor. The income of the farmer goes up and down with the income of the working man.

Outlining the proposed amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the speaker said that the AAA should not be considered as an emergency measure alone. "We are going to keep on fighting until we secure equality under the American tariff. To that end we propose to amend the title of the Act to make possible the continuance of present efforts toward restoring the income of American farmers until the job is done."

Proposed Amendments

Among the amendments that have received favorable consideration are: (1) authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to determine basic periods with respect to parity prices for different farm commodities; (2) giving the Secretary the necessary power to reduce the cost of distributing farm products; (3) limiting the Secretary in the licensing of agricultural producers to those who process or distribute direct to the consumer; (4) no compulsory quotas or allotments to farmers unless two-thirds of the producers of a commodity agree on an acreage or crop reduction program; (5) recommending that the Secretary of Agriculture use co-operative marketing associations in administering the Agricultural Adjustment Act insofar as possible; (6) take marginal lands out of production through government purchase and adding such lands to the public domain.

Cotton Income Doubled

Mr. O'Neal told how cotton and tobacco farmers of the South had had their income more than doubled by the AAA crop adjustment and marketing agreement program. "When those cotton farmers plowed up 10 million acres of cotton, don't forget that they helped you corn belt farmers," he said. "The cottonseed oil that was destroyed was enough to displace all the lard produced in Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska. And when the price of cotton went from 5c to 13c per pound, the South had more money to buy your pork, dairy products, fruit, beef, etc. A friend of mine down in North Carolina," he continued, "told me that the government better do something about getting all farmers to co-operate in this adjustment program or there will be more night riding and tracking down of tobacco and even barn-burning between sundown and sunup than the tobacco sections have even seen." (applause)

The farm organizations had to fight to keep the administration of industries utilizing farm products within the AAA, O'Neal said, and to show why this was important to farmers he told how 95 per cent of the liquor distillers had been brought under an agreement to make liquor out of grain exclusively and pay the parity price for it, which in the case of corn means around 75 cents per bushel.

Blow a Hole

Speaking of the tariff, he said, "we've got to blow a hole in the tariff wall, send our surplus farm products through it to foreign countries, and take some of the products of foreign industry back. It's time for us to do some horse trading. Our foreign diplomacy hasn't helped the American farmer. Through powerful organization we can and will get some action that will help us."

In his annual report President G. C. Johnstone of the Grain Corporation



1934 BOARD OF DIRECTORS ILLINOIS GRAIN CORP.

Front row left to right: Eugene Curtis, Fred Romine, G. C. Johnstone, Walter Thomas, W. H Watson.
Center row: H. K. Johnston. Harrison Fahrnkopf, manager, E. E. Stevenson, Geo L. Potter, E. D. Lawrence, B. L. Baird, Charles Schmitt.
Top row left to right: H P. Joy, Ralph Allen, Fred Zimmerman, A. R. Wright and F. D. Barton, field man.

stated that the organization had increased its membership 38 per cent although as a result of slow movement of grain, erratic price swings, uncertain hedging conditions, and short crops, the volume handled in Illinois had declined slightly from the 15 million bushels plus handled last year.

"The Corporation has been able to add some $33,000 to surplus during the past year," Mr. Johnstone said, "and yesterday the board of directors declared a preferred stock dividend of 7% and also set aside $24,200 for common stockholders on a patronage basis of one-fifth cent per bu. on corn and other grains except oats, and one-tenth cent per bu. on oats. Improvement of grain prices over a year ago is pronounced although not as much as we would like to see. Corn and oats are selling about three times and wheat about twice the price of last year at this time."

Aid Corn Loan

President Johnstone pointed out that the Illinois Grain Corporation assisted in getting the corn loan program into operation. In the Livestock Marketing Association meeting at Bloomington held the following day President Earl Smith of the I. A. A. gave credit to Illinois Grain Corp. for first suggesting and assisting in working out the corn loan program.

Farmers National Grain Corporation, Johnstone said, now controls some 4½ million bushels of elevator space which is being used to return the profits in storing and handling grain to producers. The new elevator at Peoria he said will furnish an outlet for off-grade corn as the site adjoins a large distillery which will use large amounts of corn daily.

Another important event of the year, he said, was the admission of Farmers National to membership in the clearing house of the Chicago Board of Trade which will save thousands of dollars in clearing hedging transactions. Needed regulation, he pointed out, promises to be brought about in the grain exchanges through the AAA or new legislation.

Directors Elected

A new cumulative voting system for the election of directors was launched based on volume of grain contributed by member elevators. Directors chosen for the ensuing year include one each from the 12 districts, and three directors at large as follows: Walter Thomas, Lee county; E. E. Stevenson, LaSalle county; Ralph Allen, Tazewell; B. F. Baird, Knox; H. K. Johnston, Iroquois; Geo. L. Potter, Livingston; G. C. Johnstone, McLean; Chas. Schmitt, Logan; Warren Watson, Champaign; Fred Romine, Douglas; H. J. Joy, Morgan; F. Zimmerman, Mason; directors at large, A. R. Wright, Marshall county; Ernest D. Lawrence, McLean; Eugene Curtis, Champaign.



Harrison Fahrnkopf, manager of the corporation, reported the 10 leading counties in grain sold through the I. G. C. as follows: Mason 867 cars, McLean 795, LaSalle 612, Lee 519, Knox 511, Peoria 447, Logan 437, Champaign 404, Marshall-Putnam 340, Tazewell 301.

Resolutions Presented

Chas. P. Cummings, manager of the Farmers National Grain Corporation at Peoria, who won his new appointment as a result of his good work as general manager of the old Mid-West and later Illinois Grain Corp., was given a fine ovation as he spoke briefly before introducing Farmers National Grain Corp. men who are serving the Illinois territory.

Resolutions presented by E. D. Lawrence were adopted paying tribute to two former directors, J. C. Sailor of Iroquois county and Ralph Mills of Vermilion county. Other resolutions were similar to those approved at the annual meeting of the I. A. A. at Danville reported in the February issue of the RECORD.

A. J. Kuhns, treasurer of the Co-operative Bank of St. Louis, gave an interesting talk on the new set-up for making credit available to co-operative associations. The co-operative bank, he said, is not a relief agency, but is an institution formed to make loans to co-ops on a sound basis. He explained how co-operatives can secure credit through the bank which he represents.

St. Louis Producers Show Big Gain From '32 to '33

The Producers Live Stock Commission Association of E. St. Louis handled 20.3 per cent of all stock sold at the National Stock Yards last year. In 1933 it handled 934,841 head compared with 839,416 the year before. This was an increase of 2,950 carloads. Shipments from Illinois show the biggest gain of 1,850 carloads for the year. Seventy-nine per cent of all receipts came by truck.

During 1933 the Producers served 115,000 patrons. One hundred fifty-one loans were made through the Producer Finance Corporation totalling more than $173,000. The average loan was $1,143.

A recent survey made by the association shows that 102 cars carrying a total of 7,029 hogs averaging 69 head per car, ate an average of 4.8 bushels of corn per load and gained a total of 303.1 pounds while in Producer pens. The value of fill at average price of $4 is $12.12 and feed cost $4.08, making a net gain of $8.04.

Public Utility Control Of Milk Distribution

"We do not have the machinery to undertake the public utility method of regulating fluid milk distribution in cities, although ultimately we may be forced to do it," Secretary Henry A. Wallace said in a recent statement before cooperative leaders and legislators in Washington.

At Winnipeg, Canada, after a series of milk wars between organized dairymen and dealers, milk production and distribution was made a public utility and placed under the jurisdiction of the provincial Public Utility Commission.

While regulation is having its ups and downs the situation is reported much better than it was. Producers are getting a larger share of the consumer's dollar and the consumer gets good quality milk at a fair price.

Cartoons O. K.

Editor,
I. A. A. RECORD.

"The February issue of the I. A. A. RECORD was the best that I have ever seen. The cartoons covering the Danville convention were certainly dandies."

Wilkie A. Lee, Mgr.,
Mid-West Dairymen's Company.

County Recorders Are Opposing Fee Bill

Letter to Farm Bureau Presidents Cites Facts About Measure

Opposition chiefly from county recorders resulted in failure of the bill to permit chattel mortgages to be filed at low cost, to receive the necessary two-thirds vote in the House at Springfield on Feb. 21. County recorders are objecting to the measure on the ground that their fees will be reduced.

The following facts should be kept in mind, John C. Watson, director of taxation, stated in a recent letter to County Farm Bureau presidents:

1. Eighty-five counties of the state —all those of less than 60,000 population—combine the offices of circuit clerk and recorder. If the proposed bills are enacted, all such offices will continue to collect the usual fees of the circuit clerk, both for county and for other services.

2. All recorders' offices, whether combined with the office of circuit clerk or not, will continue to collect the usual fees for recording all kinds of real estate deeds, all trust deeds and mortgages securing loans on real estate, and probably most chattel mortgages involving substantial sums.

Bills Amended

3. The Devine bills have been amended to provide a filing fee of 50 cents instead of 25 cents, as originally drawn, and retain the fee of 25 cents for certifying a carbon copy of the chattel mortgage, which will probably usually be requested. The combined filing and certifying fee of 75 cents will be mostly net, as indexing and other costs will be slight, and indexing saves the cost of about ten cents per page for purchasing the usual chattel mortgage record book. Such net fees should exceed the net profits from all short form chattel mortgages for recording which fees usually vary from 75 to 90 cents.

4. Under the new banking regulations, it appears that, much more than in the past, credit will be secured by chattel mortgage, thus increasing the receipts of recorders' offices.

5. The cost of recording the new Federal Production Credit Association chattel mortgages, which are four-page documents, varies from $3.00 up to at least $5.00 in the various counties of the State. Such fees, especially on loans of small sums, are so excessive as to interfere seriously with the use of such credit.

6. About 23 states, such as Colorado, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Missouri, and Washington, have long permitted filing of chattel mortgages, usually for a fee of 25 cents. In these states, chattel mortgages are as secure when filed as when recorded.



PLANNING HENDERSON COUNTY'S MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Left to right: W. A. Stevenson, general agent, Ernest D. Walker, county adviser, Otto Steffey, county captain, and Miss Audrey Marsden, office secretary. Henderson county added 254 new Farm Bureau members during 1933.

New Truck Code of Interest to Farmers

I. A. A. Receives Many Inquiries From Truck Owners Who Haul for Hire

The I. A. A. has received a number of inquiries regarding the new trucking code which went into effect on Feb. 25. This Code covers the operator of any motor vehicle who receives compensation or remuneration direct or indirectly for the transportation of property of others or of his own property for sale or disposal when the principal purpose or effect of such sale or disposal is to obtain revenue by such transportation.

It exempts farmers who transport their own property or produce to primary markets or their own supplies on return. It also exempts farmers who haul property, produce or supplies for neighboring farmers for which they do not receive compensation other than by the exchange of services; and the trucking operations of bonafide farmers' cooperative associations to the following extent:

When bonafide farmers' cooperative associations carrying on trucking operations in their own vehicles at cost are engaged in transporting the property or produce of such associations or of its farmer members to primary markets, or are engaged in the return transportation of supplies purchased by such associations or farmer members thereof, and are not engaged in transporting for hire or serving the general public, then such associations shall be exempt from all provisions of this Code, except:

(a) The provisions of Article IV dealing with industrial relations;

(b) The provisions of Article V dealing with maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay and conditions of employment.

What Truckmen Must Do

They must register before March 27 with a registration office provided by the State Code Authority.

After April 11, 1934, must carry on his vehicle the registration insignia when his certificate of registration is issued.

After February 25, 1934, must observe maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay and other labor provisions.

Must post a copy of the Code in a place where it may be easily seen and will be accessible to all employees.

Must furnish all information regarding revenues, expenses and other charges, wages, hours of labor, conditions of employment, number of employees, and other matters relating to Code administration.

Must keep himself posted on all interpretations, amendments and other information with regard to the Code provisions, particularly those regarding hours of labor and wages.

Before April 11, 1934, must file a schedule of minima for rates and tar-

(Continued next page, Col. 1)

International Corn King Aided By Farm Bureau

C. W. Holmes, of Aledo, the new International Corn King crowned at the 1933 International Hay and Grain Show, Chicago, is a loyal Farm Bureau member in Mercer county, Illinois.

Mr. Holmes became interested in seed corn selection and improvement early in the history of the Mercer County Farm Bureau. He attended the many Farm Bureau seed corn culling schools at Aledo where Prof. J. C. Hackleman of the Univ. of Illinois and more recently J. L. McKeighan of Knox county conducted seed corn culling and selection work.

Mr. Holmes secured some of his first seed from which he developed the championship 10-ear sample as a result of the corn improvement work featuring Krug corn sponsored by the Woodford County Farm Bureau when M. L. Mosher was farm adviser.

Mercer county also claims title to the Illinois Corn Prince. Frank Brown of Aledo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Brown, was awarded this title on his 10-ear sample in the junior division of the Illinois Utility Corn Show during Farm and Ho e Week at Urbana. Frank has been a 4-H Club member for the past seven years and is now a senior in high school.



C. W. HOLMES, NEW INTERNATIONAL CORN KING

A Farm Bureau member in Mercer County for many years, Mr. Holmes got his start in Krug type corn from Woodford county where the Farm Bureau, under the leadership of Farm Adviser M. L. Mosher, a number of years ago carried on a most extensive seed corn improvement program. Holmes' 10 ear sample won over rough type corn for the first time in the history of the International Hay and Grain Show in Chicago last December.

New Truck Code

(Continued from page 15)

iffs with the State Code Authority, where rates cover intrastate traffic, or with the Regional Code Authority, where rates cover interstate traffic. He must not operate below these rates until he files the necessary changes or amendments.

After February 25, 1934—may not charge a rate that does not meet the cost of the service to be performed, except where he has secured approval by the Regional Code Authority.

Must keep his records in such shape as to be ready to prove that his schedule of minima for rates and tariffs meets the cost of the services to be performed, "cost" to be determined in accordance with the National Code Authority's formula.

Must arrange to issue a freight bill, a bill of lading, or other written document within 48 hours after beginning of any transportation service and also arrange to keep true copies of these documents in the permanent records of his business.

Any information desired in connection with further details of the Code can be obtained by writing the Transportation Department of the I. A. A.

Alky-Gas Motor Fuel Farm Institute Subject

"The use of alcohol-gasoline blends as a motor fuel seems to be mainly a matter of economics," L. R. Marchant, manager of Illinois Farm Supply Company, told Farmer's Institute delegates who met in Jacksonville, February 23. "Its use does not bring any special mechanical or technical difficulties," he stated, "but a tax differential in favor of blended fuel to offset the increased cost of alcohol must be provided to bring such a fuel into general use."

Marchant pointed out further that the prime motives for fostering the use of alcohol blends has been to aid in the disposal of surplus farm crops and establish better trade balance. In general the 10 per cent alcohol-gasoline mixtures showed no outstanding difference from straight run gasoline. Reports from customers who used more than a million gallons of this fuel during the spring and summer of 1933 showed that the blend gave quicker starting, better pick-up, more mileage and smoother engine performance. Eight hundred customers reported an average mileage increase of 2.51 miles per gallon.

Referring to the latest reports which predict the withdrawal from the ground of our present known oil reservoirs in ten to twelve years, Mr. Marchant said, "In the event of the oft-predicted shortage of gasoline, the investigations of various agencies into the merit of alcohol-gasoline blends will be of considerable value to the nation."

Sec'y. Wallace Cites Packers For Collusion

Livestock Business A Good One If You're Not Producing the Stock

In what appears to be the opening gun in a new inquiry into the major packing companies of the country, and of special interest to Illinois farmers was the citing by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace recently of 10 large packing companies for price collusion, and attempted monopoly of the retail field in a large southern sales area.

Invoking the federal packers and stock yards act rather than the federal anti-trust laws, because under the former the department of agriculture is the prosecuting agency, the 10 companies were to file answers to the citation by March 24. On April 9, they will be accorded a public hearing in Jackson, Miss.

In general the charges made by Secretary Wallace based on the report of a government investigator are that these 10 companies furnished each other "information on prices at which they would sell meats and meat food products." This practice gave preference to certain localities and certain purchasers and acted to force competitors out of business and to manipulate prices and apportion sales in commerce.

Although farmers marketed the bulk of their hogs and cattle at a loss in 1933, packers reported substantial profits; in fact the livestock business during the past year has been very good except for the livestock producer. Farmers take little stock in statements by packer representatives that profits last year amounted to only a fraction of a cent per lb. because they know that p-ofits are easily covered up by wate- d stock, high salaries, unreasonably high appraisals of plant and other equipment, and abnormal depreci-tion charges.

The packers have an accounting system all their own, as have many processors and distributors of farm products, and they have been and are extremely reluctant to open such books to inspection by government accountants. So far the packers have su essfully thwarted efforts by government to examine their books.

Country Life Round-Up Inspires 400 Attending

Decatur Scene of Most Enthusiastic Meeting in Country Life History

IF ACTIONS and words mean anything, the 400 Country Life Insurance Company agents who crammed the banquet room of Decatur's Orland Hotel February 22-23 for their Annual Round-Up, are out to smother last year's record breaking year with an avalanche of new business, new Farm Bureau members and closer knit co-operation with all phases of Farm Bureau activities.

Starting with Dave Mieher, who opened the two day session, those attending were given no opportunity to doze. New ideas and methods dear to the heart of life insurance people flew thick and fast and in infinite variety holding everyone's interest at the highest pitch. Led by L. A. Williams, who delivered the manager's address, all speakers called upon Country Life agents to stick close to the fundamental ideas of life insurance and to keep their eyes on the broad picture of unselfish co-operation with all the phases of Farm Bureau work, for in so doing they placed themselves in a better position to act as "counsellors of protection."

Shoulder To Shoulder

"Be so anxious to work shoulder to shoulder with all branches of Farm Bureau work," said L. A. Williams, "that when people think of buying a policy they can think of no one but you. When you talk to a prospect, talk the oil company too. When there is a drive for new Farm Bureau members, offer your services and then go out and get more members than anyone else. If a man thinks you know your life insurance he will trust your judgment in the marketing of his products through the Farm Bureau set-ups. Sell yourself to your community, to your county Farm Bureau, and the people with whom you come in contact, through unselfish work and devotion in the cause of Agriculture, and you'll build Country Life into the greatest life insurance company in Illinois."

In the afternoon of the first day, Walter Cluff, well known Kansas City writer and sales educator on life insurance, addressed the gathering. He stressed the importance of sticking to the fundamentals of life insurance and the necessity for proper use of the talents and time bestowed on every man. He gave as his equation for results in selling life insurance "Ability and Capacity plus Education and Training plus Skill and Efficiency plus Time equals Results." He called "Time—the raw material out of which all things are made." "Life insurance men are made—not born," said Mr. Cluff, "and the skill of a life insurance man comes from the intelligent use of time, and the number of attempts to sell, the Frequency of them and the Regularity."

Headlining the banquet session in the evening of February 22, was Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel of the I. A. A., who delivered a stirring address on the "Possibilities and Outlook for 1934." Pointing out how one man, Napoleon of France, placed an indelible mark on Europe that is still felt today, in contrast to the influence George Washington has had on the Western Hemisphere, Mr. Kirkpatrick drew the comparison between these two great men and another, Eliza Wright, who is the father of legal reserve life insurance in America. Labeled the "Widow and orphans lobbyist," Eliza Wright labored for years to place life insurance on an ethical plane. His influence is still felt said Mr. Kirkpatrick and his unselfish labors for the general good of all people should be an inspiration to every life insurance man. Sketching out the development of Country Life along the principles as set forth by Eliza Wright, and pointing out the path Country Life will follow for the coming year, Mr. Kirkpatrick closed with an appeal to all to, "take new courage, renew your faith, strengthen your knowledge of what you have to sell, get the fire and zeal of a missionary, the will and zeal of a crusader —and you will not only help and bring the main Agricultural program to fruition, but you will be helping yourself as well."

A. E. Richardson, manager of Illinois Agricultural Mutual Ins. Co., furnished the laughter of the banquet when he told in whimsical fashion the "Importance of Life Insurance from a Policyholder's Standpoint." His observations on life insurance salesmen who had tried to sell him a policy, and his attitude toward life insurance as a result of their efforts brought gales of laughter from the banqueters.

The genial, bald Dr. J. E. Boland admonished the "boys" about trying to guess weights and heights at a glance. He took up the various points and information necessary in the application to enable the medical department to make a quick, accurate estimate of risk. During the morning session, February 23, V. Vaniman, director of insurance service for the I. A. A., gave the salient points about corn loan insurance. This talk was to have been made by Donald Kirkpatrick who was unable to attend. "Retail Credit Reports" were discussed by W. J. Bradley of the Retail Credit Co., Chicago, who stressed the need for mor detailed information on the prospect when submitting the application.

Talks were given about various angles of life insurance work by Dave Mieher, C. C. Ramler, B. E. Mosier, field representatives, as well as by a number of general agents of several counties. Howard Reeder, County Life actuary, gave an interesting resume of the duties of his department as well as answering many questions from the floor regarding the makeup of various Country Life policies.

The sessions were not without songs and gaiety furnished by Harvey McNaughton, Special agent of Peoria County, and Miss Julia Beoletto of Bethany, Illinois.

Following the morning meeting February 23, there were questions from the floor until adjournment at 1 P. M.

Peoria Milk Meeting

Approximately 250 organized milk producers in the Peoria region attended the annual meeting of the Illinois Milk Producers Association in the Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Feb. 20. Talks were made by Archie McPhedran, president of the Mississippi Valley Milk Producers, and A. M. Krahl of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago.

All present officers and directors were re-elected, reports Manager Wilfred Shaw. A motion was passed permitting directors to deduct an additional one to two cents per cwt. on all members' milk to be used in paying solicitors for securing new business for the Producers' Dairy.

Milk Price Problem Worries AAA Leaders

See Need For Cutting Production and Bringing Up Whole Level of Industry

With milk production at the highest point since 1924 Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace, and Chester C. Davis, administrator of the A.A.A., are of the opinion that the only solution to low prices for milk and butterfat lies in cutting production approximately 15 per cent.

In a recent statement before leaders in congress, Mr. Wallace pointed out that milk production since 1924 had been stepped up from 87 billion pounds to more than 101 billion pounds in 1932.

"When we speak of overproduction in dairying," said the Secretary, "we mean production of quantities of dairy products beyond the ability of consumer purchasing power to absorb at anything above distress prices to farmers. Therefore we do not think of curtailment of milk production in any absolute or permanent sense as we do in the case of wheat."

The Administration in response to co-operative leaders asked that an extra appropriation of $200,000,000 be made by congress to be used in addition to processing taxes for financing the proposed dairy and beef adjustment programs.

Proposed Plan

Under the proposed dairy plan approximately $250,000,000 would be paid to dairymen for reducing their production, $150,000,000 of which would be raised out of the graduated tax up to five cents a pound of butterfat—also a similar tax on oleo—and $100,000,000 to be taken from the proposed emergency fund.

The dairy reduction program would be partially accomplished by further tuberculosis eradication in cattle. The exact method of curtailing milk production would be left to the judgment of co-operating producers. It has also been proposed that good dairy cows be moved from the surplus sections to the southern cities and other regions where there is a shortage, hence under-consumption of fresh milk and its products.

The Administration emphasized the point that the proposed plan would not be put into effect unless organized dairymen want it and agree to cooperate. "We simply submitted the plan," said Mr. Wallace. "It won't work unless dairymen are behind it. It's up to the producers but we warn that if something like this isn't done



the path of the dairy industry is likely to be rough."

Organized butterfat milk producers in the northwest are reported to be lukewarm if not opposed to the plan because of the tax on butter. Their original proposal was to have the administration buy up surplus butter and give it to the unemployed. The Administration has been doing this through the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation. But it is believed by administration leaders that this program is not sound because it provides no check on production and is not self-financing.

In the meantime organized milk producers around the larger cities are attempting to maintain prices substantially higher than the prices being paid producers in the condensery, cheese and butter-producing areas and are asking the government to dam up the flood of milk immediately surrounding the city milk sheds.

Moot Question

No sensible person believes that the government can or should enforce a price that is greatly higher than that paid in the condensery butter and cheese districts. On the other hand fair-minded persons concede that fluid milk producers in the city milk sheds are entitled to a premium for their milk to compensate for the extra investment and expenses incurred in complying with city health inspection.

How much per centiweight the producers in the city milk shed should be paid is a mooted question. Some of the producers think they should get at least twice as much for their milk as their neighbors 50 or 100 miles back in the country are getting. Impartial observers, however, are inclined to believe that no government can prevent farmers who live outside the charmed circle known as the city milk shed, from selling their milk at a price higher than that offered by their local condensery or cheese factory to big city buyers whether they are organized or independent distributors. It's a case of one farmer against another. The only solution to the perplexing problem, many believe, is to bring up the whole level of milk prices throughout the country so that higher prices can be maintained in the organized milk sheds.



By H. M. Conway, Feb. 21, 1934

A substantial reduction in the supply of finished steers next fall is indicated by present feeding operations. Also at that time the market is expected to be supported by a rather strong demand for stocker and feeder cattle, thus making the situation somewhat the reverse of last year and one more favorable for grass cattle.

The outlook for fed cattle is a little more optimistic for the next two months. Heavy choice steers will tend to show the most advance but there is a strong undertone to the whole market.

The hog market has improved but the anticipated reduction in supplies during March and April is now largely discounted and especially in view of the increasing processing tax. It is well to continue to feed light weight hogs and market them only when they are fully finished.

Pork prices are increasing as a result of lower supplies and of a better consumptive demand. The market also has been improved by government buying. This makes it advisable to crowd early pigs, and as to the late portion of the crop, grow them out for finishing in the summer. The corn-hog program will reduce market supplies next fall. The outlook indicates a favorable feeding ratio during the last half of 1934 and next year.

As to fed lambs, the situation calls for early and systematic marketing, although it is well not to crowd too many into competition with the California spring crop. The strong wool market has bolstered lamb prices and promises to hold them steady. Demand is expected to show further improvement during the next two months. Lambs should be well finished but not too heavy.

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State Legislation Reviewed

Here is Digest of Important Measures Considered By 58th General Assembly With Voting Records of Senators and Representatives

WITH the approach of the April primaries Farm Bureau members are increasingly interested in the voting records of downstate members of the legislature who are candidates for renomination.

Practically every bill introduced in the General Assembly affects farm interests, directly or indirectly. During the sessions of the Fifty-Eighth General Assembly the Association has studied all bills introduced and has supported, amended or opposed them, in the interests of agriculture. It is impossible to present the records of the various legislators on the mass of legislation. But in line with its customary policy, the Illinois Agricultural Association presents the voting records of both senators and representatives on three measures considered by the present General Assembly, which the Association believes are of most importance to farm interests.

The first two measures on which the vote is listed in the table on page 5 were considered in the regular session of the General Assembly during the first half of 1933. The last measure, key bill of the State Tax Levy and Bond bills, was considered in the first special session.

In every case the test votes presented have been taken from official journals and were of vital importance to the measures considered.

H. J. R. 65 Revenue Amendment

Throughout the regular session of the present General Assembly the Association, consistent with its position for many years, sought the submission of a fair revenue amendment to the Illinois constitution. Late in the session, House Joint Resolution 65 was recommended by the House Judiciary Committee. This measure proposed, first, to give the legislature power, by majority vote and free from all present restrictions, to levy taxes on any source of revenue; and, second, to limit the total taxes on any tangible property to one per cent of its fair cash value, exclusive of levies for payment of bonds and interest.

After its approval by the House by the overwhelming vote of 128 to 5, the proposed measure was modified in the Senate to include certain minor changes requested by the Association. Before it could be brought to a final vote in the Senate, a party caucus dominated by Chicago administration leaders offered a revenue amendment, which proposed to continue all present restrictions on the power of the legislature in matters of revenue unless such restrictions were abrogated by a two-thirds vote of all members elected to each House. The Association opposed this measure on the ground, amply demonstrated by past experience, that it would prevent essential changes in our present taxing system.

The highly objectionable Senate revenue amendment passed the Senate with the required two-thirds vote, but failed in the House. **The test vote in each House, given on page 5, was cast on a motion to substitute the House amendment for the Senate amendment. It classifies the downstate senators and representatives as for or against the revenue amendment supported by the Association.**



THE BEST AUTHORITY

Occupational Tax Acts and Lantz Bills

After the first Sales Tax Act was declared unconstitutional, administration bills were introduced in the regular session to establish the present Occupational Tax and to provide for the use of the revenue therefrom. As enacted, they provide that the net proceeds of the occupational tax, for the six months ending December 31,

(Continued on p. 4)

State Legislation Reviewed

(Continued from page 3)

1933, be paid to the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, for unemployment relief, and thereafter, as they became available, be used to abate state taxes on property.

The Association favored the use of this new revenue for the replacement of property taxes but opposed the use of the funds for unemployment relief. Past experience had clearly shown that a very large portion of such relief funds would be used in Chicago and Cook county. In contrast with the high tax levies for poor relief in downstate townships, levies for this purpose in Cook county had always been very small. Even these had been cut in half as the depression deepened.

To meet the situation constructively, the Association sponsored three bills, known as the Lantz bills, to give the full constitutional taxing power of 75 cents to Cook county and an additional tax rate of 15 cents to 17 downstate commission-governed counties, and to give the townships and municipalities in Cook county and the municipalities in the other commission-governed counties the same power to levy taxes for poor relief as has been given to and imposed upon the townships, including a considerable number of cities which are also townships, in 84 counties of the state. Unless such bills were enacted, the Association pointed out, a special session to provide additional relief funds, mostly for use in Cook county, would be necessary before January 1, 1934.

The Association bills met bitter opposition from Cook county senators and representatives, but passed late in the regular session. They were vetoed by the Governor. This veto necessitated calling the first special session of the legislature early in October, 1933.

The test vote, given on page 5, classifies the downstate senators and representatives as for or against the three bills sponsored by the Association.

State Tax Levy and Bond Bills

As foreseen by the Association and by many others at the time the Lantz bills were vetoed, this action resulted in the calling of the first special session of the General Assembly to meet October 3, 1933, for the purpose of providing additional funds for relief. Administration bills were introduced, the key bill levying an additional state tax of $38,000,000 on property in 1934, payable in 1935, against which tax anticipation notes for $28,500,000 could be issued and sold to provide relief



funds. A companion bill proposed a state bond issue of $30,000,000, to be voted on in November, 1934, the proceeds of the bond issue to be used to redeem the state anticipation tax notes issued and interest thereon.

Other companion bills provided that the bonds and interest thereon, if the bonds are approved by a majority of all votes cast for members of the General Assembly, are to be paid by the state, one-half from gasoline tax allotments to the counties and one-half from gasoline tax allotments to the municipalities therein, in proportion to the share of such funds used for relief in such counties and in such municipalities. If the bonds are not approved in the November election, an additional state tax, which may be as high as $38,000,000, is already levied on the 1934 valuations of property to be collected in 1935.

Opposed State Levy

The Association opposed the State Tax Levy and Bond bills; first, because of serious doubt whether the bond issue can secure the votes necessary for approval; second, because the Association consistently opposes further diverting gasoline tax funds from their proper use in improving and maintaining highways and streets, thereby decreasing employment and increasing taxes on property; and third, because no provision had yet been made enabling and requiring every county and every municipality therein, especially Cook county, to draw upon its own resources according to its ability before asking the state for assistance.

The Association pointed out that present unfair and wasteful methods of providing and distributing state funds for unemployment relief were forcing downstate counties to ask for constantly increasing state funds for relief, thus tending to create and perpetuate a dole system in the state.

The Association again sponsored bills similar to but somewhat simpler than those offered in the regular session, equally enabling and requiring every community to levy taxes for unemployment relief. The bills sponsored by the Association, again meeting the bitter opposition of Chicago and Cook county legislators, and failing to receive administration support, could not command the two-thirds vote necessary to give them immediate effect. Unless they were enacted, it was pointed out, further need for relief funds, especially in Chicago and Cook county, would require another special session to provide relief funds long before the close of the year 1934. It now appears that the additional relief funds provided by the first special session will be completely exhausted some time early in the coming summer, long before voters h ve an opportunity to approve or disapprove the proposed bond issue.

The test vote on the Tax Levy and Bond issue key bill, given on page 5, classifies the downstate senators and representatives as for or against these bills opposed by the Association. **Note carefully that a negative vote on these bills favored the position of the Association.**

The record discloses that four most important issues are yet undetermined.

1. The submission of a constructive revenue amendment providing for a proper and effective limitation upon tangible property taxes, thus insuring an equitable system of taxation.
2. Assurance that new sources of revenue shall be used only to replace taxes now levied upon property.
3. Discontinuance of diversion of gasoline taxes from the improvement and maintenance of roads and streets.
4. Requiring all municipalities and counties to draw equally upon their own resources for unemployment relief before appealing to the state for assistance. Your vote in the April primaries and November elections will largely determine how these issues will be decided. The accompanying voting record is offered to assist you in recording your wishes.

New Farm Advisers

John R. Gilkey in Macon county, J. L. Iftner in Scott county, E. W. Rusk in Coles county, T. H. Hafer in Hancock county, Ward C. Cannon in Douglas county, N. H. Anderson in Logan county.

Carroll county—153 farmers had obtained corn loans amounting to $80,244 up to March 10. Around seven per cent of corn in Carroll county is represented by loans, according to Ralph A. Fahrney, secretary of the Supervisory Board.

How Your Senators and Representatives Voted on Legislation Affecting Farm Interests

(The I. A. A. vigorously supported the first two measures and vigorously opposed the last bill—S. B. 1 for a new $38,000,000 state tax levy on property and an issue of $30,000,000 in State bonds)

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	H. J. R.65 (Revenue Amendment)		Lantz Bill (Poor Relief) S. B. 729 (key bill)		S. B. 1 State Tax Levy and Bond Bills (key bill)	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
7th District (Rural section of Cook and parts of Chicago)						
Sen. Huebsch	X				X	
Rep. Ickes	X				X	
Rep. Foster	X				X	
Rep. McGrath		X		X	X	
8th Dist. (Boone, Lake and McHenry)						
Sen. Paddock	X		X			X
Rep. Lyons	X		X			X
Rep. Wm. M. Carroll	X		X		X	
Rep. Bolger		X	X		X	
10th Dist. (Winnebago and Ogle)						
Sen. Baker	X		X			X
Rep. L. M. Green	X		X			X
Rep. Hunter	X		X			X
Rep. F. B. Wilson		X	X		X	
12th Dist. (Carroll, JoDaviess and Stephenson)						
Sen. Boeke			X		X	
Rep. Acker	X		X		(Deceased)	
Rep. Bingham	X		X			X
Rep. C. D. Franz		X	X			X
14th Dist. (Kane and Kendall)						
Sen. Benson	X		X		X	
Rep. McCarthy	X		X			X
Rep. Peffers	X			X		X
Rep. Petit		X			X	
16th Dist. (Livingston, Marshall, Putnam, Woodford)						
Sen. Lantz	X		X			X
Rep. Bruer	X		X			X
Rep. Turner	X		X			X
Rep. Fahy		X	X		X	
18th Dist. (Peoria)						
Sen. Behrman		X	X			X
Rep. Scott	X					X
Rep. Stack			X		X	
Rep. McClugage		X	X		X	
20th Dist. (Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee)						
Sen. O'Connell		X	X		X	
Rep. Bratton	X		X			X
Rep. Elmer Wilson	X		X			X
Rep. Burns		X	X		X	
22nd Dist. (Edgar and Vermilion)						
Sen. Hickman		X			X	
Rep. Bookwalter			X			X
Rep. Breen		X	X		X	
Rep. Edwards			X		X	
24th Dist. (Champaign, Moultrie, Piatt)						
Sen. Clifford		X	X			X
Rep. Little	X		X			X
Rep. Black	X		X			X
Rep. Anderson		X	X		X	
26th Dist. (Ford, McLean)						
Sen. Sieberns		X	X		X	
Kep. Kalahar	X		X			X
Rep. Johnson	X		X			X
Rep. Russell		X	X		X	
28th Dist. (DeWitt, Logan, Macon)						
Sen. Williams		X	X		X	
Rep. Chynoweth	X		X		X	
Rep. Doyle		X	X		X	
Rep. Gayle		X	X		X	
30th Dist. (Brown, Cass, Mason, Menard, Schuyler, Tazewell)						
Sen. Lohmann		X				X
Rep. Hall			X			X
Rep. Teel		X	X		Voted "Present"	
Rep. Petefish		X	X		X	

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	H. J. R.65 (Revenue Amendment)		Lantz Bill (Poor Relief) S. B. 729 (key bill)		S. B. 1 State Tax Levy and Bond Bills (key bill)	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
32nd Dist. (Hancock, McDonough, Warren)						
Sen. Mayor		X	X			X
Rep. Thomas	X		X			X
Rep. Grigsby		X	X		X	
Rep. Davidson		X	X			X
33rd Dist. (Henderson, Mercer, Rock Island)						
Sen. Carlson	X		X			X
Rep. McCaskrin	X		X			X
Rep. Searle	X		X			X
Rep. Sinnett		X	X		X	
34th Dist. (Clark, Coles, Douglas)						
Sen. Mundy					X	
Rep. Strohm	X		X			X
Rep. Handy		X	X		X	
Rep. O'Hair		X	X		X	
35th Dist. (DeKalb, Lee, Whiteside)						
Sen. Wright						
Rep. Collins	X		X			X
Rep. Allen	X		X			X
Rep. Devine		X	X		X	
36th Dist. (Adams, Calhoun, Pike, Scott)						
Sen. Penick		X	X		X	
Rep. Scarborough	X		X			X
Rep. Heckenkamp		X	X		X	
Rep. Lenane		X	X		X	
37th Dist. (Bureau, Henry, Stark)						
Sen. Gunning	X		X			X
Rep. Jackson			X			X
Rep. Rennick	X		X			X
Rep. R. J. Wilson		X	X		X	
38th Dist. (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Montgomery)						
Sen. Stuttle		X	X		X	
Rep. Cross	X		X			X
Rep. Bray					X	
Rep. Stewart		X	X		X	
39th Dist. (LaSalle)						
Sen. Mason	X		X			X
Rep. Soderstrom			X		X	
Rep. Benson	X		X			X
Rep. Conerton		X	X		X	
40th Dist. (Christian, Cumberland, Fayette, Shelby)						
Sen. Vogelsang (deceased)						
Rep. Sparks	X		X			X
Rep. Roe		X	X		X	
Rep. Lorton		X	X		X	
41st Dist. (DuPage, Will)						
Sen. Barr	X		X		X	
Rep. Walker	X		X		X	
Rep. L. H. O'Neill	X		X			X
Rep. Hennebry		X	X		X	
42nd Dist. (Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Marion)						
Sen. Finn		X	X		X	
Rep. Branson	X		X			X
Rep. Lager		X	X		X	
Rep. Bauer		X	X			X
43rd Dist. (Fulton, Knox)						
Sen. Ewing	X		X			X
Rep. Hawkinson	X		X		(Deceased)	
Rep. Mureen	X		X			X
Rep. McClure			X			X
44th Dist. (Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, Washington)						
Sen. Kribs		X			X	
Rep. Waller	X		X			
Rep. Davis		X	X		X	
Rep. Brands		X	X		X	
45th Dist. (Morgan, Sangamon)						
Sen. Searcy	X		X			X
Rep. Lawler	X		X			X
Rep. Hugh Green	X		X			X
Rep. Evans		X	X		X	

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	H. J. R.65 (Revenue Amendment)		Lantz Bill (Poor Relief) S. B. 729 (key bill)		S. B. 1 State Tax Levy and Bond Bills (key bill)	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
46th Dist. (Jasper, Jefferson, Richland, Wayne)						
Sen. Burgess		X			X	
Rep. Sunderland			X			X
Rep. Arnold		X	X		X	
Rep. Parker		X	X			X
47th Dist. (Bond, Madison)						
Sen. Monroe		X			X	
Rep. Streeper	X		X			X
Rep. Schaefer O'Neill		X	X		X	
Rep. Burton	X		X		Voted Present	
48th Dist. (Crawford, Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Lawrence, Wabash, White)						
Sen. Shaw		X	X		X	
Rep. Thompson			X			X
Rep. F. W. Lewis		X	X		X	
Rep. D. T. Woodard		X	X		X	
49th Dist. (St. Clair)						
Sen. Kline		X			X	
Rep. Huschle			X			X
Rep. Holten		X	X		X	
Rep. Borders		X	X		X	
50th Dist. (Alexander, Franklin, Pulaski, Union, Williamson)						
Sen. Karraker		X	X		X	
Rep. Browner	X		X			X
Rep. L. E. Lewis		X	X		X	
Rep. Ray C. Carroll		X	X		X	
51st Dist. (Hamilton, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline)						
Sen. Thompson			X			X
Rep. Rush			X			X
Rep. Upchurch		X	X		X	
Rep. Porter		X	X		X	

180 New Members Are Signed In Mason County

Since the mobilization campaign started last fall, 180 new members have been signed in Mason county, reports C. S. Love, farm adviser. "Our previous membership was 483," writes Mr. Love, so this shows an increase of 37 per cent.



LEONARD KEITH

"Leonard Keith, our county captain, together with the loyal lieutenants who work with him are largely responsible for this splendid showing. It is safe to say that 90 per cent of the members signed were signed individually by Mr. Keith or when some lieutenant was with him. Our captain's enthusiasm is noteworthy. One day he stopped at a certain farm to interview the owner. He found a community butchering in process. Instead of backing out when he found several neighbors there, he went right ahead and signed up three new members. The other two already were members.

"In one day's work by riding with a lieutenant, 12 members were signed out of 15 interviewed. And this was in winter when the days were mighty short.

"The captain appreciated the assistance given by the I. A. A. in keeping him well informed, also the personal help of Mr. Metzger, John Moore and O. D. Brissenden of the Organization Department.

"The work has not stopped in Mason county, and following a recent meeting of the captain and lieutenants the campaign is being carried on."

9972 New Members Signed Since Oct. 9th

At the two-day March meeting of the I. A. A. board of directors one day was devoted to a discussion of all the activities and projects of the I. A. A. and associated companies by officers and members of the staff. The goal or objectives of the various departments and companies during the next year were outlined in brief by the department directors and managers followed by questions and discussion by members of the board.

Secretary Metzger stated that a total of 9,972 new members had been reported signed in the eight organization districts of the state between October 9, 1933 and March 3, 1934.

197 New Members In Edgar County

"We had two of the best Farm Bureau meetings this week that have been held in Edgar county for a long time. 197 members were reported last night, at our victory dinner. This is an incomplete report, however.

"Vaniman sure stepped right down the center of the pike in the Monday meeting. I think he hit the ball harder than it has been hit in Edgar county for a long time. However, this has come as a climax to our work during the past seven months. The spirit of the men in the Monday meeting as well as in the Wednesday night meeting was excellent. We have little doubt but what our total will be brought up to 250 members by Saturday night."

H. D. Van Matre, Edgar County Farm Bureau.

Gain 37% In Schuyler

"We have written a total of 86 new members since January 1," reports L. E. McKinzie, farm adviser in Schuyler county. "This is an increase of more than 37 per cent. We expect to reach 50 per cent before the first of April."

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

George Thiem, Editor
John Tracy, Ass't Editor.

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Treasurer, R. A. Cowles ..... Bloomington

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Return Your Friends To Office

THE Illinois Agricultural Association has endeavored since its organization to represent and protect the best interests of Illinois farmers in legislation. At the same time it has endeavored to be constructive, non-partisan, fair, and helpful to successive administrations in working for good government and the welfare of the State as a whole.

This policy has been adhered to in the regular and special sessions of the present General Assembly. In bringing to the membership, in the accompanying article, a report of leading measures considered in the regular and first special sessions, an effort has been made to present briefly the issues of greatest consequence to agriculture and to show by official records how downstate senators and representatives voted thereon.

To place the welfare of their constituents as a whole above partisan considerations is the obvious duty of members elected to the state legislature. Farmers have a right to expect that due consideration be given agricultural interests by the men and women representing them at Springfield.

We ask that every member of the County Farm Bureaus and Illinois Agricultural Association carefully read this report of the legislative committee and study the voting records of their legislators, most of whom are seeking renomination in the April primaries.

By actively supporting only candidates for re-election who are considerate of the welfare of agriculture as shown by their voting records, farmers can best exercise proper influence to secure honest, fair, and constructive legislation. Only by so doing can they hope to have effective representation in the legislative councils of the state and nation.

Let's Try Co-operative Marketing

THAT the smaller interior packers in Iowa and Minnesota started the vicious circle of lower and lower hog prices by buying direct from farmers for less is the interesting opinion advanced by Prof. Ashby of the Illinois College of Agriculture at the recent annual meeting of the Chicago Producers. Aided by an advantageous freight rate on dressed meats to eastern markets, and by lower cost hogs, these interior packers, he says, were enabled to undersell the larger packers operating at Chicago and other terminal markets.

Spurred on by this competition the big packers went to the country also to buy the better light hogs for less with the result that prices at the terminal markets, suffering from less buying competition, were constantly driven lower. And as the terminal prices were driven down, prices in the country which are based on the Chicago market, also declined.

This is a logical explanation of the effect of direct buying on hog prices. More important price-determining factors, of course, are the total supply of hogs, and the outlet for dressed pork and lard both at home and abroad. Foreign demand for our pork and lard we know has almost vanished although supplies have been maintained. Buying power in our industrial centers likewise has been below standard. Thus the influence of the direct buying trend on price is difficult to measure.

President Earl Smith, speaking at the same meeting, outlined the solution to the problem though it is not an easy one. That is to ORGANIZE producers, ORGANIZE both for production control and marketing so as to feed a supply of hogs into a price. Farmers never have really tried co-operative livestock marketing. Why not give it a trial by concentrating 75 per cent or more of livestock in our own co-operative agencies whether at the terminals or at county points? Farmers are organizing under the corn-hog program to reduce hog supplies in the coming year. From 85 to 90 per cent of corn-hog growers are going along with the reduction program in Illinois and Iowa. Let's apply the same organization to marketing and cut out this business of one producer underselling another.

Narrowing the Spread

HOW a meeting of cream producers held in Ford county many years ago resulted in raising the price of butterfat locally from 37 to 40 cents a pound was related by A. D. Lynch of St. Louis at the recent annual meeting of the Farmers Creamery Company, Bloomington.

The meeting was held over a store, Mr. Lynch said, and directly across the street there was a private cream station. On the blackboard in front of the station the proprietor had posted the price of 37 cents per pound. The station was open that evening apparently to attract attention of farmers attending the meeting. While the session was underway, the cream station operater learned that the producers were organizing a co-operative cream pool. A few hours later when the meeting adjourned,

Quad Cities Market Awaits AAA

Firm and Prompt Action By Government Needed to Iron Out a Bad Situation

IF THE federal government ever had an opportunity to do an important service for a group of its citizens, that opportunity exists in the dairy industry at the Quad Cities of Moline, E. Moline, Rock Island, and Davenport.

For more than a year milk producers in that area have been receiving little better than butterfat prices although extra expense is involved in producing, check testing, and delivering a daily milk supply to the four cities. At the retail price of 5c and 6c per quart, the dealers obviously are not getting fair compensation for their labor and investment. And while the consumer is getting a break in the form of an unusually low price, he is in danger of having the quality of milk delivered constantly lowered.

All this and more was brought out in a two-day hearing held by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at the Blackhawk Hotel, Davenport, Mar. 5-6, where a marketing agreement which treats all producers on an equal basis through a pool plan was presented for consideration.

Well Attended

At the request of Chief Examiner John T. Pearson, the agreement was read point by point by Paul E. Mathias of the I. A. A. legal department representing the Quality Milk Association. Testimony and evidence from producers, producer-distributors, dealers, consumer representatives, and officials of the Quality Milk and Illinois-Iowa Milk Producers Associations on the proposed plan and market conditions was recorded and taken back to Washington for further consideration. Attendance varied from 200 to 400 at the various sessions.

The proposed agreement provides for a Class I, or fluid milk, price of $1.60 per cwt. Quality Milk presented an amendment raising this to $1.70 in line with the $1.75 price at Chicago and $1.85 at St. Louis.

The Class II (manufactured) price would be 3½ times 92 score Chicago butter, plus 20% plus 20c per cwt.

The Class III price in the proposed agreement is 3½ times 92 score Chicago butter plus 15 per cent.

One distributor, Anderson of Peerless Dairy, objected to the Class III price. Quality Milk offered several proposals for handling surplus milk. One is to process all surplus milk in the plant of the Farmers Co-operative Dairy Products Corp., a subsidiary of Quality Milk, on a non-profit basis, and turn the proceeds over to the market administrator to be figured in the pool price.

Another proposal is to have all dealers pay the same price for surplus milk as is paid by the farmers surplus plant.

A third plan is to sell all Class III milk to the distributors at the price named in the agreement (3½ x 92 score plus 15%) in which case Quality Milk would close its plant providing distributors agree to take all the milk for a period of one year or more.

Market Administrator

The proposed agreement provides for a market administrator who will have access to dealers' books and records, supervise the market, collect a check-off of 5c per cwt. on all milk, 4c of which would be turned over to the respective producers associations on their members' milk. In case of non-members, the administrator would retain the entire 5c check-off to establish weighing and check testing and inspection service similar to that now given by the co-operatives to their members.

Chief objection to the pool plan came from producer-distributors who are now selling all their own milk, and in some cases neighbors' milk also, at retail.

Both Quality Milk Association and the Illinois Agricultural Association vigorously supported the pool plan realizing that this promises the only relief from a chaotic market situation in which both producers and distributors are suffering.

Spokesmen for the Illinois-Iowa Producers Association which was set up a year ago with the support of organized distributors following their refusal to arbitrate or pay a fair price to producers represented by Quality Milk Association, did not oppose the pool but expressed the belief that there should be only one producers' association on the market. Quality Milk Association has offered membership in the organization to members of the other group, and to non-members, but has not agreed to change its setup in accordance with dealers' wishes.

"B" Voting Stock

Quality Milk Association members insist that the tie-up with the Illinois Agricultural Association through the "B" stock which they voted to the I. A. A., be maintained for their own protection, that the influence of 60,000 organized farmers and the counsel and judgment of an experienced staff is of considerable value to them. The Quality Producers recognize that in union there is strength. The distributors are against the "B" stock set-up apparently because they believe they will have a better opportunity to control the market if the aid and influence of the state-wide organization is withdrawn.

When the Quality Milk Association was first organized in 1930 there was a wide spread between the price paid farmers by most of the distributors and that charged the consumer. On

(Continued on next page)



Uncle Sam Takes A Hand

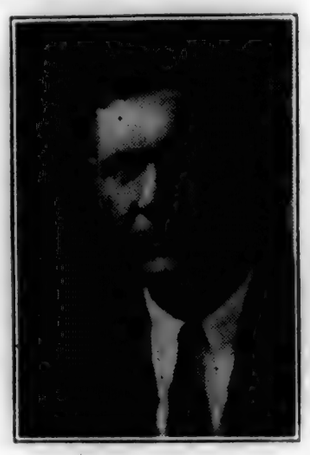
farmers noticed as they passed the cream station that the price had been changed from 37 cents to 40 cents, which still was seven cents under Chicago standards. "We figured that the meeting had been worth while," said Mr. Lynch.

In 1933 after the Fermers' Creamery Company was organized at Bloomington, the price of butterfat there was only 2.13 cents under the Chicago 90 score butter market. At the present time the price is only 1.98 cents under the Chicago market. These comparisons show the effect co-operative creameries and cream pools are having in benefitting not only their patrons but also all farmers who sell butterfat.

Pure Milk Ass'n. Holds Ninth Annual Meeting

No Action Taken on Establishment of Surplus Plants

A crowd estimated at more than 2,000 attended the ninth annual meeting of Pure Milk Association in the Auditorium Theatre, Chicago, March 13. A proposal submitted by the board of directors recommending the establishment of farmer-owned surplus plants was considered but no definite action was taken. It was finally agreed to postpone action until more information could be given the membership.



DON GEYER

This plan, under which all surplus milk would be processed into condensed milk, cheese, butter, etc. is working out satisfactorily at Peoria, Quincy, and other Illinois markets.

"When the membership of the Pure Milk Association fully understands this plan I believe they will support it," said J. B. Countiss, director of dairy marketing for the I. A. A. "The producers can get higher net returns by processing their own surplus milk in their own plants than by sale through other means."

Production Down

The reports of officers showed that the Association marketed 1,120,316,242 pounds of basic milk and 208,528,352 pounds of surplus milk or a total of 1,369,692,650 pounds last year.

"This is approximately 7,000,000 pounds less production than the year before," said Manager Don Geyer, "and is the direct answer to critics of fluid milk organizations who attempt to place the responsibility for surplus upon fluid milk producers." Mr. Geyer stated that the breakdown in retail prices with narrowing of dealers' spreads had resulted in collection problems, with dealers' outstanding bills for milk the largest in the history of the organization.

Through the adjustment fund obtained by a five cent per 100 lb. checkoff on all members' milk, a market was provided for members who had no regular outlet. The adjustment fund, according to L. D. Oranger in charge of this work, furnished a market monthly to 2,365 members. It sold nearly 70,000,000 pounds of basic milk for members who had no fluid market, and made up the difference in price by paying nearly 30,000 claims totaling approximately $450,000.

President Henry Pfister stated that within the central office there is a spirit of co-operation shown by the 75 employees "that makes possible the carrying out of the Association's policies in as efficient and complete a manner as possible.

During the year the gross income of the Association was $423,862.49, expenses were $383,089.72, leaving a net income to surplus of $40,772.77. The net worth of the Association as of December 31, 1933 is $246,843.33. The audit was made by the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association.

Speakers include Fred Sexauer, president of the New York Dairymen's League; Frank Baker, AAA market administrator for Chicago; and others. Women attending were entertained at a luncheon in the Congress Hotel.

New directors elected to the board include E. E. Houghtby of DeKalb county, and Frank Green of McHenry county. There were no changes in the officers. The Association contributed a little more than $80,000 of its income during the year to the advertising fund spent under the direction of the Milk Foundation.

New Rate On Soybeans Helps Illinois Growers

A new freight rate on soybeans from Illinois to the eastern seaboard which is eight cents lower than the old rate was secured recently by the transportation division of the Illinois Agricultural Association. The new rate which became effective March 10 promises to have the effect of raising the price at least eight cents per bushel on a substantial part of the commercial crop grown in Illinois. Applied to 2,000,000 bushels of beans it would mean a saving of at least $160,000 to Illinois growers.

The new rate on soybeans, according to G. W. Baxter of the I. A. A., who negotiated the reduction through the Central Freight Association, is the same as the rate on grain, namely, 23.7 cents per bushel. Illinois processors still have an advantage of approximately 17 cents per bushel on freight since the average rate from Illinois shipping points to processors' plants within the state is about seven cents per bushel.

The lower rate was opposed by the traffic department of one large processor at Decatur apparently because he feared that competition from eastern buyers would raise the price received by the Illinois farmer.

Quad Cities Market Awaits AAA

(Continued from page 9)

a 10 cent per quart market, for example, certain dealers were paying producers less than $1 per cwt. net for milk. Net return tickets conclusively proving this statement were introduced into the records at the hearing by President F. H. Schafer of Quality Milk Ass'n.

Before the organized producers will revert to that kind of a situation, they prefer to go into the distributing business themselves and if necessary set up milk depots throughout the Quad Cities until routes can be established. Even with a 50 per cent surplus and a 6c retail price, Quality Milk Association members have been getting from 85c to 95c per cwt. for milk which is little worse than the deal some distributors were handing out when milk retailed for 10 cents.

There is a very simple way out of a bad situation at the Quad Cities. That is to establish an 8 or 9c price to the consumer, allow the dealer a fair margin for his services but not an exorbitant profit as was the case several years ago, and pay the balance according to a pool plan to the milk producers, as set forth in the proposed agreement.

Later a base and surplus plan can be put into effect by the federal administrator so as to adjust production more nearly to demand.

Under the proposed plan, farmers who retail their own milk up to 250 lbs. per day would not be included in the pool. Sentiment was expressed both for increasing and lowering this arbitrary figure.

Cost of Sales

The Iowana Dairy testified that its present sales cost is 2.8c per qt., processing cost 1.84c, and the cost of milk at 95c per cwt. for 3.5% milk is 2.3c or a total cost of 6.9c per qt. Milk is sold to stores at 5c and delivered to the housewife at 6c per qt. These sales and processing costs are thought to be higher than average because they are figured on a relatively small volume. On the present basis the larger dealers, it is generally conceded, are not making a fair profit although most of them seem to be paying expenses and living.

Under the schedule of unfair trade practices, the minimum prices to be charged the consumer would be 7c per qt. for milk containing 3.9% butterfat or less, 8c for 4% milk, 22c per qt. for 22% or less cream, 29c per qt. for 23-30% cream, etc.

Chicago Producers Annual Meeting

Direct Buying, Organized Selling and Other Problems Discussed by Speakers

THE obvious answer to the direct buying problem is to concentrate a greater volume of livestock in the hands of co-operative sales agencies, Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, told nearly 300 livestock growers at the annual meeting of the Chicago Producers C mmission Association in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, March 13. Henry H. Parke of DeKalb county, president of the Producers Association, presided. Mr. Smith challenged the Illinois producers who comprised the bulk of the audience to double the percentage of livestock marketed through co-operative channels during the coming year.



H. H. PARKE

"I hope that the State of Iowa and other states will not follow, but lead us in organizing their bargaining power in the sale of livestock," he said.

Mr. Smith emphasized that there is a big difference between organized direct selling and packer buying. He said that a good rule for district co-operatives to follow is to sell direct to packers only when the advantage in freight, commission savings, yardage, etc., can be reflected in the price to the producer.

Buy 'Em Cheaper

The harm in direct buying, he said, lies in the fact that local packers who secure their supplies of hogs in this way usually buy them cheaper and so are in a position to undersell the buyers operating on the terminal markets. He pointed out that this practice sets up a vicious circle in which packers are placed in competition with one another to buy hogs at a lower and lower price. Co-ordination of selling through local co-operatives in the country with selling through the terminal marketing agencies would solve the problem.

Mr. Smith expressed the hope that the time would come when 90 per cent of all farmers held membership in one organization (applause). This goal appears to be a long way off, he continued.

Many economists and market experts agree that consumers could have purchased approximately 70 per cent of the hog crop during the past year at the parity price which today is approximately $8.12 per cwt. at the farm. If we received parity prices for 70 per cent of our livestock, Mr. Smith said, we could almost afford to give away the other 30 per cent.

The State of Illinois furnished more than 75 per cent of the receipts of the Chicago Producers Commission Association during the past year. Approximately 20.8 per cent of all stock in Illinois was marketed co-operatively last year.

Mr. Smith reviewed at length the problems involved in raising the prices of corn and hogs and alluded to a letter from Henry A. Wallace received in June, 1932 in which he predicted that unless hog production were reduced there was every prospect of the price dropping to $2 per cwt. by the fall of 1933. People who criticised the pig slaughter program, he said, failed to understand the market situation.

Simplified Plan

Recognizing that several farm production control plans now being administered by the AAA are of only one or two years' duration, Mr. Smith asked farmers to consider using the farm as the unit in future production control plans rather than the commodity.

"It is apparent," he said, "that many of our surplus problems cannot be completely solved within the next year. Approximately 40,000,000 acres were added to the cultivated areas of this country during the war as a result of greatly increased foreign demand for farm products. It seems unlikely that foreign outlets for this surplus production will be completely restored at an early date. Therefore some form of production control will undoubtedly be necessary for several years to come if reasonable prices for farm commodities are to be secured."

In effect, the suggestion applies the principle of the present commodity control programs. There would be merely a change in administration whereby each farmer would be called upon through contract, license, or otherwise to retire annually from production, given percentages of the cultivated area on each farm. With such retirement of acreage, the government would have no interest in nor authority over the remaining cultivated area of the farm.

Mr. Smith stated that it was his belief there would be very little, if any, shift from one crop to another; that each farmer would continue in a large measure to grow the same crops he had been growing throughout the years, and that any program calling for a cut in production would raise the price level of all basic farm commodities.

Cut Out Tax

"Such a plan would be very simple in its administration. It would make possible a great reduction, if not the discontinuance entirely, of present processing taxes, and would be so simple in its application that not only the farmer but also the general public could understand every detail of its operation."

Mr. Smith explained that this proposal, offered merely for study and thought, in no wise was suggested to replace, impair, or detract from the administration of present policies of government; that it was offered merely for consideration and worthy of thought as farmers look to the future for a more permanent but sound program.

Prof. R. C. Ashby of the University of Illinois who addressed the gathering, stated that farmers had given ten times more attention to marketing costs than to livestock prices. He said that the 50 per cent of livestock going through the terminal markets are paying the bill to maintain such markets which establish prices. His study of the situation, he said, revealed that local markets are getting the best hogs which go direct to the packers and that in general the poorer hogs are going to the big terminals.

Can Undersell

He pointed out that the freight rate on dressed pork from Iowa is only 77 per cent of the live hog rate which gives the smaller Iowa packers the advantage and enables them to undersell the terminal packers in the eastern

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 3)

Chicago's Back Taxes Key To School Problem

Payment of $30,000,000 Now Due Would Reimburse Schools

Aggressive enforcement of the property tax laws by public officials in Cook county, and payment of delinquent taxes now due would go far toward overcoming shortages in the state common school fund as well as greatly aid the Chicago schools, President Earl C. Smith pointed out in a recent statement. In line with the action of delegates at the recent I. A. A. convention in opposing further diversion of state gas tax funds from highway improvement and maintenance, the I. A. A. legislative committee is opposing new efforts to divert gas tax funds, at Springfield.

"The facts show," Mr. Smith said, "that Cook county owes the state more than $30,000,000 in delinquent and delayed taxes, whereas downstate counties as a whole are delinquent only to the extent of approximately $3,000,000. If these delinquent taxes were paid, the state could fulfill its obligations to the elementary schools of the state and pay into the common school fund the $12,000,000 still owing the schools.

Downstate Pays

"Hard hit financially as farmers and other downstate people have been throughout the depression, tax collections in most downstate counties have been at a comparatively high rate in contrast with the deplorable situation in Chicago and some of its suburbs.

"Lack of aggressive action by public officials is largely responsible for this situation in Cook county which imposes an unfair portion of the cost of state government on all downstate counties as well as great hardship on schools in a few downstate counties.

"We have great sympathy for all overburdened property taxpayers whether on the farm or in the city," he continued, "but so long as Cook county legislators insist on continuing the present property tax system rather than a fair taxing system based on ability to pay, downstate legislators should insist that it be enforced in Cook county rather than divert other revenues to meet deficits in Cook county tax payments to the state."

The present effort to divert the gasoline tax fund from road building and improvement is the third distinct effort in this direction. The original effort to divert $20,000,000 of gasoline tax fund, plus interest on the bonds, to unemployment relief was successful.

They're All After Him



The gasoline tax fund will be further obligated if the people of Illinois approve the proposed $30,000,000 bond issue next November in which case the bonds and interest will be paid off out of gasoline tax funds. In addition, approximately $11,000,000 of gas tax funds have been borrowed on state anticipation warrants for general state purposes.

The present effort to divert gasoline tax funds to the schools is proposed only as a temporary measure. Experience shows that such temporary expedients often become permanently established. The Illinois Agricultural Association is vigorously opposed to further gasoline tax diversion because continued crippling of road building and improvement not only adds to unemployment, but it deprives a large part of the rural people who reside on the 70,000 miles of public highways still largely unimproved from direct benefits of the gasoline tax which they are helping to pay.

Gaining In Iroquois

The Iroquois County Farm Bureau recently passed its quota of a 25 per cent membership increase since January 1. Approximately 300 new members had been signed by Mar. 20 since the first of the year. "Membership is gaining steadily," reports Farm Adviser C. E. Johnson, "and more farmers are interested in the Farm Bureau and its program of service today than at any time during recent years."

102,053 Corn-Hog Contracts Signed—Mumford

Dean H. W. Mumford, chairman of the state corn-hog committee, reported that 102,053 contracts had been reported signed on March 12. It is estimated that approximately 176,000 farmers are eligible for the corn-hog adjustment program.

Chicago Producers Annual Meeting

(Continued from page 11)

markets. Mason City, for example, has an advantage of 14 cents per cwt. on live hogs to eastern points over Chicago, based on the dressed pork rates.

Mr. Ashby stated that his study revealed that Iowa hogs had been selling at too low a price. He quoted a packer buyer on the Chicago market as follows:—"If we bought all the good light hogs we wanted at the terminal markets we would put the price up on every market in the United States." Comparatively few eastern packers are buying hogs on the big terminal markets because they can buy them cheaper in the country."

The speaker expressed the opinion that the interior Iowa packers have more to say about hog prices than any group in the United States, also that hog producers have lost 20 cents per cwt. or more on terminal prices by saving 10 cents per cwt. in letting their hogs go to packers at local concentration points.

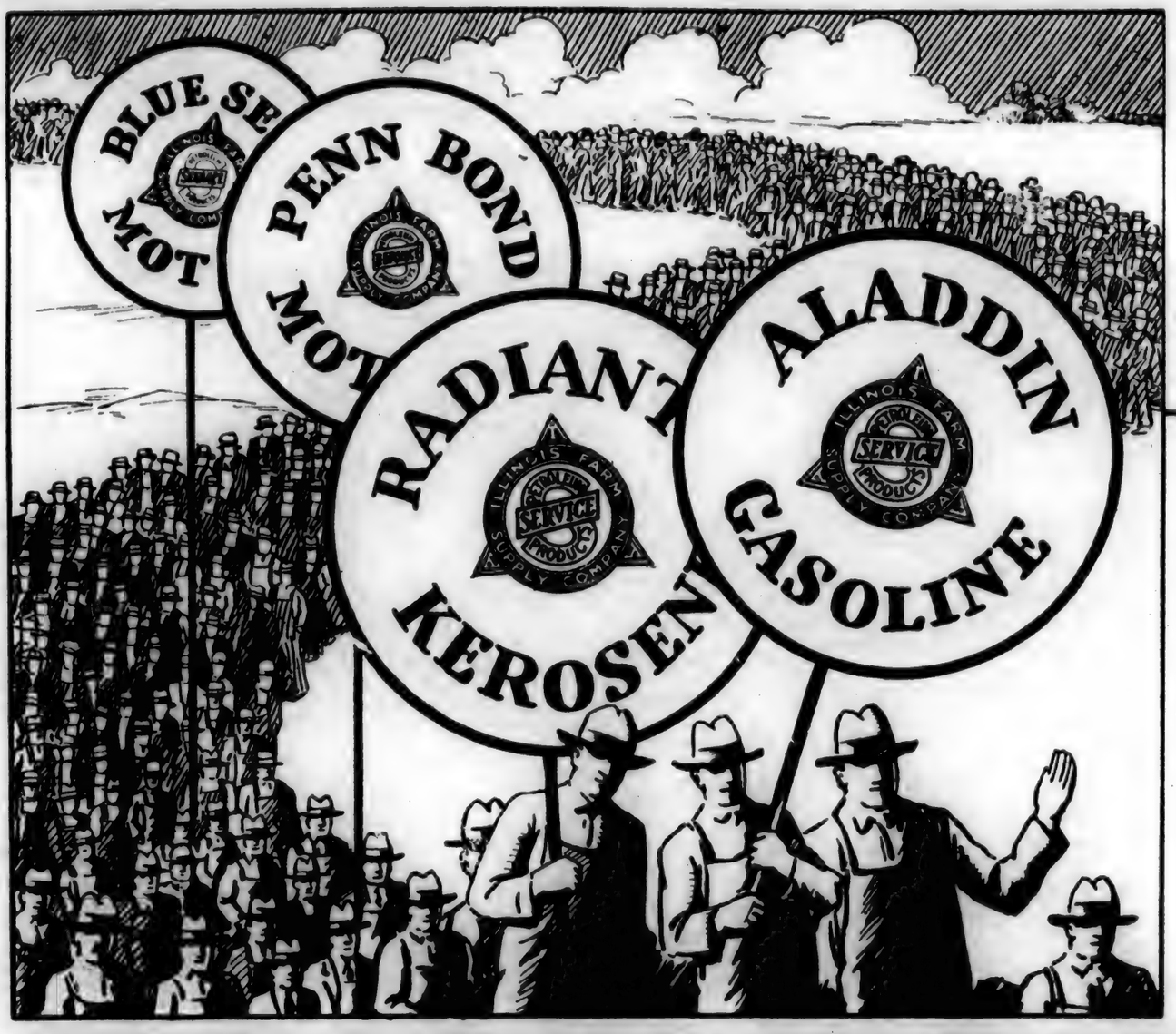
Still Growing

President Henry H. Parke of DeKalb county, Illinois, and Manager D. L. Swanson gave interesting reports showing the substantial progress made by the Chicago Producers during the past year. The percentage of cars handled increased from 9.32 per cent in 1932 to 11.18 per cent in 1933. Gains were made in all departments. The Chicago Producers stood first among all firms on the U. S. Yards in total carloads in cattle and calves and in hogs. In the latter class the Producers handled more than the next five firms. The co-operative was second in sheep. Receipts from commissions last year totaled $341,593.46.

C. A. Ewing, president of the National Livestock Marketing Association, made an interesting talk during the morning session in which he emphasized the necessity for broadening foreign outlets for livestock products. He favored this method of solving the surplus and price problem rather than curtailment of production. Geo. F. Tullock of Rockford was re-elected to the board of directors.

Wallace Appoints Board

Members of the corn-hog board of review for Illinois recently appointed by Secretary Wallace are Joe Fulkerson of Jerseyville; P. E. Johnston of the Illinois College of Agriculture; and A. J. Surrat, agricultural statistician, Springfield.



JOIN THE SERVICE PARADE

PATRONIZE YOUR COMPANY 100%

Keep Farm Dollars Loyal

Buy I. F. S. C. Products Only

Buying Power of 75,000 Illinois Farmers SAVES YOU MONEY

$500,000 REFUNDED ANNUALLY

Last year, 75,000 Illinois farmers purchased 40,000,000 gallons of petroleum products from 54 County Service Companies. This resulted in a $6,000,000 year's business. These farmer owned companies were thus enabled to refund $500,000 to member patrons for the third consecutive year.

The 1934 volume will far exceed all previous records if every Farm Bureau member will patronize his service company exclusively.

Volume brings greater bargaining power. Increased volume through exclusive purchasing of Service Company products will further add to your savings and assure you of the highest quality.

A TRAIN LOAD EVERY OTHER DAY

Magic Aladdin Gasoline is a premium product sold at a regular price. Radiant Kerosene is top grade quality with draft horse power. Penn Bond and Blue Seal Motor oils are the best money can buy. Soyoil Paint has no superior. More than 400 service tank trucks are ready to serve you. One of 146 bulk storage plants is located near you. Five hundred authorized Illinois dealers will keep you supplied when you are on the road. Buy where you see the Illinois Farm Supply trademark.

Increase your purchases from your own company this year. Use Service Company products exclusively. Tell the driver of the Blue and White truck who travels your road to fill your drums whenever he calls.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois

Danville Producers Sell Milk Direct To Consumers Thru Depots

Plans to organize the Producers Dairy of Danville as a subsidiary of the Danville Milk Producers Association were completed at a meeting in Danville on March 16. Fifty per cent of the necessary operating capital to establish retail outlets for milk was raised at this meeting, according to J. B. Countiss, director of dairy marketing.

The Association recently took over the plant of the former Blue Banner Dairy where it is pasteurizing milk delivered by members of the Association who were kicked off the market by the distributors. Most of this milk is high-quality Guernsey milk. Two milk depots have been set up and more will be added. The stations now operating are doing an excellent business selling milk to consumers at seven cents per quart. One station increased its sales from six to 52 gallons in a single week.

Sanitary equipment and refrigerators have been installed and sales of milk and other dairy products are growing. All business is strictly on a cash and carry basis. As volume of sales increase it will be possible for the Association to pay its members a constantly increasing price.

Organized dealers have refused to work with the producers who believe they are entitled to a larger share of the consumers' dollar. In the meantime many of the members are continuing to sell milk to the distributors at $1.40 per cwt. for four per cent milk. The delivered price at Danville is 10c per quart.

The Reporter Almost Gets A Story From Kelker

With corn loan insurance applications deluging the offices of Farmers Mutual Re-insurance Company, it was difficult to get J. H. "Jack" Kelker, manager, to take time off to quote a few figures. But persistency on the part of this reporter managed it.

"So far, we have had applications for a grand total of around $1,350,000 corn loan insurance. Of this amount," said Mr. Kelker, "I find that around $1,000,000 is for fire insurance on sealed corn, and $350,000 is for protection against wind. This amount increases from day to day.

"No," said Mr. Kelker, "I can't say offhand what the ultimate amount of corn loan insurance carried by this company will be but I can say this—" and here he leaned close to this reporter's ear and rattled off some amazing figures.

"But you can't announce it yet," admonished Mr. Kelker, shaking his finger under this reporter's nose. "I'll be ready to give out those figures before long. And will Farm Bureau members swell up with pride when they see them."

It will be a swell story when it comes out. Watch for it.



The Battering Ram Will Make An Opening

Roosevelt Request For Tariff Power Not New

Tariff bargaining power requested by President Roosevelt is similar to that held by Premier Gaston Doumergue of France. The American tariff policy has been a one-duty policy containing no provision for barter or bargaining. Since France has been on a barter basis for a long time, permitting trade only under rigid quota arrangements, American commercial activity with France has been reduced to a minimum. American business leaders and officials in Paris are hopeful that President Roosevelt will be given the powers sought.

Farm Bureau Serum Assn. Contracts For 1934 Supply

The Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association has contracted to buy approximately 40,000,000 c.c. of hog cholera serum and virus in the coming season. Under the serum code standard prices will be charged by the co-operatives as well as private distributors. Co-operatives are privileged, however, under the code, to make patronage refunds at the close of the year to their members. There are 77 County Farm Bureaus in Illinois holding membership in the Serum Association.

Baseball Leaders Meet To Prepare For Season

Looks Like Farm Bureau League Will Have a Good Year

Preliminary plans for starting the 1934 baseball season were made at the spring meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League held in the Illinois Hotel, Bloomington, March 19. President Chas. S. Black of Jacksonville presided. Delegates from 11 counties responded to the call in spite of heavy snow, ice and bad driving conditions in the central and western parts of the state.



CHAS. S. BLACK

Slight modifications were made in the eligibility rules so as to bar players who are or have been members of a team in a recognized professional or semi - professional league after July 1 of the current playing season. To be eligible for the semi-final or final games of the Farm Bureau League a player must have been eligible to play in one or more of the preliminary games within the division. Any County Farm Bureau may enter two or more teams in the League provided such teams are distinctly separate, represent given geographical lines, and there is no interchange of players.

It was voted to open the playing season on Saturday, May 19, and that preliminary schedules be closed on or before Saturday, August 11, in preparation for the semi-finals.

Names of umpires used in semi-final and final games must be submitted to opposing teams five days before the scheduled game. The League voted to use the new raised seam ball.

The exe utive committee will redistrict the state as soon as all counties have fully decided whether or not they will bring out teams. At least one and possibly two more divisions will be organized according to present indications. Adams county is planned to organize a team, also Madison, Cook, Fulton, and possibly others.

W. J. "Jim" Clarke of the Chicago Producers Commission Association is assisting Ray E. Miller, director of livestock marketing, temporarily, in field work. During the past two weeks he has met with a number of livestock marketing committees and addressed a number of livestock meetings.

BILL JONES Gets Himself an OLD AGE PENSION



All Bill Jones did to arrange his pension was talk to the insurance man at the County Farm Bureau. Of course there are a lot of so-called "pensions." But as Bill said, "I want something a farmer can handle financially, and enjoy when he gets it." So the Farm Bureau insurance man fixed him up. It won't take but a few minutes to get all the details. Be sure and ask about the "farmer's pension."

BILL JONES eased himself down off his corn plow. He pointed to the iron seat.

"I'm 50 now. But when I'm 65, you'll not be finding me trying to fit one of those things. I'll be sitting pretty in a nice soft seat in the shade watching some other fellow wearing a groove in himself and I'll know just how he feels. But I'll have me a pension. A nice, fat, check coming in every month, and I'll be glad to let somebody else bounce around on a corn plow for a change.

"I've done a good job of farming—now I'm planning on doing a good job of loafing. I've been getting up at the crack of dawn—now I'm looking forward to letting dawn crack itself crazy before I get up. I been watching people go North in the Summer and South in the Winter—now I'm planning on a lot of that galavanting myself.

"I read about a lot of places like Mammoth Cave, Glacier Park, South America, Mexico, Florida and such—now maybe I'll go there and see if it's all it's cracked up to be. When mother and me were married we couldn't go to Niagara Falls. But we're going now, and a lot of other places besides.

"Maybe I'll get me a cottage near a lake and do some fancy fishing. Or go visit the kids when I like, and put up at a hotel, and not have to be a bother by staying with them.

"Mister! You're going to see the independentest, retiringest farmer you ever laid eyes on when I'm 65. The boys will be working the farm. I'll have plenty for mother and me.

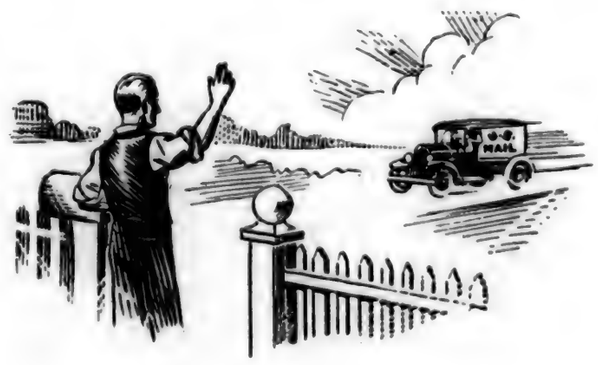
"But—if I can't do all those things I'm counting on, mother can. I've got that fixed up. And she can do the things for me and play-act like I was along.

"Pshaw!—65? I'll be spry as a youngster the way I feel now. I'm planning on having me a good time when I'm 65. You know, I get to dreaming about it riding around on this corn plow and first thing, this iron seat gets to feeling like a feather pillow and these plugs of mine a couple of fancy trotters over in England.

"Sure you can get a pension. You're no older than I am."

Bill Jones was back on the corn plow.

"You go see that insurance man down at the County Farm Bureau. Tell him you want one of those farmer pensions like I'm getting. Giddap." Country Life Insurance Co., 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.





At the Annual Conference of Illinois Farm Supply Company, Danville

Observations

Is a man ever justified in not signing the corn-hog reduction program or other government crop adjustment plans?

Obviously the answer is "yes." No program or plan is perfect. The corn-hog program is a great benefactor to the industry but it does not fit every case. If applied universally it would work a hardship on such producers whose acreage or crop of the basic commodity in the base period for various reasons has been greatly reduced if not entirely eliminated.

A Farm Bureau member from Henry county presents a case in point. He writes rather critically about the corn reduction plan, because, as he states, he has plowed up only 25 to 30 per cent of his farm keeping the balance in grass and legumes to conserve and build up soil fertility. In the meantime, he says, his neighbors have "torn up" from 75 to 90 per cent of their land and put it into cultivated crops. His neighbors and others, not he, he contends are responsible for price-depressing surpluses. Therefore, he asks "am I less an American and a good citizen if I fail to sign up to reduce my small acreage another 20 per cent when I already voluntarily have cut production 30 to 40 per cent?"

How would you advise this man? It seems to us that he should not be criticised for not signing the contract since the program already penalizes him, in comparison, whether or not he goes along. We can suggest, however, that he fill out the work sheet and discuss his case with the local production control committee. By so doing he shows his good faith and good intentions. And if he doesn't use the opportunity to increase production, hoping to take advantage of the prospective rise in prices, it would seem that he fulfills his obligations.

Such cases as this indicate the value of giving certain discretionary powers to production control associations. If a man has his hog base destroyed by cholera or otherwise, if the peculiarities of the weather or crop rotation system have resulted in an abnormally low acreage of corn, wheat or cotton in the base period, allowance might well be made for such abnormalities.

Judgment should always be tempered with practical consideration and common sense. By frankly discussing their situations with the local committees, such producers as the one mentioned can avoid adverse criticism and make a contribution toward perfecting adjustment programs in the years to come.—E. G. T.

1220 Hear L. A. Williams At Stephenson Co. Meeting

Picking at random from among the many county wide meetings addressed throughout the state by L. A. Williams, manager of Country Life, one of the most outstanding to date was that held at Freeport, March 8th, when 1,220 Stephenson Countyites occupied every available seat in the Consistory theatre, of which 134 were brand new Farm Bureau members, 106 of whom had signed up two days before the meeting.



L. A. WILLIAMS

Just before Mr. Williams began his address on the value of organization and its part in the recovery program, he was presented with 134 new memberships. The crowd was responsive and demonstrated the enthusiasm that is sweeping through the state for a more solid organization to further the cause of agriculture.

Kelsye Baylor, who is not only the leading pilot in the Country Life "Aeroplane Race," but is an excellent master of ceremonies, introduced the Swiss Yodelers from Brodhead, Wisconsin, who gave several selections. Interspersing the talks by various county officials, a number of monologues were given which were well received by the crowd. Mr. Williams is and has been doing effective work on the platform throughout the state in behalf of organization as the solution to farmers' problems. He appreciates the fact that establishment of parity prices for farm products, a fair taxing system, and a better economic position for the industry are the big objectives organized farmers must fight for.

Farm Supply Refund Is Above National Average

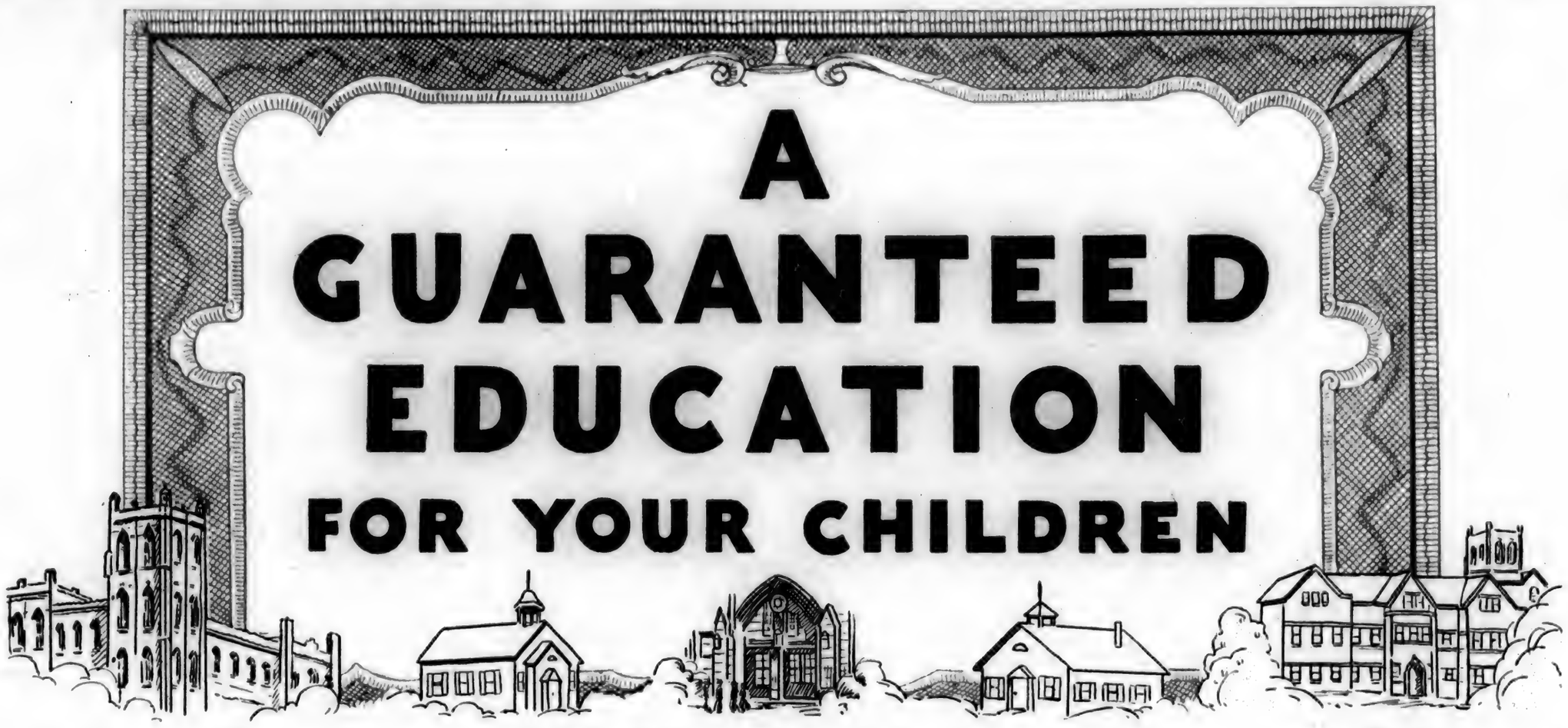
For comparison with the achievement of Illinois Farm Supply Company in doing a $6,000,000 business during 1933 and returning an average of 14 cents out of each dollar to member patrons in the form of patronage dividends, a recent Washington report on farmer-owned petroleum co-ops. should be of interest to Illinois farmers.

"Farmer co-operatives," states the article, "did a total business of $35,000,000 during 1933 according to figures compiled by the co-operative division of the Farm Credit Administration. Formation of these associations, which today total about 600 has been one of the outstanding developments of the farmer co-operative movement during recent years. Nearly 500 of these were organized in the last seven years. . . . Minnesota leads all other states in number of associations followed by Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Indiana in order named. It is estimated that in all, about 350,000 farmer members own and control these organizations.

"According to data assembled by the co-operative division of the Farm Credit Administration, 52 associations in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa did a total business of $2,600,000 in 1933. . . . The average net earnings of each was about $5,000. About 10 cents was returned for every dollar's worth of gas and oil the member bought from his association."

Illinois farmers know by this time that their 54 County Service companies did a total business of $6,000,000 in 1933, with patronage refunds of

(Continued on Page 18, Col. 1)



No Matter What Happens to You!

Special Plan Now Available which Protects at Actual Cost

The faith of your children is your most precious possession. Guard it well! See that nothing is left undone to build and protect that faith for the future to come.

Most of all—you should think of the possibility of your being taken from them. Will they be sheltered, protected and educated to be useful, successful men and women—with their faith in you undimmed?

You dare not let today's carelessness reap tomorrow's sad harvest. You cannot sacrifice childish faith for just a few pennies a day.

Plan now, when you are young, to establish a guaranteed, educational fund for your children. Then, no matter what happens to you, they will have the advantage of an education to fit them to meet the problems of life with confidence. The plan is simple and inexpensive. It costs but a few pennies a day.

NOTE COUPON BELOW

Send the coupon at once for details and rates. Or see your County Farm Bureau insurance agent. Never let it be said that you were not the "greatest man in the world."

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO.

608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago

ONLY A FEW PENNIES A DAY

Note sample rates below. See how inexpensive a Country Life educational policy is.

Insured Age	Quarterly Premium Per Thousand
25	$4.12
30	$4.70
35	$5.47
40	$6.48

In case of father's death, a $5,000 policy would guarantee child $14.58 a month during grade school to 14 years of age. $35.00 a month during high school, from 14-17 inclusive. During college, from 18 to 21 inclusive, $80.00 a month. Upon graduation, cash totaling $410.00 plus excess interest.

If the father survives, the cash value of policy is always available for educational purposes.

FIND OUT ABOUT IT!



MAIL THIS COUPON

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me details and rates on Country Life guaranteed, educational policy that costs but a few pennies a day. I am not obligated to buy.

Name .....

Address .....

County .....

I am.....years old.

St. Louis Milk Market License Is Effective

Fred Shipley Appointed Administrator, Producers To Get Better Prices

Fred Shipley, recently appointed milk market administrator at St. Louis, is a former University of Illinois boy. He has been assisting E. W. Tiedeman and A. D. Lynch of the Sanitary Milk Producers in market problems on the smaller milk markets in the St. Louis milk shed.



FRED SHIPLEY

Shipley came to Illinois from Tennessee as a cow tester in Knox county about 1925. He worked for the milk testing commission at Peoria from 1927 to 1929. Later he was selected with the help of A. D. Lynch, then dairy marketing director of the I. A. A., as manager of the Champaign County Milk Producers Association. In 1931 he went with the Sanitary Milk Producers where he had charge of the milk markets in southern Illinois, including Benton, Harrisburg, DuQuoin, Murphysboro, Mt. Vernon, West Frankfort, and Carbondale.

Mr. Shipley's duties will be to act as general supervisor of the provisions of the license relating to producers' prices and the adjustment fund for all distributors; to examine the books and records of distributors and their subsidiaries when necessary, and to represent the Secretary of Agriculture in general matters connected with the license for the St. Louis area.

License March 2

The license which became effective March 2 establishes a price for Class I milk of $1.85 per cwt. for 3.5% milk delivered to distributor plants. The differential per 1/10% butterfat is 3c. Class II milk (fluid cream) is to bring 3½ times 92 score Chicago butter, plus 20%, plus 30c per cwt. Class III, manufactured, is priced at 3½ x 92 score butter plus 15c per cwt. all f. o. b. plants. Farmers will control their own hauling and get the benefit of economies there. More equitable differentials in price for producers in the different zones based on distance from market likewise have been established. The close-in producers will get a higher price than those located farther away from St. Louis.

Producers will secure a blended price for Classes I and II to be determined by the market administrator. The base and surplus plan is in force on this market so that the price to each producer will depend on the amount of base milk he delivers.

The checkoff is 4c per cwt. paid by all producers except the producer-distributors who are exempt up to 250 lbs. per day on their own milk. The members of the Association will contribute 3c to the Sanitary Milk Producers and 1c to the market administrator. Non-members will pay 4c all of which will be retained by the administrator, 3c of which will be put into a special fund to provide testing and quality-improvement services.

Farm Supply Refund

(Continued from page 16)

over $500,000 for the third consecutive year. Average refund received by member patrons was 14 cents on each dollar spent for Service Company products.

According to L. R. Marchant, manager of Illinois Farm Supply Company, the prospects of 1933 are brighter than in years. The addition of two new companies, one in Pike County and the other in Rock Island County now brings the total affiliated companies to 56. New bulk plants are being built throughout the state to facilitate service, around 40 new tank trucks are being added to the fleet now covering the state.

Farmers Creamery Co. Makes Splendid Showing

Dairy producers supplying the Bloomington market with milk wanted to be assured of a satisfactory market for their surplus milk. They knew of no better assurance than to have a creamery where they might separate their milk and churn it into high quality butter. Therefore, a plant was equipped and made ready to operate February 9, 1933. Since then they have had no trouble in disposing of their surplus milk, yet none of it has gone through the plant.

After the plant was equipped, cream producers were organized in LaSalle, Livingston, McLean, DeWitt and Logan Counties. From February 9th to November 30th the plant churned 834,571 pounds of excellent Prairie Farms Butter. To the patrons of that creamery and the community, it has meant approximately two cents per pound butterfat and to members 3¾c per pound butterfat. Here is the evidence.

For the corresponding months the butterfat price at Bloomington in 1933-34 on a 2c lower butter market was raised 2.11c per lb. nearer the Chicago butter market than the average for the two preceding years. In addition to this, members were given a one cent per pound credit on a share of preferred stock and patronage refunds of nearly a cent per pound fat.

Recently eight additional counties have been allocated to the Bloomington plant, therefore, this year the plant should process near 2,000,000 pounds of butter.

Producers Creamery of Peoria Big Success

From May 1 to December 31, 1933, the Producers Creamery of Peoria made 834,371 pounds of fine Prairie Farms butter. Competitive prices were paid for butterfat and after paying all expenses at the end of five months, the association had given members credit on Class "A" preferred creamery stock, totaling $4,524.31, and made patronage dividends amounting to $3,393.10, or a total of $7,917.41.

From May to December every month showed an increase in membership. On the basis of the first eight months' operation, it is certain that the plant will make more than a million and a half pounds of butter when the plant has operated one year.

Creamery Districts Busy Financing New Plants

It's just a guess which plant will be ready to start operating first, Producers Creamery of Champaign, Olney or Mt. Sterling. Each district has one county that has raised its quota. All other counties are working tooth and nail. Douglas county in the Champaign district was the first to raise its cash quota and on March 8 the following wire was received: "Have our $2,500 on the barrel head —What shall we do with it?"

Lawrence county in the Olney district has raised its quota. There the producers cream committee has reported all stock sold, but that no report will be made to headquarters at Olney until the cash is in the office. Eight counties in the district have volunteer workers out selling stock and each group of workers is determined to have its "cash on the barrel head" at an early date. The Olney district may set the pace for the other districts.

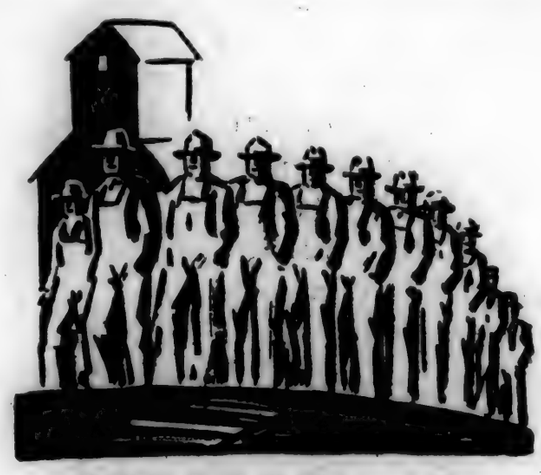
In the Mt. Sterling district, Scott county is the first to raise its cash quota. All other counties except one have county and township committees selling stock.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Number 5 MAY, 1934 Volume 12

Quincy Co-op. Dairy

Producers and Consumers Both Get A Break in Adams County



STRENGTH IN UNITY

WHEN dairy farmers work together and market their milk co-operatively they go places. And sometimes it doesn't make much difference whether or not the government steps in with a marketing agreement. If you don't believe it just consider the Quincy Co-operative Dairy out in Adams county, Ill. where the Mississippi bulges westward into Missouri.

Organized milk producers around Quincy who own their own plant and distributing business are getting $1.80 a hundred for 3.5 per cent milk that goes into the fluid milk and cream trade. Not so bad. And the Quincy housewife gets a break too—a high quality four per cent milk delivered to her door for eight cents a quart. If she wants a deeper cream line milk testing 5 per cent it costs only a dime.

But then in Quincy you don't see a half dozen varieties of milk wagons patroling the same block about breakfast time. Nor are there any middlemen between the producer and consumer taking 25 per cent on the investment.

13 Wagons

When you see a milk wagon or truck in Quincy the chances are it's one of the 13 owned by the Co-op. Dairy. These wagons don't just deliver milk and cream. They carry the whole line. Talk about the packers in Chicago using every part of the hog but the squeal. Well, down in Adams county, the Co-op. Dairy wouldn't think of running the skim milk down the drain, surplus or no surplus. It goes into bottles and the pails of customers who come after it. In the producers' modern, sanitary plant they not only bottle fresh milk and cream, but they also make butter, cottage cheese, ice cream, "400" (chocolate milk containing 2% fat), Five-O (chocolate milk no fat), Frisco cheese, cheese spread, and buttermilk.

The producers who own the Quincy Co-operative Dairy instituted the base and surplus plan of payment a good many years ago. They believe in a high base price and a low surplus price. So the base, which runs about 50 per cent of present receipts, brings $1.80 per cwt. for 3.5 per cent milk and the surplus brings butterfat price. Base for each producer is determined by his six years' average production leaving out April, May and June.

How It Started

Maybe you'd like to know how these Adams county dairymen got started running their own distributing business. Frank Gougler, director of produce marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association, can tell you for he was county adviser down in Adams about 1920. Frank started a lot of good things when he was there.

"I was in the Farm Bureau office after closing time one evening," said Mr. Gougler, "when one of our Farm Bureau members came in swearing vengeance against another member for cutting prices and taking his customer. Both of these men were good friends of mine. Each was producing and distributing his own milk. It seems that one of the men had been delivering a sizeable quantity to the local hospital when suddenly his volume was cut in half or more. He soon learned that his neighbor had acquired the volume he had lost.

"I talked to this member until he cooled off a bit and promised him I would look into the matter," said Frank. "Then I called in the other man and got his story. Later I visited the hospital and learned that the head nurse had formerly taken milk from the second man until he ran short of milk. And when she learned later that he had extra milk to spare, and at a lower price, she asked him to leave some at the hospital.

"The upshot was that I made an appointment with both men and got them to come down to the office at the same time to talk it over. They came. We had a long session but before we got through the two men shook hands and agreed to work with me in setting up a co-operative milk distributing plant."

Too Much Waste

Albert Heckle, a member of the board of directors and a leader in the organization of the co-operative dairy from the beginning can tell you about marketing conditions at Quincy at that time.

"About 1920 the milk industry was in a very bad condition around Quincy," said Albert. "There was general dissatisfaction among producers. It was found after a survey that there were about 80 or 90 milk distributors averaging around 10 gallons per route. I mention gallons because that was the basis on which milk was bought and sold.

"The survey also brought out that about 50 per cent of the milk consumed in the territory was canned milk. It was plain that something would have to be done. So we went to the Adams County Farm Bureau for help.

"It fell to the lot of Frank A. Gougler who was then farm adviser, to see what could be done. Committees were named. It was finally decided to go all the way from the farm to the consumer. Such a plan was new and untried. We called on the I. A. A. for help and Chris Larsen, then director of dairy marketing (now dean of the South Dakota College of Agriculture), came down to advise us. If it had not been for the untiring efforts

of our farm adviser, Mr. Gougler, the Quincy Co-operative Dairy probably never would have materialized."

Selling the Stock

Money had to be raised to build a plant, buy equipment, and for working capital. They decided to raise $50,000. The I. A. A. agreed to furnish solicitors to sell the stock. All this happened right in the midst of the big post-war slump. Corn got down to 35 cents a bushel after selling for $1.50 only a short time before. The outlook was not encouraging. Nevertheless the solicitors kept at it until they sold $35,000 worth of stock to farmers. Then they called on local business men who made it $40,000.

With this money the producers bought a big garage 40 x 80 feet. They had to make repairs and put a new floor in it with the result that the money was all gone before they had their equipment. Then they went to Sam H. Thompson, who later became president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. He was connected with one of the local banks. They got a loan of $6,000 from this bank and the same amount from another bank. With this money they bought equipment and hired an expert plant man to supervise setting it up and acting as plant foreman.

Then they employed John A. Connery, better known as Jack, as manager. Jack had just been defeated for sheriff of Adams county. He had had considerable experience in the county treasurer's office, had acted as receiver on several occasions, and was a good business man. In addition he knew about everybody in town and was well liked.

A Good Start

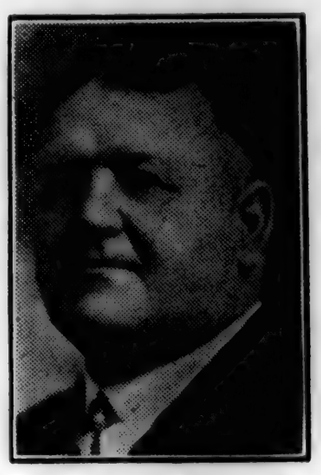
The co-operative dairy got off to a good start under the management of Connery who subsequently served for nine years. By the end of the first year the business not only paid back the $12,000 it had borrowed from the banks, but also paid dividends on the capital stock. The dairy was soon able to retail milk at 10 cents and pay the producers a higher net return than farmers receive in any other market of comparable size in the middle west.

Mr. Connery left several years ago and the dairy is now managed by Mrs. Laura Johnston who has served as bookkeeper since the organization began. "Mrs Johnston is very capable and under her administration and with the assistance of our efficient plant superintendent, M. B. Crocker, we can still return more of the consumer's dollar to the producer than any other milk association we know about," said Mr. Heckle.

The co-operative dairy has 28 employes all working under the NRA code. Five trucks and eight wagons take care of the wholesale and retail departments. Each route has its section assigned. There is no over-lapping.

Chas. S. Black

CHARLES S. BLACK, of Jacksonville, member of the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association from the 20th congressional district for the past six years and recently re-elected for another two-year term, was buried at Jacksonville Thursday afternoon, April 19. Officers, directors and several members of the staff of the I. A. A., and a large number of Farm Bureau leaders from the 20th district attended the large funeral held from the Methodist Episcopal Church in his home city.



Chas. S. Black

Mr. Black passed away following internal hemorrhages on April 17 in the hospital at Jacksonville. He was in Chicago attending I. A. A. committee and board meetings April 12-13 and was obliged to return home Friday on account of his illness. His condition became steadily worse following his arrival at Jacksonville.

As chairman of the I. A. A. Public Relations Committee, Mr. Black had been busy at the various sessions of the General Assembly in Springfield for several years. He became active in the Morgan County Farm Bureau early in its organization and served eight years as president. He belonged to a number of fraternal and service organizations in and about Jacksonville, was president of the State Anti-Thief Association and an officer in the national organization. During the past four years he served as president of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League and was a director in other organizations affiliated with the I. A. A.

Mr. Black had a lovable, kindly, cheerful personality and made friends readily. He had a wide circle of friends among members of both Houses of the legislature and other men in public life, a number of whom attended the rites to pay last tribute to him. He had spent all his life operating his farm lands in Morgan county.

I. A. A. Opposes Move To Increase Taxes

AN INCREASE in the tax burden of farm and home owners of Illinois is proposed in Senate bills 23-24-25 which provide for doubling the state tax for blind relief after January 1, 1935, and an additional county tax of 10 cents per $100 of assessed valuation. The bills passed the senate April 17.

The I. A. A. in opposing the tax-raising measures points to a mandate from its 60,000 members in annual convention at Danville in January to the effect that the organization vigorously resist any and all further efforts to fasten additional taxes on the property owners of the state. The Association is not opposed to relief for the blind, but it is against continual efforts to increase the burden of property owners each time more revenue is needed.

Under the present law blind residents of Illinois are entitled to a pension of $365 a year. In some counties where tax collections are inadequate because of reduced assessed valuations, tax delinquency, or both, blind persons have not been getting the amount designated by statute. In some instances such persons have other means of support and do not need the pension.

For this reason the Illinois Agricultural Association has secured the introduction of bills to permit county boards to fix pensions for blind persons at a figure below $365 per annum, when in the opinion of the board such action is justified.

Mortgage Bills Pass

Final passage of the Devine chattel mortgage filing bills at Springfield on April 18 will result in reducing the cost and facilitating chattel mortgage loans. The bills will become effective immediately when signed by Governor Horner.

Under the new bills chattel mortgages may be filed at a cost of only 50 cents. Small additional charges are authorized for assignments, extensions, releases, etc. Under the old statutes recording fees range from $3 to $5 on the long form of chattel mortgage used by the Production Credit Associations, which borrowers must pay.

In addition to the support given by the I. A. A., Prairie Farmer, the State Department of Agriculture, and T. H. Fuller of the Farm Credit Administration co-operated in securing the passage of the new legislation.

Mobilization Campaign Ends

A SHARP upward trend in I. A. A.-Farm Bureau membership with a total of 13,394 new members signed from October 9, 1933 to April 1, 1934 was reported by Secretary Geo. E. Metzger to the I. A. A. board of directors who met in Chicago on April 13th.

This figure is based on reports received from the 94 County Farm Bureaus up to April 12 and do not include new members signed since the first of April.

In requesting membership reports from the counties it was specified that only new members should be reported whose dues were all or partially paid in cash.

Knox county led all others with 602 new members. Edgar and Livingston followed right behind with 568 and 523 members respectively. Other counties grouped in the 10 highest are as follows: Whiteside 356, Coles 349, Shelby 345, Woodford 343, Henderson 343, Morgan 299, and Champaign 298.

The mobilization campaign which was directed by the county captain supported by lieutenants working with him in nearly all the counties was marked by substantial collection of dues as well as new members. A number of counties which emphasized this part of the campaign made notable records, although for the most part large membership gains and substantial collections went hand in hand.

13,394 New Members Reported—Knox Leads with 602

The 10 high counties in cash collected during the six months' period are as follows: Livingston, Champaign, Woodford, Knox, Henry, Winnebago, LaSalle, Cook, DeKalb, and Lee.

As a result Farm Bureau treasuries as well as the state organization are in better condition to carry on a vigorous program of service than at any time in the past two years.

200 or More

In addition to the ten high counties in new members signed, those securing 200 or more new members include DeKalb, Lee, Stephenson, Peoria, Bureau, Henry, Menard, Iroquois, Vermilion and Macoupin.

Grouped according to organization districts, District III which includes the heavy grain and livestock producing counties of north central and western Illinois led all others with a total of 2,953 new members.

District V which includes central and east central Illinois counties in the north half of the state was second with 2,575 new members. District I in northern Illinois also gave a very good account of itself with 2,473 new members with all counties reporting.

The indicated new membership of 13,394 is conservative for it does not include reports from Warren and Pike counties which had not been received when the above figure was compiled. Both of these counties signed some new members and also participated in the collection campaign.

A complete record of the new members signed by counties is given below:

County	New Members Signed
District No. 1 [Clare Bradford]	
Boone	59
Carroll	79
Cook	177
DeKalb	279
DuPage	73
JoDaviess	135
Kane	165
Kendall	122
Lee	250
Lake	66
McHenry	132
Ogle	164
Stephenson	228
Whiteside	356
Winnebago	188
	2473
District No. 3 [R. J. Hamilton]	
Tazewell	170
Peoria	226
Stark	148
Woodford	343
Marshall-Put.	85
Grundy	169
LaSalle	148
Bureau	232
Henry	259
Knox	602
Henderson	343
Mercer	172
Rock Island	56
Warren	—
	2953

(Continued on page 6)



KNOX COUNTY LIEUTENANTS WHO SIGNED 280 MEMBERS IN FIVE DAYS

1st row seated, reading from left to right: B. L. Baird; Reed Gibbs; Elmer Anderson; A. E. Olson; Simon Anell; Fred Nelson; Everett Leigh; Earl Johnson. 2nd row standing: John Clifford; Reuben Johnson; A. N. Skinner; Homer Cummings; Roscoe Simkins; A. L. Doubet; Kenneth Jones; W. H. Ash; James McKee; and Loren Johnston.

Mobilization Campaign Ends

(Continued from page 5)

District No. 4 [John C. Moore]

Adams	147
Brown	54
Cass	163
Greene	99
Hancock	165
Fulton	79
Mason	180
Morgan	299
McDonough	142
Pike	—
Schuyler	178
Scott	93
	1599

District No. 5 [Asa B. Culp]

McLean	127
Champaign	298
Piatt	67
Macon	116
Sangamon	56
Menard	207
Logan	102
DeWitt	163
Ford	151
Livingston	523
Will	127
Kankakee	40
Iroquois	282
Vermilion	216
Douglas	100
	2575

District No. 6 [L. B. Hornbeck]

Christian	182
Clay	35
Clark	139
Coles	349
Cumberland	83
Crawford	46
Edgar	568
Effingham	79
Lawrence	66
Moultrie	86
Richland	74
Shelby	345
	2052

District No. 7 [H. H. Walker]

Montgomery	104
Madison	124
Washington	78
Jersey	165
Randolph	167
Jefferson	32
Marion	101
Bond	64
Macoupin	265
Clinton	60
St. Clair	122
Monroe	57
	1339

District No. 8 [L. F. Brissenden]

Gallatin	24
Williamson	35
Saline	91
Wabash	57
White	30
Johnson	30
Pulaski-Alex	15
Massac	7
Edwards	34
Pope-Hardin	23
Jackson	21
Franklin	10
Union	11
Wayne	13
	401

SUMMARY

Bradford	2473
Hamilton	2953
Moore	1599
Culp	2575
Hornbeck	2054
Walker	1339
Brissenden	401
Total	13394

A significant feature of the drive in many counties is that many of the new members were signed by comparatively few men. For example, in Henderson county most of the 343 new members were signed by General Agent Bill Stevenson, Captain Otto Steffey and less than a half dozen lieutenants who worked with them. In Mason county Captain Leonard Keith and four or five lieutenants were largely responsible for signing the bulk of the 180 new members there. In other counties the local organization committees were successful in getting a large number of active lieutenants in the field. Solicitors with special training and experience or with an aptitude for presenting complete information to the prospect in a convincing way were most successful. Most of the men who worked were active farm operators without any special training in salesmanship.

Tazewell Going Strong

Geo. W. Deppert, captain of the mobilization campaign in Tazewell county, is responsible along with a loyal, hard-working group of lieutenants for signing 170 new members since October 9.



GEO. DEPPERT

The Tazewell County Farm Bureau was the first organized Farm Bureau in Illinois. The Kankakee County and DeKalb County Soil and Crop Improvement Association, which later changed their names to Farm Bureau, were the initial county organizations. Both were established in 1912.

Tazewell county has had one of the strongest Farm Bureaus in the state for many years and was perhaps the first in the state to make low cost Farm Bureau auto insurance available to its members.

A. F. B. F. Works On Foreign Trade Move

The executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation met in Washington April 11 at the call of Pres. Edw. A. O'Neal to consider the administrative program of reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries. President Earl C. Smith of the I. A. A. attended the Farm Bureau session, also met with representatives of other farm groups who are working together through the National Agricultural Conference. The Farm Bureau is backing the program, headed by Geo. N. Peek, to reestablish foreign outlets for surplus farm products.

Knox Has Biggest Signup Since '21

Since the five-day campaign during which 18 men signed 280 new members, 17 more have been signed which brings the total for the two week period to 297, Farm adviser A. R. Kemp of Knox county writes.

Knox county led the state in the mobilization campaign beginning last October by signing a total of 602 new members.

"It was the co-operation of these solicitors, the Farm Bureau directors, and the men who drove them that made this record possible," writes Kemp. "This brings the total membership of the Knox County Farm Bureau to 1381, which is the highest membership we have had in this county since war times.

"The men who signed the highest number of members in this group are B. L. Baird with 34, Elmer Anderson 26, Roscoe Simkins 21, A. N. Skinner 20, A. L. Doubet 18, Reuben Johnson 18, Loren Johnston 18, Reed Gibbs 17, and Earl Johnson 16."

Livestock Producers Hit New High Records

During the week of April 7 to 13 the Chicago Producers handled a total of 446 cars of livestock which constituted 15.88% of Chicago receipts after deducting directs. This was a new record. Almost in the same mail came an announcement from Cincinnati Producers that they handled 51.17% of receipts on that market and 55.62% of the hogs.

Buffalo Producers report 50.3% of total receipts for the same week, another record.

This is a period of new records in cooperative livestock marketing. There has never been a time when livestock producers recognize more generally the necessity of cooperating in the marketing end of their business.

Frank Is A Real Farm Bureau Booster

When Frank Butler of Lee county joined the Farm Bureau he was so well sold on his organization that he turned right around and himself signed up 18 new members within two days. He followed up with six more in less than a week, making a total of 24 new members signed, reports Chuck Yale, farm adviser.

Will Mr. Yale or someone else in Lee county send us a picture of New Member Butler for the next issue of the RECORD.—Editor.

Here's A Service That Helps, Says Brissenden

New Farm Bureau members should not overlook an opportunity to use the I. A. A. transportation and claims service. It can help you. If you don't believe it ask L. F. Brissenden of Clay county.

Sometime ago Brissenden shipped a load of cattle from Chicago to Flora. The shipment was routed in such a way that the full rate would not apply and a combination rate over the junction point was charged.

Mr. Brissenden took the matter up with Guy Baxter of the I. A. A. who applied to the two railroads involved, requesting the establishment of a through rate via this route. Then application was made to the Illinois Commerce Commission for authority to the railroad to make a refund on this shipment. This authority was granted with the result that Brissenden received a check for $25.88 following which he wrote the I. A. A. as follows:

"Letter and check received. Many thanks for your kindness and perseverance in this matter. This shows what it means to belong to an organization that is on the job.

"I doubt very much if I ever would have made any settlement with the road. This alone is almost enough to pay my dues for two years. More farmers and members should know about this valuable service you are rendering."



CHAMPAIGN COUNTY CORN LOAN BOARD

Left to right: Roy Mitchell, vice-pres.; W. Z. Black, pres.; A. R. Grindley, sec'y-treas. Up to April 1, Champaign county had sealed approximately 4,460,000 bu. of corn for loans at 45c per bu. Nine sealers and three clerks in addition to the board have been kept busy serving Champaign county farmers. Champaign ranks near the top if not first in the amount of corn sealed.

Ask Grain Rate Cut

A request that lower freight rates on grain from points adjacent the Illinois river to Peoria be established as soon as possible was presented by the Illinois Agricultural Association and Illinois Grain Corporation at a hearing before Illinois railroad representatives in Chicago April 10.

Farmers' elevators in the Illinois River territory have complained that excessive rail rates on grain are handicapping them in moving shipments to Peoria. Considerably lower rates charged by truck operators and the Federal Barge Line have resulted in substantial movements of grain away from the elevators.

The rail rate from Varna in Marshall county to Peoria, for example, a distance of only about 50 miles, is nine cents per cwt. Trucks are hauling grain from that vicinity to Lacon and Peoria via truck and barge at a much lower rate. If this situation continues many farmers' elevators will suffer a big loss in volume of business if not total extinction.

The I. A. A. believes that farmers' elevators should be maintained as the basic unit in the co-operative grain marketing system. However, the Association is strongly in favor of reducing transportation costs to the farmer because such reductions are reflected in a higher net price.

G. W. Baxter, of the I. A. A., proposed drastic reductions in rail rates on grain as follows: 3c per cwt. up to 10 miles; 3½c from 10 to 25 miles; 4c over 25 up to 50 miles; 4½c over 50 and up to 75 miles; and 5c over 75 and up to 100 mi. Railroad representatives were told that they face a further substantial loss of volume and revenue unless they make sharp reductions in their rates.

Amateur Entertainment Features Lyceum Series

It's astonishing how much good amateur musical and entertainment talent there is around the state commented L. A. Williams, manager of Country Life Insurance Co., who spoke before 16 county-wide Farm Bureau gatherings during the past six weeks. General agents co-operating with Country Life Insurance Co. and the Farm Bureaus were given the job of bringing out the talent for the competition in the lyceum course series.

"We had singers, tap dancers, make-up artists, and piccolo, cornet, trombone, clarinet, piano, stringed instrument, and saxophone players, readers, quartets, and almost everything you could ask for in the entertainment line," said Williams.

"We started out to discover local talent and we judged the entries largely on their ability to entertain the folks, as well as on such qualities as poise, delivery, execution, and technical skill. It is our thought that we keep a record of the best entertainment talent in some central place and provide the Farm Bureaus with this information for use in meetings."

Silver medal winners were recently announced in "CLIC," Country Life's house organ. Gold medals will be awarded to the two state winners.

At each meeting, Mr. Williams spoke for more than an hour on the subject "Whither Bound," in which he dwelled on the opportunities and problems ahead of organized farmers.

Among the counties which participated in the lyceum series are Peoria, Marshall-Putnam, Lake, DeKalb, Henry, Boone, Ford, Vermilion, Piatt, Iroquois, Livingston, Hancock, McDonough, Tazewell, Moultrie, and Clark. Audiences averaged about 800 at each meeting.

Germany Limits Lard

Beginning with March, 1934 monthly imports of lard into Germany are being limited to 40 per cent of the average imports for the corresponding months of 1931-'33. This action will hit American hog producers hard because the United States for a number of years has had the bulk of the German market.

Lard imports to Germany from this country during 1934 may not exceed 65,000,000, whereas in the early post-war years Germany bought from us an average of 250,000,000 pounds each year.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

George Thiem, Editor
John Tracy, Ass't Editor.

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Gas Tax Diversion

CONTINUED efforts to divert more gasoline taxes away from their intended purpose may prove to be a round about way of increasing the property tax load. Originally streets and roads were built and maintained by property owners out of property taxes. Many still are. The gas tax was enacted to change that indefensible system. It was a step toward property tax reduction. It placed the cost of building and maintaining roads on the people who use them. This is as it should be. Now as gas tax revenues are further diverted from their rightful use and roads and streets wear out, the tendency will be to increase taxes on property for highway improvement.

Gas tax diversion has another evil side to it. It stops road building and creates unemployment. A large number of family heads depend on this kind of work to support their families. It has been estimated that 22,500 men would be employed on road building and maintenance during the coming season on the $8,000,000 which pending legislation at Springfield would divert to other uses. Counting four to the family makes 90,000 people, many of whom may be forced on the relief rolls.

Gas tax diversion is another case of robbing Peter to pay Paul. It is makeshift government, wrong in principle and unjustifiable. Proposed use of gas tax funds for schools is another effort to impose on downstate counties the penalty for the many years of reckless tax waste and more recent tax delinquency in Chicago and Cook county. For if the $30,000,000 owing the state by the metropolitan area had been paid, the reason for previous raids on road funds and the current attempt would largely have been avoided.

The Way Out

IT REQUIRED the hardship of the last three years to arouse city home and real estate owners of Illinois to the need for a state constitutional amendment and an equitable taxing system. Had their organized support been given the Illinois Agricultural Association years ago when attempts were made to pass a proper tax amendment, recent chaotic conditions in state and local government might easily have been avoided.

Despite the general decline in incomes, the citizens of the state are still financially capable of maintaining the useful and needed functions of government. What's necessary, however, is an equitable distribution of the tax burden. The majority of our people, particularly city owners of intangible wealth and those receiving salaries, fees, and wages, own no real estate and pay no local and state taxes. For this reason taxes on real estate and some kinds of personal property have been unbearably high.

The situation calls for an early session of the General Assembly to submit a revenue amendment definitely limiting property taxes and permitting classification of property and income for tax purposes. Until the voters adopt such an amendment and pave the way for an honest taxing system, there will be a continuation of crises and make-shift efforts at Springfield to meet them.

Necessary to Recovery

"IF THE administration is to concentrate more on recovery and less on reform, a further bolstering up of agricultural prices is indicated," states M. S. Rukeyser, well known financial writer. **"Such a plan offers an avenue to success for the President's budgetary program for the next two years. It will enable private industry, commerce, and agriculture gradually to absorb men released from emergency public payrolls."**

This statement, presenting the point of view of many business observers, emphasizes the fact that the continuing disparity between the price of the farmer's products and the price of things he has to buy is responsible for continued unemployment. The farm situation everyone knows is much better than that of a year or more ago. Business and employment reflect that improvement. Yet there must be a further narrowing of the gap to equalize farm purchasing power and speed up exchange of farm and non-agricultural commodities.

As Mr. Rukeyser points out, **"To some analysts it appears that the untimely raising of industrial costs by the NRA aborted the rapid building of a solid foundation for recovery in the relative raising of depressed agricultural prices."**

SOME of our so-called dairy leaders make themselves look foolish when they assume in one breath that the proposed processing tax on butter will be borne entirely by farmers, and complain in the next breath that dairy farmers have had to help pay the processing taxes on cotton, tobacco, wheat, corn and hogs. Both statements can't be right, yet speeches more remarkable for their passion than for reason were delivered against the government program during the dairy hearing at Madison which contained such assertions.

Observations

When certain metropolitan newspapers shout about the freedom of the press what they really have in mind is freedom to follow the pet prejudices of their publishers and protect the vested interests of their advertisers. Ask any honest newspaper reporter what he thinks about the freedom of the press and he'll laugh right out loud if the boss isn't looking. He knows only too well, and sometimes from sad experience, that the paper he works for has "pets" and "policies," that it must not step on the toes of certain interests and people.

Many newspapers are controlled from their business offices. Editorial writers and reporters are not always privileged to follow the dictates of their own conscience or write as they see things. They get their orders from higher up and write accordingly. The financial pages of big dailies are often edited to please the banks, brokerage and investment houses, commission men, and others who contribute thousands of dollars annually through advertising in normal times to their support.

Real freedom of the press would be a wholesome thing in America. The man in the street would glory in it. No patriotic citizen who has given the matter any thought wants to see real freedom of the press curbed or abolished. They would like to see it restored. The downright thievery and skullduggery practiced by big bankers, investment houses, utility magnates, real estate operators, and corporation executives during the boom days seldom drew a word of criticism from big newspapers. Their financial editors must have known what was going on. Yet they seldom protested. The publishers played the game and took their percentage through advertising along with the rest.

Whether true or not, it was frequently reported that under the old tax-fixing regime in Chicago, certain daily newspapers exchanged political support for low assessments, and vice versa bitterly attacked any men in public life they could not control. The editorial writer may have his ideals but the publisher or business manager is practical. The rank and file of newspapers today are primarily in the business of making a proft. In fairness let us say that there are still many that try to serve the public interest, at least that public comprising the bulk of their subscribers. But profit comes first and that means there are certain people in every city who must not be offended.

If the freedom of the press is ever disturbed by the popular will of the people expressed through the congress, it will be because of the abuse of the privilege by newspapers themselves; because the immense power and influence they wield on the public mind and morals is used for personal ends rather than for social welfare.—E. G. T.



FARM ADVISER RAY C. DONEGHUE OF McDONOUGH COUNTY, LEFT, IS CONGRATULATING H. B. Smith for winning the 1933, 10 acre yield corn growing contest of Illinois. The contest was sponsored by the University of Illinois, College of Agriculture.

Mr. Smith's 10 acre field yielded 99.1 bushels per acre, whereas the average yield of the next 10 contestants was 85.1 bushels. The total cost per acre of this crop was computed at $20.56 or 21 cents per bushel of corn produced.

Call On Pres. Roosevelt

President Edward A. O'Neal and Secretary Wallace recently called on President Roosevelt and spent an hour with him discussing tariff problems.

"We have the President's assurance that he will give proper protection to American agriculture in tariff reform," said Mr. O'Neal, following the meeting. "I agree with the philosophy of Secretary Wallace that reduction of surpluses in line with natural needs, plus a greater outlet for farm surpluses, offers a sound and constructive attack on the farm problem.

"Agriculture is setting great store by the work undertaken in Washington to restore world trade, by our good friend George N. Peek, just appointed by the President as Special Adviser on Foreign Trade, to assist him in promoting foreign markets. Mr. Peek is endeavoring to speed up the movement of commodities between us and foreign nations."

McDonough Champion Corn Costs 21c Per Bu.

Among its many activities the Farm Bureau encourages more efficient production which means higher yields on fewer acres. And the record made recently by a McDonough County Farm Bureau member, H. B. Smith, in winning the state corn yield contest is an example of the effective work the Farm Bureau and its members are doing in improving farm production.

Mr. Smith got a yield of 99.1 bushels per acre in a 10 acre field. The total cost of producing the 10 acres of corn was computed at $205.60 as follows:

Growing	
Man labor	$ 9.12
Horse labor	11.16
Machinery expense	6.00
Seed	2.63
Manure, fertilizers and limestones	75.80*
Misc. and overhead	6.27
Total growing cost	110.98
Total harvesting cost	19.82
Cost of growing and harvesting	130.80
Taxes	12.30
Interest on land at 5%	62.50*
TOTAL COST	205.60
Total cost per acre	20.56
Cost per bushel of corn	.21

* In 1933 the fertility charge was made for nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium removed from the soil by corn. Land valued at $125 per A.

The fact that the Farm Bureau has maintained a seed corn testing service for many years has been helpful to McDonough county farmers in growing larger yields of corn on fewer acres at lower cost.

Ol' Joe Green

I

Good mornin' John! Yer jest too late
To see Ring put a feller out the gate.
He's another one o' them corn-hog men,
A spludgin' 'round with a fountain pen,



Ol' Joe

A tryin' to trick me into co-operation;
But I've heard all about t h e i r baitin,'
And I'm one bird that they can't fool
Fer I'm as shrewd as an adult mule.
I asked 'im how he'd got his job,
And if he b'longed to the graftin' mob,
Then I up and told 'im goodin' ruff
I wuz tired uve this here government stuff;
And they wuzent a guverment anywhere
That could tell me as how I didn't dare
To raise all the pigs that Old Bess had
Er plant the forty in corn, by-dad.
I guess he thot I ment what I sed
Fer he just kindy shuck his head
And sed that hit was awful funny
Fellers like me didn't need the munny.
But ye see I know'd where he got his
And if I didn't sign hit'd hurt his biz,
Then I spat and told 'im to his face
That me and Jake would run this place.

II

Now Joe, why don't you think a bit
'Stead a braggin' and blowin' about yer wit.
Your ignorance has filled ye full of fears
You'v got yer thumbs poked in yer ears
So you can't hear the facts at all
When on yer old flat head they fall.
If you'd sit up tonight and think
Tomorrow you'd be a different gink.
Where will yer figgerin lead ye to?
I'll betcha that never occured to you
All yer work don't help yer none,
Why don't ye rest and have some fun?
We'll eat this surplus up, by Joe,
Then when we work we'll make some dough.
Ever hear uve the man with a dozen kids
How he put wisdom 'neath their lids
With a bundle uve sticks they failed to break
Then up the old man wisely spake,
Long as you lads stand hand in hand
You need fear no enemy in the land.

—Harry B. Claar



Knox County Farm Bureau's New Building and Modern Service Station Dedicated Recently

THE front office of the building downstairs contains desks and files of stenographers and clerical help. Following down the corridor to the right is the farm adviser's office, assistant's office, insurance department, auditor, mimeograph and addressograph room and directors' meeting room.

On the north side of the building as one enters is a ladies' rest room. Following down the hall on the left is the Knox County Oil Company's office, a storeroom and a small meeting room being used for the corn and hog program.

On the second floor an auditorium seats between 500 and 600, has a stage at the front end of the building and an entrance in the rear of the building. There is a full basement which houses the office and laboratory of the Galesburg Pure Milk Association. The basement also contains the boiler room, seed-corn testing equipment, seed-corn storage room, etc.

The building is constructed chiefly of brick, concrete and steel and is substantially fire proof. A large parking space in the rear of the building is available for members.

The total cost of the building, including heating and plumbing equipment, was $15,863.96. The furniture and other equipment brought the total to approximately $17,500.

The building was made possible through the efforts of the board of directors who started some 12 years ago on a planned budget system setting aside small amounts each year to erect such a building. The new structure and its equipment will be entirely paid for out of savings without indebtedness on the property.

The present board of directors is as follows: James McKee, Harry Gehring, Harold Roberts, H. S. Brown, T. J. Sullivan, H. B. Behringer, Roy Patty, Robert Gibbs, Edwin Gumm, S. E. Ecklund, L. E. Olson, A. L. Doubet, A. J. Ryden, K. V. Lacy, Jesse Arie, B. L. Baird, C. M. Hunter, Guy Routh, Ira Moats and Bernard Mathews.

The building committee that supervised the building consisted of T. J. Sullivan of Galesburg, Ira Moats of Maquon and Guy Routh of Hermon.

Wool Grower Who Sells At Any Price Breaks the Market

The wool grower who is willing to sell at any price is the culprit who breaks the market, according to the National Wool Marketing Association. If all the wool in the United States were shipped east on consignment in the hands of dealers, and the National prices could be held where they are, there would be a real opportunity to raise them.

"It is not our policy," states the corporation, "to come out and tell the wool growers that wool is going to be a good deal higher in order to secure consignments. None of us can definitely predict the future. We do feel that the growers have had sufficient proof that the National can and does market its holdings to return the growers the highest prices.

"It is folly for a wool grower to try to pick the year he will consign and the year he will sell. As a rule those who attempt it pick just the wrong year. Those who consign every year and support their own organization are bound to win on the average."

A Remarkable Co-operative

Illinois Farm Supply Continues Record-Breaking Pace in Serving Members

BORN of an idea, with all the marks of success at the very outset, Illinois Farm Supply is now well into another record breaking year which promises to eclipse last year's remarkable business, and firmly intrench the company as the largest state petroleum co-operative in the United States. According to L. R. Marchant, manager, Illinois Farm Supply has handled 21,675,240 gallons of motor fuels for the seven-month period ending March 31, 1934. This total includes 15,258,287 gallons of gasoline, 4,425,971 gallons of kerosene and 1,990,982 gallons of distillate and fuel oil—a new record for the period.

April will be the greatest in the company's history. With more than a train load of motor fuels a day being delivered to the affiliated companies, the first 3 weeks of April 1934 exceed the whole of tank car shipments in April 1933.

Motor oil shows a 44 per cent gain over the corresponding period last year with a total of 756,245 gallons. Grease sales total 472,356 pounds, a gain of 17½ per cent. Leading the field in percentage of increase is Soy-oil Paint which is 316 per cent ahead of last year, the current volume being equal to a carload every three days. Brunswick tire sales are also on the increase, the 6,338 tires handled during the seven-month period being double the tire business last year.

Grows Fast

With each year outdoing the previous one by a good margin, Farm Bureau members have become accustomed to announcements of Farm Supply's rapid growth. On the basis of the last year's business it is hard to imagine that when Geo. R. Wicker, the first manager of Illinois Farm Supply, opened up for business March 7, 1927, with 6 county companies, that by the end of the year there were 11 affiliated county companies which handled 2,102,970 gallons of gasoline, 1,112,508 gallons of kerosene, 106,076 gallons of lubricating oils, 48,236 pounds of greases and 2,471 gallons of denatured alcohol. This was for the 6 actual business months remaining in the year. The next year, 1928, about twice the business was done. Dividends amounting to $11,239.71 were paid to affiliated companies. Everybody was feeling pretty good. There were now 16 affiliated county companies. The year 1929 saw some changes. Mr. Wicker left to go into business for himself. L. R. Marchant came from Galesburg to assume the managership. Business was getting better. Patronage dividends took a decided jump. There were now 21 affiliated companies. More counties were organizing. The depression hit the country. Farm prices dropped like a plummet. Yet, Illinois Farm Supply went its record-breaking way. By the end of 1931 there were 47 companies, with a resulting increase in sales. New products were added. Came 1933, and a $6,000,000 business. More than 40,000,000 gallons of petroleum products were distributed through 54 County Service companies. Since 1927, more than $324,000 has been paid in dividends to member companies by Illinois Farm Supply. These dividends contributed greatly to the $500,000 in patronage dividends returned to member patrons for the third consecutive year.

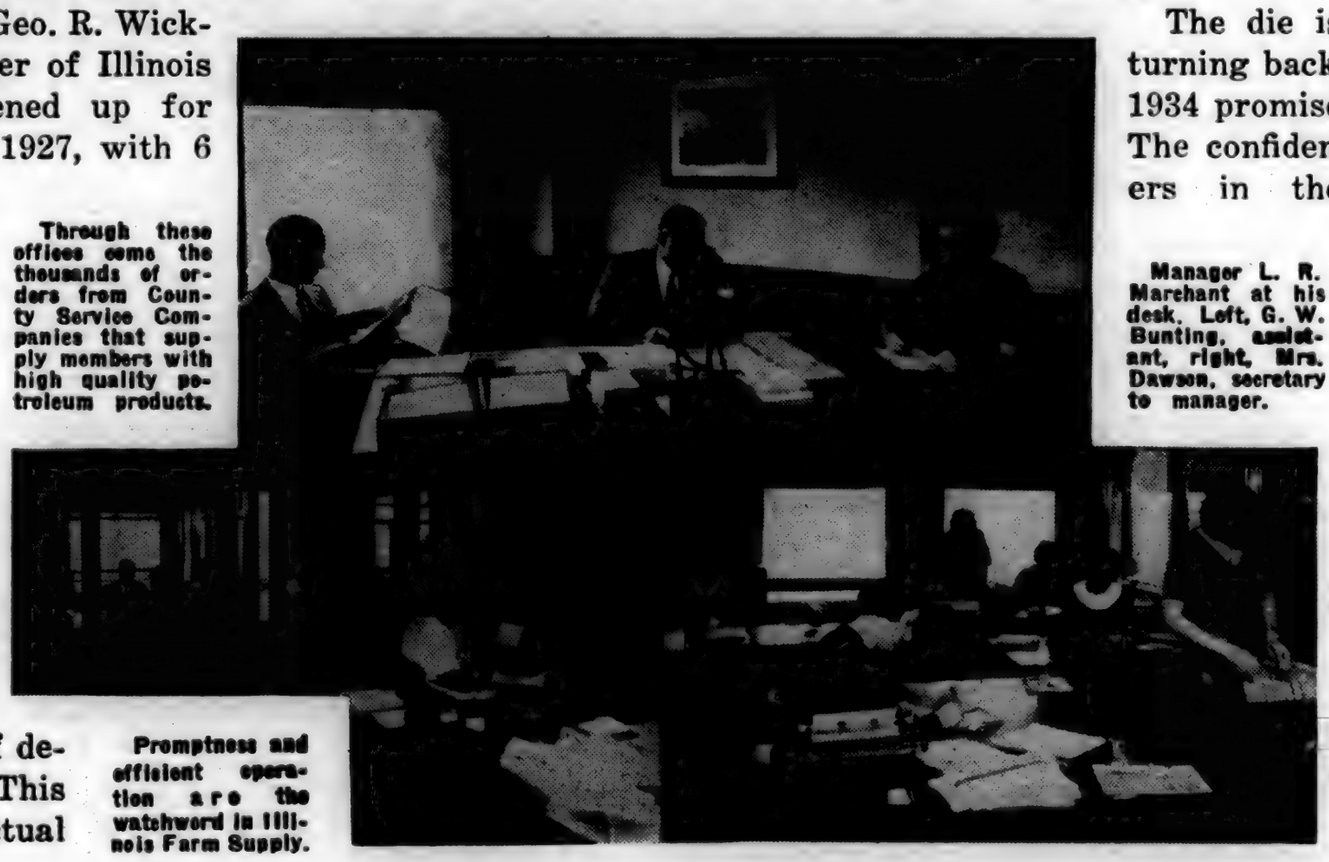
Today, 1934, 56 affiliated companies serve every county in the state with the exception of Sangamon and Cass. A far cry from the original 11. More business is now done in a month than the whole of 1927. More than 425 tank trucks travel the highways daily. Better than 500 retail outlets dispense Illinois Farm Supply products to members and non-members in towns and countryside. Bulk storage plants numbering more than 145 speed up service to patrons.

The value of Illinois Farm Supply and its 56 affiliated companies does not stop with quality, service, and low cost in petroleum products. Not just a purchasing organization to pass along quantity price savings to patrons, the advent of this powerful farm co-operative has wrought great changes in the products and methods of doing business of privately-owned petroleum marketers. For many years previous to the coming of Farm Supply, Farm Bureau members were paying high prices for inferior petroleum products. Today, the whole quality level has been raised for the prime reason that Farm Supply quality forced competition to improve. The enormous purchases of the company not only place it in a strong bargaining position from the standpoint of price but assure member patrons of strict maintenance of highest quality.

Built on Confidence

Thus, from an idea, a dream, the determination of Illinois farmers to improve their buying conditions has resulted in fulfillment. Illinois Farm Bureau members can point with pride to Illinois Farm Supply and its 56 affiliated companies. They can set it forth as the finest example of its kind in co-operative, organized action, and what unity can accomplish. Those who closely study the trend of the times, see in Illinois Farm Supply the forerunner of similar properly conducted co-operatives in other parts of the country.

The die is cast. There is no turning back. Good as 1933 was, 1934 promises to be even better. The confidence of Illinois farmers in their own company is firmly established. That confidence will not be taken lightly. It is the structure upon which Illinois Farm Supply and the wide-awake County Service Companies will continue to render outstanding service to Illinois Farm Bureau members.



Through these offices come the thousands of orders from County Service Companies that supply members with high quality petroleum products.

Manager L. R. Marchant at his desk. Left, G. W. Bunting, assistant, right, Mrs. Dawson, secretary to manager.

Promptness and efficient operation are the watchword in Illinois Farm Supply.

Cites Big Growth In Cost of Distribution

Numbers of Workers Engaged In Processing And Distribution Greatly Increased

The tremendous increase in the cost of distribution of farm products during the past 40 years was reviewed by Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to Secretary Wallace, in a recent address to Eastern retailers at Boston.

In the 40 years from 1890 to 1930 farm workers increased hardly at all, he said; workers on farms and in factories combined increased from 15,000,000 to 25,000,000; but the number of persons engaged in trade and transportation increased from 3,500,000 in 1890 to 12,000,000 by 1930—from two workers in distribution for each ten in fiscal production in 1890, to almost five in distribution for ten in such production in 1930.

During the 40-year period the number of workers in fiscal production increased by 80 per cent. Workers in the professions and other service occupations doubled, and workers in trade and transportation almost quadrupled.

From 1890 to 1913 the farm price of foods increased 36 per cent and the retail price of foods almost 70 per cent.

Farmer's Portion Cut

Thus, with a materially decreased selling price since the current depression set in, and a substantially maintained margin by distributors, the portion left for the farmer was sharply reduced.

Although the retail prices at which food products sold declined only 35 per cent between 1929 and 1932, the prices received by farmers for food products declined about 55 per cent. Grocers received 65 per cent as much as formerly and the farmer only 45 per cent as much.

Ezekiel asks the questions: Should we not begin to develop a decentralized type of production with much smaller units of plants and equipment and selling its products through simpler means and nearer to the point of production?

Might it not be desirable for more men to engage in such decentralized production?

Might not standards of living be higher all the way around if we so organize production and distribution that we again have a large majority of the population in the country engaged in production and only a small proportion engaged in transportation and selling?

Emergency Crop Loans

The St. Louis Federal Land Bank reports that farmers who cannot qualify for credit elsewhere may apply for an emergency crop loan through the local office. Farm Bureaus are receiving such applications. A fund of $40,000,000 was recently appropriated by congress for this purpose. The maximum loan which will be made this year to any one farmer is $250 and the minimum is $25. The interest rate is 5½ per cent per annum. To be eligible a farmer must be a co-operator in the AAA production control program.

A farmer applying for a loan of $150 or more must first make application to the Production Credit Association serving his county. Rejection of his application will be considered sufficient evidence that other credit is not available and the farmer may then make application to the emergency crop loan office.

Production credit associations have been established in the following cities in Illinois: Amboy, Anna, Belleville, Bloomington, Carlinville, Carmi, Carrollton, Champaign, Charleston, DeKalb, Paxton, Galesburg, Geneva, Harrisburg, Havana, Centralia, Jacksonville, Joliet, Kewanee, Lincoln, Pontiac, Macomb, Decatur, Aledo, Monmouth, Mt. Vernon, Oregon, Ottawa, Pekin, Pittsfield, Quincy, Robinson, Rock Island, Shelbyville, Springfield, Danville, Watseka, Wheaton, and Woodstock.

The federal land banks are now offering land bank bonds in place of cash in refinancing farm mortgages. The bonds are guaranteed by the government both as to interest and principal. They bear 3¼ per cent interest.

Walter L. Rust, president of the St. Louis Land Bank, states that the most recent report shows the bid price on these bonds was 101 and offered 101½. He states that signed agreements to accept the bonds in lieu of cash are being received by the land bank at the rate of more than 500 per day.

Corn-Hog Contracts

It is estimated that around one million corn-hog contracts will be signed when the campaign is completed. Illinois is expecting to deliver about 125,000 contracts, 110,000 of which were reported signed several weeks ago. Iowa reports 160,000 contracts signed. The first contracts have been received in Washington. The administration hopes to begin sending out first benefit payment checks soon.

It's Up to the Livestock Growers To Do This Job

A man from the St. Louis Producers recently called on 141 Adams county farmers, 29 of whom were shipping 100 per cent of their livestock through the Adams County Shippers Association which markets all livestock received through co-operatives. Thirty-seven sent 100 per cent of their livestock by truck direct to the St. Louis Producers and 75 were just not going any place—mostly to old-line firms and direct to the packers. Fifty-three of the 75 farmers visited never shipped anything through co-operative channels, and 22 shipped a few head co-operatively sometime during the past.

"We are of the opinion that the producers themselves must eventually sell their neighbors who are non-cooperators if we are to obtain 50 per cent or more of the livestock during 1934 through co-operative channels," concludes the marketing committee of the Adams County Farm Bureau.

Quality Milk Meeting

At the Le Claire hotel, Moline, on Saturday night, March 31, several hundred members of the Quality Milk Association voted in favor of leaving its Class B stock with the Illinois Agricultural Association. Secretary George E. Metzger stated that if it was the wish of the members that the I. A. A. step out of the picture it would do so. When President F. H. Schafer put the question, the members voted to maintain the present relationship. The Illinois-Iowa Milk Producers have been opposing government licensing of milk dealers and a higher price to the producers on the ground that the "B" stock setup was a bar to a merger of the two groups. Many Quality Association members believe that the I and I group is dominated by certain dealers who feel that if the Farm Bureau and I. A. A. withdraw the distributors can soon reign again as market dictators.

All directors of the Quality Milk Association were re-elected.

Manager Frank Watson reported that the Association handled 29,490,258 pounds of milk in 1933, 32 per cent of which was sold in Class 1. The surplus plant handled a little more than 10,000,000 pounds.

The Association has invested approximately $13,000 in equipment in its plant, all of which is paid for. Neither the Quality Milk Association nor its subsidiary have one dime of indebtedness against them.

Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company

No_____

October 13,1933

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Ben Graf $2109.05

EXACTLY $2109 & 05 CTS. DOLLARS

Ben Graf was mighty glad to get this check last fall. You would be too.

THIS CHECK MUST NOT BE CASHED IF DETACHED FROM THE RECEIPT OR IF THE RECEIPT IS NOT SIGNED BY THE PAYEE

Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company

No._____

October 13,1933

TO THE ORDER OF J.W. Ovitz $1500.52

EXACTLY $1500 & 52 CTS. DOLLARS

J. W. Ovitz had his harvest money after all. You can too.

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO (2-3) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS (2-3)

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY

Mina Tumulty
ASST TREASURER

A GOOD HARVEST IN SPITE OF HAIL!

Suppose hail destroyed your crops this year. Wouldn't you welcome a good, big, check like the ones that went to Ben Graf and J. W. Ovitz? Instead of a total loss, these two men and hundreds of others had a good harvest in spite of hail!

HAIL PLAYS NO FAVORITES

This year hail may strike your crops, robbing you of the money you need to live on. Hail may even cost you your farm. It's better to be protected—when protection costs so little.

DO AS GRAF AND OVITZ DID

At a cost of but $4 a thousand now, insure your crops against hail loss in Farmers Mutual — **your own company.** In the fall when your harvest is in, the small balance of your premium is due and payable.

$4 A THOUSAND NOW!

BALANCE AFTER HARVEST

The initial payment protects your crops during hail season. The balance of the premium due and payable in October, when you have your harvest money.

INSURE NOW AT ACTUAL COST!

CLAIMS CHEERFULLY, PROMPTLY PAID

If your crop is totally or partially destroyed, you get your check from Farmers Mutual. If no hail loss has occurred, you have paid only a small premium for the protection.

INSURE NOW AT ACTUAL COST

Farmers Mutual insures at actual cost. A strong, reliable, legal reserve, farmer-owned and controlled institution, your company has more than $57,000,000 hail, fire and wind insurance in force. Ample reserves and re-insurance assure prompt payment of claims.

SEE YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU NOW FOR COMPLETE DETAILS. ALSO, ASK ABOUT FIRE AND WINDSTORM INSURANCE AT ACTUAL COST!

FARMERS MUTUAL
RE-INSURANCE COMPANY

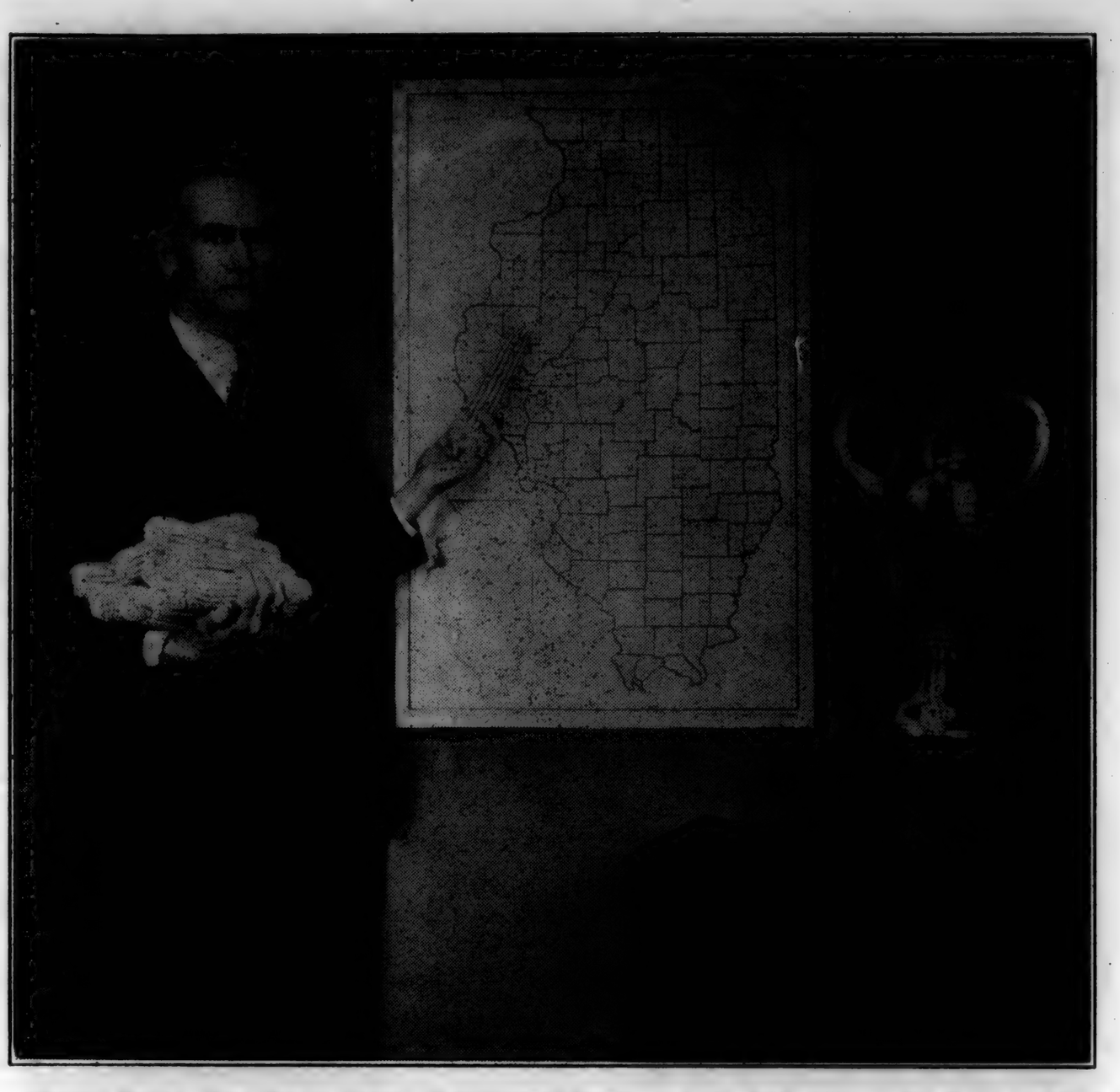
608 So. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

State Seed Corn Winner Used Farm Bureau Testing Service

Clarence Watson of McDonough county who won first prize in the Utility Corn Show at the last Farm and Home Week in Urbana, was the first secretary of the McDonough County Farm Bureau and later became president. He was one of the first farmers in the county to take an active interest in the corn improvement program when the project was launched by McDonough County Farm Bureau. Before that time he had been following out a permanent soil fertility program and also had been doing some corn breeding work.

He has been a consistent patron of the seed corn testing laboratory the County Farm Bureau established at Macomb in 1925. Careful and consistent seed corn testing and selection, made possible by the McDonough County Farm Bureau, was helpful to Mr. Watson in winning the title of Illinois Corn King.

McDonough county also produced the winner of the 10-acre yield contest in Illinois last year. H. B. Smith of Bardolph won this contest with a yield of 99 bushels.



Clarence Watson, Farm Bureau Member of McDonough County, who won First Prize on his 10 ear sample of Utility Type Seed Corn during Farm and Home Work of the Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana. Mr. Watson is shown pointing to McDonough county on the Illinois map. He used the seed corn testing service of the McDonough County Farm Bureau to help him develop high yielding, disease free corn.

What's In A Name?

Quite a lot when some patron of a Producer Livestock Commission agency fails to get his returns promptly or at the end of the year gets no refund or a refund on only part of the livestock consigned. The explanation for a lot of the difficulties of this sort is simple.

One consignment of hogs may go in the name of John L. White, the next Jack White. A later shipment may be in the name of J. L. White and still another John White. This situation often delays the check at the local post office. Instances have been known where a check has lain in the local post office for days or even weeks because the postmaster did not recognize that Jack White might have been John L. White.

Trouble is always encountered at the end of the year when Producers Associations make up their refund checks. During the corn-hog signup complaints were made by shippers who were mistakenly given credit for only a part of their hogs. It will save a lot of confusion if every farmer makes it a rule to send his livestock to market always using exactly the same name and initial.

Lime and Legumes On Contracted Acres

Smart Illinois farmers are spreading limestone and sowing their contracted acres to sweet clover, alfalfa, and other legumes for three reasons: to improve the soil, stop soil erosion, cut production costs by upping yields.

The University of Illinois reports that around one-tenth of Illinois crop acres will probably be retired this year through the corn-hog and wheat programs. This land should not be allowed to wash. It won't wash with a stand of clover on it.

At the Dixon field, says A. L. Lang, sweet clover on a limed soil of good productivity, when rotated with corn, oats, and wheat and plowed under as green manure, improved the corn yield 17 bu. an acre annually as a three year average.

It takes just about as much work to grow a 40 bu. corn crop as a 60 bu. crop. The extra 20 bu. makes the difference sometimes between profit and loss.

Call your Farm Bureau and order limestone for those idle acres if they are acid. Your farm adviser will be glad to test soil samples delivered to the office. Sow alfalfa in July, or sweet clover in the corn field at the last cultivation to be plowed under as a green manure crop later. Soybeans, too, will yield better on sweet soil that has been limed. In Randolph county manured soil yielded only 340 pounds of soybean hay per acre but when limestone was added (light gray silt loam) the yield of bean hay was 1,700 pounds.

I. A. A. Board Action

The I. A. A. board recently approved a proposed membership card to be given to members on payment of dues. The board also authorized the executive officers to negotiate limestone contracts with quarry operators, to center purchases of agricultural limestone in the Illinois Farm Supply Company.

NRA Boosts Printing

The minimum price of stereotype cuts like those supplied County Farm Bureaus by the I. A. A. cartoon service has been raised under the graphic arts code from 15c to 77c each. Similarly the cost of copper and zinc engravings has been increased from 25 to 50 per cent depending on size. Printing likewise is much more expensive as a result of minimum NRA wages and increases in the cost of paper stock.

"I'm Going to Do what I Want to Do!"



BOB JENKINS dropped the dipper back in the pail and mopped his brow.

"Look at 'em," he said pointing to the highway. "There they go. Having fun, while I stay here and sweat away to a shadow. But one of these days I'm going to do what I want to do. I've got it all fixed. When I'm 65 I'll have me a nice, fat check coming in every month. A pension.

"I've worked hard all my life—given up a lot of pleasure when I was young so's I could own a real farm. Now I've got it. It's mine. And one of these days I'll turn it over to the boy and go do what I want to do.

"I'm 50 now. When I'm 65 I'm going to say, 'Bob! There's the world, here's the money and let's go and see what's been going on around the country.'

"I've always wanted to see Cuba or South America. Never been able to take the time or money from the farm to go. Maybe I'll go to California and see the orange groves. Maybe Ma and I'll take that honeymoon to Niagara Falls we never took. We'll have money enough to do it, with a pension check coming regular every month.

"Ma says she wants to get a little place in town near daughter. I'd like that. I know a lot of sociable people in town. Perhaps a couple of us men will get a fishing cottage somewhere and get off by ourselves without the womenfolk. Maybe I'll just spend my days sitting and reading. Anyway, I'm going to do what I want to do.

"I've always wanted to spend a summer up in the mountains. Sort of got the idea after seein' a travel picture showing a lot of old boys riding nice horses in a big forest and up steep trails in Yellowstone Park, and Glacier Park. Maybe I'll do some of that. I'll be able to afford it. I understand that Ma and me could take a boat trip on the ocean about as cheap as staying home. Well—maybe we'll do that too. Maybe I'll catch up on a lot of sleeping. If I want to, I will.

"You know, since I got it all fixed up, the sight of these people going by the house having fun isn't so hard to take. I just say to Ma, 'Won't be long now before we'll be taking off for a jaunt will it? And we'll do just what we want to do won't we?' And she smiles all over. Then, I'll sometimes catch her looking at me kind of questioning like, and I know what she's thinking. But I've got that fixed too. She'll have the pension then—and I know she'll go do all the things we were planning on doing. Just like I was with her.

"But—that's no way to talk, with me hale and hearty as I am. When I'm 65 I'll be ready to have some fun. I'll have the money too. Regular, every month. What if land or corn prices are down! That won't make any difference. Because I'll have my chunk of whatever Uncle Sam is using for money coming to me every month to spend how I want to.

"Sure you can get a 'farmer's pension.' You're as well fixed as I am and needin' fun just as bad. Tell you what—you go see the insurance man at the County Farm Bureau. Tell him you want a 'farmer's pension' like I'm getting.

"And now you'll have to excuse me. I got to finish up." Bob Jenkins was back on his tractor. "But you can bet, mister, that one of these days I'm going to do what I want to do." Country Life Insurance Company, 608 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois.

"I'm not rich," said Bob Jenkins to the Farm Bureau insurance man, "but I want a set amount coming in each month after I'm 65 that I can handle now." So the insurance man fixed him up with a "farmer's pension." It won't take but a few minutes for you to get all the details. There are a lot of so-called "pensions," so be sure and ask about the "farmer's pension."



I. A. A. Aids In Getting Lower Utility Rates

Believes There Should Be Standard Charge For Light And Power Service

REDUCTIONS in light and power rates recently announced by a number of utility companies operating in Illinois follow efforts over a period of several years by the Illinois Agricultural Association and various County Farm Bureaus to secure reductions for rural users.

Early last year the Illinois Commerce Commission cited many public utility companies to show cause why the rates charged for electricity should not be reduced, states G. W. Baxter, director of transportation. Hearings have been held in connection with various companies and this department, working through the Illinois Commerce Commission, has assisted in furnishing data and other information in connection with rural rates. The companies making rate reductions are as follows:

From $9 to $6

Central Illinois Public Service Company reduced the minimum from $9 to $6 for a period of two years and thereafter $3 based on a rate of 9c per kilowatt hour for all electrical energy used in each month for 3 kilowatt hours per room; 8c per kilowatt for the next 4 kilowatt hours used per room per month; 5c per kilowatt hour for the next 5 kilowatt hours used per room per month; and 3c per kilowatt hour for all additional used. This is the rate used in cities. It is beneficial to the small user. An additional 3c block is also added where heretofore it was 5c.

The present $9 per month minimum, which includes 150 kilowatt hours per month and all over 150 kilowatt hours 3c per kilowatt hour, is continued in effect because that basis, where actual energy is used, will produce a lower charge than based on the other rate.

The Central Illinois Electric and Gas Company after conferences with the I. A. A. and the Illinois Commerce Commission reduced their minimum from $9 to $5 per month.

The Illinois Power and Light Corporation reduced the minimum on company financed lines from $9.00 to $6.00, and customer financed lines to $4.00 with a rate of 9¼c per kilowatt hour for the first 50 kilowatt hours and 3-1/10c for all over 50 kilowatt hours.

The Sherrard Power System (Henry and Rock Island counties) reduced their rates after several conferences from 15c for the first 60 kilowatt hours to 10c for the first 50 kilowatt hours; from 10c for the second 60 kilowatt hours to 5c for the next 40 kilowatt hours, and from 5c for all over the first 120 kilowatt hours to 3c for all over 90 kilowatt hours.

There are other companies yet involved, such as Public Service Company of Northern Illinois; Illinois Northern Utilities, and Western United Gas and Electric Company, on which hearings are either in process or yet to be heard. These companies are making a determined fight to prevent any reductions in their present revenues.

Absorb Tax

Effective September 1, 1933, the three percent government tax which had been paid by the customer was absorbed by the utility companies, and the two percent state sales tax which is to be absorbed or paid by the companies is now under litigation to determine the legality of this charge. If they are required to pay that, it will mean an additional five percent which the companies will have to assume. They claim they will not be able to operate at a profit if any further reductions are made.

The Illinois Commerce Commission has employed expert utility accountants to assemble data to present at these hearings. It will be noted that there are various rates and minimums applied in connection with the various companies. The I. A. A. believes there should be a standard rate and minimum for rural electrification.

"I will join with farmers in fighting to the last ditch any attempt that will be made to cripple the principle and practice of co-operative marketing. We of the farm belt should stand shoulder to shoulder against all such attempts; we should not allow ourselves to be turned aside from the goal by arguments, nor even by possible failure of some co-operative movements and some co-operative associations, to accomplish that goal."
—Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas.

As a result of a recent swapping agreement between the United States and France the latter country took one million barrels of apples from the United States in exchange for an increase in the quota of French wine imported into this country.

Land Bank News

The Farm Credit Administration of St. Louis recently came out with the first issue of its new official organ the "St. Louis Farm Credit Administration Record."

The publication follows closely the editorial make-up of the I. A. A. Record.

Interesting news published in the opening number states that the Land Bank had loaned $40,650,100 in the ten months ending Feb. 28, 1934. This includes 14,028 land bank and commissioner loans.

On March 17 Production Credit Associations now organized in Illinois, Arkansas and Missouri have approved 2,302 loans for $1,297,949.23. These loans are discounted through the intermediate credit bank. The loans approved represented 72 per cent of the applications submitted.

The interest rate on short-term production loans obtained through the Production Credit Associations was recently reduced from six to five and one-half per cent, but the borrower must subscribe for stock equal to five per cent of the amount of money borrowed, also pay inspection and recording fees on the chattel mortgage.

Co-operative associations eligible for loans may borrow from the St. Louis bank for co-operatives at three and one-half per cent interest on working capital loans and four and one-half per cent on facility loans.

During 1933 the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis sold 632 farms for a little over $1,600,000. Fifty-one per cent of these farms were purchased by city and town residents. The farms are offered on terms of 25 per cent cash and the balance in a 20-year amortized loan. Last year 83 farms were sold for all cash, one investor paying $72,000 in cash for several farms.

Peoria Buys Building

The Peoria County Farm Bureau recently bought a two-story brick building at Madison and Fayette streets in Peoria to be used as an office and headquarters. The building is a substantial brick structure and was erected in 1915 by the Peoria Musical College.

John C. Watson, director of taxation, addressed property owners on Chicago's northwest side recently on "Fundamentals of the Tax Situation in Illinois." The meeting was sponsored by the Northwest Real Estate Board.



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21	10.44	5.43
22	10.60	5.51
23	10.75	5.59
24	10.92	5.68
25	11.09	5.77
26	11.27	5.86
27	11.46	5.96
28	11.66	6.06
29	11.85	6.16
30	12.09	6.29
31	12.33	6.41
32	12.57	6.54
33	12.83	6.67
34	13.10	6.81
35	13.39	6.96
36	13.69	7.12
37	$14.04	$7.30
38	14.35	7.46
39	14.71	7.65
40	15.09	7.85
41	15.49	8.05
42	15.97	8.30
43	16.47	8.56
44	17.03	8.86
45	17.60	9.15
46	18.21	9.47
47	18.88	9.82
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49	20.30	10.56
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Convertible to any other standard form of insurance. Pays full face value at death up to age of 65 if not converted. Has cash and loan values and paid up insurance features. Will protect your mortgage or note until times improve. Suited to your needs.

SECURITY 92% of Country Life's investments are in Government, State and Municipal bonds. Assets today are 14% greater than on January 1st, 1934. 131% increase in business in force for the same period (Jan. 1, 1934 to April 15, 1934). Ask for rates on other policies at younger and older ages.



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Farm Bureau Members Preferred Auto Risks

Evidence that Farm Bureau members are better than average risks for auto insurance is borne out by the startling figures issued by the National Safety Council. This organization prophesies that out of the 23,000,000 cars registered in the United States, from 30 to 50 per cent will have an accident during the year. In stark numbers this means that every second or third car you see on the road will have an accident.

On the other hand, statistics furnished by A. E. Richardson, manager of Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, show that only one out of every five cars driven by the 33,000 Farm Bureau member policyholders in the company will have an accident during the year.

This vast difference in percentage of accidents accounts for the exceptionally low rates quoted by Illinois Agricultural Mutual. Preferred risks, such as Farm Bureau members, inevitably cut the cost of insuring. A company having an exceptionally high rate can usually be found to be carrying an over amount of "risky business" and must charge enough to make up the losses poor risks bring.

Illinois Agricultural Mutual, like any other company, operates according to the law of averages. The price of insurance is based on it. Thus, when the national accident average is one out of every two or three cars, it is clear enough that the Illinois Farm Bureau average of one out of five cars should result in lowered insurance cost. That it has reduced the cost is another example of what farmers can accomplish for their mutual benefit by working together.

New Organization Plan

The new I. A. A.-Farm Bureau organization plan was explained at two meetings of County Farm Bureau officials late in March at Peoria and Centralia. The former plan with district organization managers has been discontinued. The new program provides for a full time organization man in a county or group of counties whose main interest shall be securing new members and collecting dues. He is to be employed jointly by the state and county organizations.

The board of directors of the Indiana Farm Bureau recently adopted a resolution urging Indiana congressmen to sign a petition to bring to the floor of Congress the Frazier-Lemke bill so that its merits and demerits may be discussed.

The bill provides for refinancing existing farm mortgages at 1½ per cent interest with payment of 1½ per cent on the principal each year on an amortization plan so as to pay off the loan in 46 years.

At a meeting of stockholders of the Soybean Marketing Association in Decatur April 16, President John W. Armstrong was authorized to appoint a committee to consider and recommend a program for future soybean marketing.

Co-ordination of organized buying of farm supplies by state Farm Bureau federations was considered at a conference called by the A. F. B. F. in Chicago April 23.

The American Farm Bureau Federation is backing House Bill 6474 giving the Secretary of Agriculture regulatory control over direct buying of livestock.

It's Time to Organize

(Tune, Battle Hymn of the Republic)

Come on farmers of our Nation to our present need arise,
Let us enter in the conflict for it's time that we were wise.
There's a ray of hope now bursting through the dark and cloudy skies.
It's time to organize.
(Chorus)

We are now amid a crisis,
We're not getting equal slices.
What we need is parity prices,
It's time to organize.

We've been working independently for many years you see.
Tho' it's adding to our sorrow and we fret increasingly.
And there's one and only one way we can gain the day, by gee.
It's time to organize.
(Chorus)

We must fight old man depression and must wield a mighty hand,
For we want to see him buried far beneath the clay and sand.
Or forever we must drive him now from this our glorious land.
It's time to organize.
(Chorus)

We must join ourselves together till one hundred thousand strong,
That our voice may cry for justice and re-echo loud and long.
So now come along, don't hesitate, but join us in our song.
It's time to organize.
(Chorus)

—John S. Booker, DeWitt County.



Livestock Marketing

Cattle prices have shown substantial improvement and the market continues in a strong position. However, supplies will be seasonally large during May and June. Heavy steers are now topping the market and are expected to continue in a favorable position during the summer and fall. The curtailment in cattle feeding will be most noticeable during the last half of the year and particularly noticeable in the case of the better grades. In view of this, outlook for the summer and fall is quite favorable, and there is an opportunity to short feed for that period. This calls for top quality and full grain finish. The cattle market this fall is expected to be supported by a strong demand for stockers and feeders, thus making for a condition quite the reverse of last year.

The hog market is now entering a seasonally weak position and the situation calls for a close marketing of hogs in feed lots, and prospective conditions are favorable for carrying as many hogs as possible into the summer. More or less liquidation of breeding stock is expected during May and June and low grade and unfinished hogs will naturally be severely penalized. This situation should make summer feeding desirable and a much more favorable feeding ratio is expected after the middle of the year.

While the lamb market continues in a stronger position there is considerable over-lapping in the supply of fed lambs and the early movement of spring lambs. It is well to keep feed lots fully topped out as the competition will tend to increase during early May. As to southern lambs conditions are not so favorable so they will tend to move later and be thrown in more direct competition with grass-fat lambs from the Pacific northwest. As a whole the lamb market is in a stronger position and is expected to continue at a relatively high level during the balance of the year.

$2215 Cash Refund

The Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association recently distributed $2,215 among 154 stockholders. This distribution involves the redemption of 443 shares of stock of $5 par value issued against working capital contributions made in 1928. The average refund per company was $14.38.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Thoughts On The New Deal

By the Editor

AS THE New Deal grows in age and experience, the American people, it becomes increasingly clear, are tending to divide into schools of thought for and against regimentation and economic planning. To some extent the controversy is developing into a battle between the haves and the have nots. Aside from the politics in the situation, two philosophies of government are involved. One is the philosophy of individualism—without government restraint. Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. Under this system the go-getters represented by combinations of capital and often brains have free rein to build, speculate, exploit labor, investors' capital, and the resources of the country, amass wealth in huge private fortunes, and use the power and influence so acquired in controlling government as an adjunct to their aims and ends.

This first system is the one America largely has been following. There is something to be said for it. It stimulated private initiative and inventiveness. It had the incentive of individual gain. It made men work hard, drive themselves to extra effort to acquire riches or power or both. This system developed the country, created wealth, made America a leading industrial nation and a world power.

Sharp Inequalities

But it also led to sharp inequalities in the distribution of money and property, to concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, to abject poverty and want for many. Natural resources represented by forests, water power, mineral and oil deposits, and agricultural lands were seized by wide-awake enterprisers and converted into private fortunes. Our great forests were ruthlessly cut, the timber logged off, and the land left as unproductive barren wastes.

Similarly, coal and other minerals, crude oil deposits, and water power sites have been taken over, not so much with the object of serving mankind over as long a period as possible, as to convert these resources quickly into dollars for their owners.

It was to a lesser extent the profit motive that led to the rapid expansion of agriculture in America. Fertility was just as surely mined from the soil in our older agricultural areas as oil is being mined through oil wells today. In the south, also the east, continuous cropping and erosion have taken their toll. Soils once rich in minerals necessary for plant growth are now poor. They are only productive when liberally fertilized.

Through all this development little attention was given to conservation, to the effects of the unrestricted capitalistic system on society. In the beginning perhaps little concern was necessary. While we were building and developing what looked like an inexhaustible supply for what appeared to be an inexhaustible market, there were jobs and opportunities for everyone. There never was an unemployment problem anything like the present one.

Natural Reaction

Therefore the reaction in favor of economic planning and the New Deal was a natural one. The depression has made men think. Isn't there a better system, a new way that spreads wealth and the good things of life more evenly among the people? Isn't it time to call a halt on the waste of natural resources and the exploitation of the weak by the strong? Can not we devise a program that banishes poverty, eliminates slum districts, raises the general level of welfare and restores the farmer's position as a buyer of manufactured goods at least to that of the pre-war period?

These are some of the questions statesmen have been thinking about. That there has been more thinking of this character among professors in our colleges and universities, among farmers and their leaders, than among the money-grubbers in the business



Earth dam built across gully to stop soil erosion, by Civilian Conservation Corps in Carroll county, Illinois. This valuable work initiated as an unemployment relief measure last year is being continued throughout Illinois and other states this year.

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and financial world became apparent as the depression deepened.

It was such thinking that led to the New Deal—a philosophy of government based on a planned industry, banking and agriculture. It was natural for President Roosevelt, a liberal who feels keenly the responsibility of government for its destitute and under-privileged citizens, to turn to those for help who were in sympathy with such ideas. So we have the so-called brain trust, perhaps a larger coterie of college professors, economists, thinkers and idealists than ever have been assembled at one time in Washington. And we have unprecedented and fearless experimentation toward wiping out some of the evils of the old system.



Gullying has been stopped in this field by planting Willows, Wild Cherry, Plum, etc., allowing the ditch to remain in grass.

Earlier Efforts

The trend toward more government leadership and intervention began before the present administration was swept into power. Theodore Roosevelt's trust busting and the Sherman Act represented efforts to control organized capital and protect the public against combinations. Woodrow Wilson is said to have had plans for leveling off the inequalities in the material possessions of American citizens, but because of the war never realized his dreams. Herbert Hoover expressed the hope that government might abolish poverty and make it possible for every workman to own a car.

Hoover was forced to become something of an economic planner. After two years of trusting to magic he finally saw the necessity for more drastic treatment to overcome the effects of continued deflation. Most business and financial leaders paralyzed with fear, had and have nothing to offer but the hopeless policy of letting the boat drift until it is wrecked or the storm blows over.

Against Farm Board

The campaign of propaganda against government in business during the Hoover administration, directed chiefly against the Federal Farm Board, subsided somewhat when industry and finance itself got into the predicament of agriculture. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which made government credit available to stave off bankruptcy for banks, life insurance companies, railroads and other corporations, never received the censure from the Tory newspapers so freely given a similar effort by the farm board to maintain farm prices and aid co-operatives.

The dark days of 1932 and early 1933 were marked by campaigns to restore prosperity by exhortation. "Buy more" campaigns and "anti-hoarding" campaigns, all of which proved ineffective, were the contributions of metropolitan newspapers now bitterly attacking the New Deal.

Unquestionably recovery began in March, 1933, with the closing of all banks, subsequent opening of the sound ones, and guaranty of deposits. This radical, swift and decisive move, followed quickly by going off the gold standard, the AAA, NRA, and inflationary measures, won the applause and confidence of the rank and file of people. Outside of the relapse after the speculative flurry of last July, business has slowly but steadily improved.

Recovery Proportional

And the improvement to date has been in direct proportion to the narrowing of the spread between the prices of farm commodities and non-agricultural goods. There are those who believe that recovery could have been brought about much more quickly by resorting temporarily to an absolute dictatorship under which debts, interest, transportation rates, fees, salaries and wages, capital income, taxes and non-agricultural prices might all have been slashed to the extent required to establish something like the 1909-1914 balance between agriculture, industry, labor and other groups.

The inequalities in the exchange value of farm products for the goods and services of others, no one denies, were responsible for much of our difficulty. To a lesser extent that condition still holds. It is the reason farmers are not buying more lumber, fence, cement, fertilizer, automobiles, farm machinery and a thousand desirable articles for the home.

Because we had no dictator to arrange things and promote free exchange of goods and services between all classes, recovery has been slow. And because industry all along the line persisted in maintaining high prices, cutting production, laying off employees, and making goods scarce, agriculture was compelled, with government assistance, to act similarly.

Some day future generations will laugh at the stupidities of the present era—at our inability to keep everyone at work and distribute more equitably the results of our enterprise. But will there not be more admiration than censure for the present national effort to buck the old system, or lack of system, which takes periodic unemployment, deflation and disorder for granted?

No one is prophet enough to forecast where the present trend in government will lead to. We can only hazard a guess. For some years to come there will probably be more regimentation by government rather than less; more control over business, industry, and finance to compel honesty, curb greed, prevent ruthless exploitation and stop some of the abuses of the post-war period.

Will Go On

The New Deal will not end with the present administration. Some of the present efforts may be and probably will be abandoned, but others will be taken up. There will be more attention given to conservation of natural resources and their development for the greatest good of the greatest number. Government promises to become a greater factor in the life of the country. Industry will hardly be allowed to continue its practice of saving itself at the expense of the public for relief of unemployment. Federal taxes will continue to be heavy for those with large incomes. And they won't like it. Capital may have to become used to smaller returns. We may

(Continued on page 6)

Rockford Milk Producers

Harmony Reigns on This Market Between Producers, Distributors and Consumers

ONE OF the thriving milk producer co-operatives in Illinois is the Midwest Dairymen's Company representing some 700 producers around the Rockford market. During the past year this organization, under the direction of an active board of directors and an able manager, Wilkie Lee, assisted in stabilizing marketing conditions at Rockford, initiated a successful quality improvement program, developed a fine working relationship with all the distributors, laid plans for boosting consumption of dairy products, and added a comfortable reserve to its treasury.

The road to success for the Midwest followed a meeting of the board more than a year ago with J. B. Countiss, dairy marketing director with the Illinois Agricultural Association. Mr. Countiss outlined a program and suggested the employment of Wilkie Lee, a former classmate at the University of Illinois, as manager.

Setup Changed

At the annual meeting and dinner in February, attended by practically all the milk producers serving that market, the organization changed from a membership to a stock setup and voted to issue "B" stock to the Illinois Agricultural Association.

As a result of the quality improvement program the average bacteria count on bottled milk was reduced from 50,000 per cubic centimeters to approximately 12,500. This was done largely by getting members to sterilize utensils with chlorine solution just before milking, and through prompt cooling.

"This inexpensive program we find saved a good many thousand pounds of milk which otherwise would have been returned to the farm," said Lee. "We believe our producers are happy with the way this program has worked out. A good many farm housewives told us that the milk they save for their own use keeps much better than before.

"We have had splendid co-operation of our producers, distributors, and milk haulers during the past year," continued Lee. "We have secured this by attempting to be fair to all parties concerned and to understand their problems. We have found in the matter of service to our distributors that the old time bargaining association, organized for the one purpose of securing the highest possible share of the consumer's dollar, is being replaced by an organization, which in addition to the bargaining function assists in eliminating unfair trade practices, price cutting, slipshod advertising methods, etc. Through such co-operation we can secure a larger percentage of the consumer's dollar than heretofore. We have found that the inefficiency of our distributors reflects in the spread in price between what the consumer pays and what the producer receives.

Simple Classification

"On January 1, 1933, our market discarded the old method of selling milk on the basis of distributors' sales reports on various uses. We adopted in its place a classification more simple and fair. To all of our distributors, except one, we charge Class I price for all milk delivered, regardless of its use, so that as soon as we receive and total up—at the end of the month—the amount of milk received and the differential for test, we can figure exactly what their statement should be.

"To the one exception we sell two classes of milk: Class I for their fluid milk and cream requirements at Class I price, while the milk used for ice cream mix is sold on the basis of Class II price, which is the price paid at adjacent condenseries. This classification has been verified semi-annually by our own auditor, as a protection to ourselves and the other distributors in the city. All additional milk is sold to condenseries at the prevailing condensery price.

"All milk sold by this Association is tested by our own tester, with the privilege on the part of the distributor to re-check should he so desire. This has worked out very satisfactorily, both for the producer and the distributor.

Adopt Zoning Plan

"As a result of the per capita consumption being reduced from .82 of a quart, three years ago, to a present .77 of a pint, we have gone into an educational program for the purpose of giving the consumer a better conception of the quality and food value of our product.

"Early in the spring of 1933 our organization adopted a zoning plan which provides for taking in new producers and giving them a base of 50 per cent of the average of their first three full months' production, providing they live within a radius of eight miles from the central part of the city. Outside of that zone, old memberships were continued where they remain within the regular established route. The purpose of this action was to keep from extending our milk shed out further. This policy has had a tendency to concentrate our inside area immediately adjacent to the city, and the results have proved the plan to be sound.

"We also changed our base plan.



President H. M. Mainland, left and Wilkie Lee, manager of the Midwest Dairymen's Company, Rockford, talking over the Association's good showing during the past fiscal year. The Midwest has 700 producer members and furnished 12 distributors with their entire milk supply during the past year.

Our base months are now the four lowest productive months of the entire Association. At the end of the year when these months are adjusted to a 30-day month and determined, we take each individual's average production for those four months and average it with his last year's base. If he has had an increase in production during those four months over his last year's base, he only gains one-half of it in base. If, however, he has had breeding trouble or has lost part of his herd in some manner, he only loses one-half of his decline in production as compared to his last year's base.

What Records Show

"We have found some very interesting facts in going over some of our old price records for the year. For instance, in December, 1931, 41 per cent of the base milk was sold at Class I price of $1.75 per hundred, 59 per cent was sold at Class II price at $1.07 per hundred, with an average weighted price of $1.35. In October, 1932, our records show that 35 per cent was sold at Class I price of $1.50 per hundred, 12 per cent at Class II price of $1.05 per hundred, while the balance was sold for 90 cents per hundred, giving an average price of $1.13 per hundred. In February, 1934, with our new classification, we sold 60 per cent of our base in Class I at $1.40, and the balance at $1.10, which gives us an average weighted price of $1.28 per hundred, which is not very far below our average of over two years ago. In the final analysis the average price received for milk is the thing that tells the story instead of an enormous Class I price, which may be received for a small percentage of the base."

Midwest Writes Checks

The distributors buying from the Association pay the organization for all milk delivered by its members. The Midwest in turn writes out and sends the checks each month for milk delivered by each member. A five-cent per hundred pound checkoff is deducted and one cent of this is refunded as a patronage dividend to members of the Association who belong to the I. A. A. and Winnebago County Farm Bureau.

At the close of the last fiscal year, February 28, 1934, the audit showed a surplus of $17,731.19 which compares with a balance of $4,338.20 the year before.

Farm population reached an all-time new high record on January 1, 1934 estimated at 32,509,000 persons.



—Courtesy LaSalle County Farm Bureau

Sam Burke of LaSalle County is one of the go-getters who trucks in cream for the Farmers Creamery Company, Bloomington. The Farmers Creamery has grown rapidly since its organization more than a year ago and is manufacturing Prairie Farms butter at the rate of more than a million pounds annually.

Fayette County May Have Farm Bureau

Organization of a Farm Bureau in Fayette county was unanimously supported at a meeting of 100 leading farmers in the county court house in Vandalia, Saturday, April 28. V. Vaniman of the I. A. A. told the group that the Association was ready to assist and co-operate if farmers in Fayette county really wanted an organization.

The meeting grew out of frequent questions asked during the corn-hog sign-up as to why the county was without a Farm Bureau. F. E. Longmire, representing the University of Illinois extension department, explained that extension service was available only in those counties where there is a local organization to cooperate.

A canvass will be made of Fayette county farmers and if there is sufficient interest, another meeting will be held and a permanent organization created.

As we go to press some 300 members were reported signed at a meeting in Vandalia May 20. The Fayette County Farm Bureau will be the 95th in Illinois affiliated with the I. A. A. W. C. Buzzard is acting as chairman of county organization committee.—Editor.

April Production Loans Exceed Two Millions

Farmers of Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas received $2,099,699.83 during April in short-term production loans. Chattel mortgages given as security by borrowers were discounted by the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Louis.

Such loans draw 5½ per cent interest, terms range from three to 12 months. Borrowers required to purchase stock equivalent to 5 per cent of loan in local credit associations, also pay inspection and filing fees.—Editor.

Thoughts On The New Deal

(Continued from Page 4)

even grow intelligent enough to let unemployed people work for their daily bread instead of allowing them to degenerate physically, mentally, and morally in idleness.

We shall probably develop in this country greater control over capitalism represented by organized monopolies. Such groups with the aid of the tariff have made a farce of the free competitive system under which the farmer has been operating in the production and sale of his products. Labor unions have done the same. Capital invested in the cities has demanded more and got more. Their very success had something to do with the breakdown of trade.

The opportunity for honest initiative, inventiveness, genius and thrift can be preserved under controlled capitalism. In fact these virtues will be encouraged by a broader distribution of wealth. The farmer will be better off under such a system for he will be gouged less. We should preserve the good things from the old order, make reforms where experience has shown them to be needed in spite of the opposition. Organized farmers are in a position to help shape the future destinies of the country, to restore agricultural prices to their prewar exchange value. By so doing we will benefit not only agriculture, but the general welfare of all.

The Sanitary Milk Producers is supporting an amendment to the St. Louis milk license increasing the Class I price from $1.85 per cwt. to $2.20 unless the retail price is cut from 11 cents per quart to 10 cents.

Illinois Grain Signs 160th Elevator

The Illinois Grain Corp. recently signed up its 160th member elevator. Members of the Corporation now handle approximately 29,000,000 bushels of grain annually. The Illinois regional ranks close to the top, if not first, in volume of grain delivered by stockholders of the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

160

Illinois Grain recently paid a patronage dividend of more than $24,000 to elevators which were members during the year 1933. Letters acknowledging receipt of the patronage dividends were received by Illinois Grain Corp. from a number of elevator members of which the following are representative:

Not Hard to Take

Illinois Grain Corp.,
Chicago, Illinois

I am writing to acknowledge receipt of patronage dividend for $462.53, also 7% dividend on preferred stock in Illinois Grain Corporation. While the amount this year is not as large as the amount we received last year for $1,133.55, yet we appreciate it; the total for the two years of patronage refund amounts to $1,596.08—not bad at all. We feel like Allen Brown did when he had me figure up the bonuses that he would get from the corn-hog reduction program. He said "I can stand that all right."

The smaller amount received this year of patronage refund is due largely to our smaller handling of grain on account of short crops—both oats and corn in our locality.

Thanking you and hoping that our business relations in the future will be as pleasant as they have been in the past, we beg to remain

Anchor Grain Co.,
S. C. Bane, Mgr.

Your check in the amount of $222.62 patronage dividend received, for which we thank you very much. A check like that makes a fellow feel glad he is a member of Illinois Grain Corporation.

MONICA ELEVATOR CO.

It gives me considerable pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th, in which you show that our total patronage credit is now $1,239.61.

As you know we have been under the cooperative plan here since 1921 and our patronage refunds to our farmer patrons has run into many thousand of dollars. It is surely gratifying to us to know that at last we are participating in patronage refunds from the sale of our grain to the terminal markets. There is nothing else that is better proof of the soundness of cooperative marketing.

Your 7% stock dividend check has been received also. Many thanks. Patronage refunds may not be the greatest asset of the cooperative movement, yet in my opinion they are better proof than a lot of words.

A. B. Scheeler, Mgr.,
GRAYMONT COOP. ASS'N.

Glad to be Connected

We received our certificate as members of Illinois Grain Corporation and are very glad to be connected with such, as I am beginning to believe it is much the best we have ever had. We also received the check for $53.92 a short time ago and were very much pleased with same. Thank you.

J. P. Guy, Mgr.,
FARMERS ELEVATOR OF LITERBERRY

Your dividend check for $67.38 has been received. Thanking you for same and trusting our future business may be of greater volume.

E. H. O., Randolph, Ill.

This will acknowledge patronage dividend check in the amount of $287.62 which we appreciate receiving very much at this time.

Glenn Gordon, Sec'y.,
CHAMPAIGN CO. GRAIN ASS'N.

Dairymen Write To AAA, Ask For Plan

Reports from Washington state that many dairy farmers are writing to the administration expressing their belief that the rank and file of milk producers favor a dairy production control program.* In some sections, including New England, Wisconsin and Minnesota, meetings have been held to study the program further with the possibility of giving it a trial at a later date.

Requests for the program will grow should milk troubles continue. The initiative must come from the industry, however. The AAA will not move unless a majority of dairy farmers ask for action.

* Comment by milk producers in Illinois has been generally favorable to a dairy adjustment program. Continued drouth may be a blessing in disguise, make further efforts to reduce unnecessary.—Ed.

Consider Plans For Handling Sealed Corn

A program to handle sealed corn at the expiration of the loan period, Aug. 1, is being considered by the corn loan division of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Stored corn will probably be kept on the farm at least until next fall. While it is too early to hazard any guess as to the 1934 crop, a substantial reduction in plantings and a lower than normal carry-over makes the outlook favorable for corn prices next fall and winter.



J. H. LLOYD

The extreme drouth throughout large sections of the corn belt since the first of the year is another bullish factor. Any considerable delay in rainfall and germination of the new crop increases the hazard of unmarketable corn next fall.

The corn sealing program terminated on April 30 and in Illinois a check is being made under the direction of J. H. Lloyd of the State Department of Agriculture to get accurate figures on the exact number of bushels under seal. Regulations covering audits and refunds of sums collected by county warehouse boards are promised at an early date.

Approximately 270,000,000 bushels of ear corn were put under seal during the loan program. This amount represents a loan value of around $121,300,000. Iowa leads with $57,000,000; Illinois, $30,000,000; and Nebraska $23,000,000.

Borrower's Option

The borrowers have the option of retiring the loan, plus accrued interest, at four per cent at any time on or before Aug. 1. If the market price of corn at maturity date is less per bushel than the loan, the borrower may dismiss his obligation by turning over to the government the number of bushels of corn originally stored, provided the agreement has been fulfilled and no misrepresentations of fact.

The loan agreement provides that corn may be held in storage on the farm until October 15, 1934, at the option of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

AAA fluid milk and cream licenses cover about 15 per cent of total fluid milk and cream consumption in towns, cities and villages estimated at 32,000,000,000 pounds.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

George Thiem, Editor
John Tracy, Ass't Editor.

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Personal Property Tax Fixing

COUNTY Assessor J. L. Jacobs of Cook county complains that ward committeemen, precinct captains and ward heelers in Chicago are responsible in a large measure for the breakdown of the personal property tax in this city. He presents evidence in the form of letters written by ward committeemen to precinct captains advising them to pick up personal property tax bills under $25 which "we can most likely take care of; even if they are over $25 we can probably have a compromise made when the matter comes up in court, through the States Attorney's office which of course is friendly to us at this time. This should afford an opportunity to make many valuable friends in your precinct."

It is no news to informed people that the personal property tax which is generally enforced in downstate counties is a farce in Chicago. Many Chicago people take it for granted that the thing to do with a personal property tax bill is either to throw it in the waste basket or give it to some ward politician.

Such widespread evasion and political fixing of taxes is a primary cause of exhorbitant tax rates and break down of government in Cook County. This situation again emphasizes the need for submission of a revenue amendment definitely limiting property taxes in the general election next fall. To continue the present system any longer than necessary is unthinkable. The personal property tax is not being enforced and apparently cannot be enforced, at least in Chicago. The alternative is taxation that is enforceable, that spreads the tax burden evenly among the citizens of the state according to their ability to pay.

The AAA Amendments

OPPOSITION of the processors and commission men to proposed amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act was to have been expected. This group which largely sets its own prices on the service it renders has vigorously opposed nearly every move, with or without the aid of government, to bring about a reasonable return on the investment and services of farmers.

The commission men and processors favor an economy of abundance because such a system plays into their hands. The formula is a simple one. The more bushels and pounds of farm products marketed, the greater the toll taken by those whose hands these products pass through. To them the price the farmer gets is of secondary, even unimportant consideration.

Strengthening the trade agreement section of the Adjustment Act, through proposed amendments, will aid the administration in raising farm prices albeit the effect may be to restrict volume. Another possibility the amendments offer is to reduce the exhorbitant spread between producer and consumer prices. The current opposition by private handlers of farm products to strengthen the Adjustment Act is further evidence that farmers must fight every step of the way to secure parity prices and reduce the unwarranted high cost of distribution.

On Restricting Production

CERTAIN metropolitan newspapers have been vigorously flaying the Agricultural recovery program, particularly that relating to reduction in acreage and supply of farm products. Yet not one word has been uttered against similar restriction practiced in all lines of industry. There has been no censure of the manufacturer, the industrialist for drastically reducing production, turning off thousands of employed men and women, all in the interest of maintaining prices. When farmers attempt to come within the profit system, through government co-operation, by similar restriction the system which produces unemployment becomes a heinous one, the Chicago News implied in a recent editorial.

Not all newspapers, fortunately, are as biased and unfair. The Davenport (Ia.) Daily Times, for example, recently pointed out editorially that "the starving process or that of restriction has been a fundamental principle of our government and it was first dictated by the industrialist and the business man through a tariff policy which kept out cheap goods from abroad.

"The manufacturer has always sought to control production within his industry that prices might yield a profit. The government in an emergency has sought to apply the same principle to agriculture; to improve price by reducing production and the surplusage which depresses prices."

Have You Heard This One?

A REPORT from a northern Illinois county states that commission men are peddling propaganda to the effect that corn would be selling for 75c per bu. were it not for the corn sealing program. That story is too far fetched even for the most gullible. Nearer the truth is that corn probably would have been selling for 35c or less were it not for the government loan program.



One-third of the Illinois state gas tax collected between July 1, 1934 and March 1, 1935 will be diverted to the common school fund as a result of legislation passed in the recent third special session of the General Assembly. It is estimated that this measure will take from construction and maintenance of roads and streets between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 during this period of eight months.

If it came to a choice between closing the schools and stopping road building most of us would cast our vote for the schools. But there has been no evidence to support the belief that this was the only choice. Numerous other feasible plans for aiding needy school districts were pointed out in the discussion before the General Assembly without deliberately seizing gas tax moneys.

This question of gas tax diversion is closely tied up with the unemployment problem. During the discussion at Springfield it was estimated that $8,000,000 of gas tax funds would employ around 22,500 men on road building and improvement during the current season. Counting four to the family this would provide an income for about 90,000 persons. And assuming that jobs were given to the unemployed, would result in removing from unemployment relief rolls a very substantial number of people.

Road construction is well adapted to the employment of idle men. Except for supervision unskilled labor can largely be used. Nearly all of the money spent for road building—estimated at 90 per cent—goes for labor. This, of course, includes labor used in manufacturing and hauling road building materials.

The handling of the unemployment relief problem in some of our larger centers of population will probably go down in history as one of the shocking wastes of the depression era: waste not only of money but of the energy, spirit and morale of men. How much better for the individual as well as for society to use unemployment relief funds in compensating for useful work rather than giving a dole.

With rare good judgment the board of supervisors in Pike county, Illinois, decided to discontinue the use of state or federal funds for unemployment relief. Instead each township supervisor was instructed to use his influence to secure adequate levies for poor relief in his township. It was further suggested that substantial portions of such levies be set aside to pay unemployed men within the township at the rate of not more than $1.50 a day to work on county highways. Men needing jobs are sent to the township road commissioner who is authorized to pay such labor out of funds levied for poor relief. Why should not this same principle be followed everywhere? How much better to use relief funds for getting useful work done—better for the community and for those so employed.—E. G. T.

Bang's Disease Cause of Heavy Losses

Between 12 and 13 per cent of the cattle in Illinois harbor contagious abortion germs, according to Dr. Robert Graham of the University of Illinois. The loss to Illinois farmers is estimated at $5,000,000 annually.

Investigations over a 10-year period have shown that infectious abortion (Bang's disease)* will cut milk flow of the average dairy cow as much as 25 gallons a month, while as high as 45 per cent of the infected cows may become sterile over a five-year period. Elimination of cattle infected with the bacillus Bang is being advocated both by dairy and beef producers to reduce cattle surpluses.

* Also affects humans—one of the rarities in medical annals.

Tax Delinquency To State

Cook county and downstate Illinois counties on May 1 owed the state $29,573,270 in delinquent taxes, according to State Treasurer John C. Martin. Of this total Cook county owes $26,529,579, largely as a result of delinquency in Chicago. These figures do not include 1933 taxes now being paid.

Doneghue Back on Job

Ray Doneghue of McDonough county has completely recovered from the effects of the automobile accident he was in last winter, and resumed his duties as farm adviser on May 1.

E. W. Runkle, former assistant adviser, who handled the farm adviser's work capably during Mr. Doneghue's absence is back at his old job managing the McDonough Service Company.

Country Elevator Code Signed By Roosevelt

The country elevator code applying to approximately 15,000 local grain elevators was signed by President Roosevelt and becomes effective May 21, 1934.

The code prohibits intentional underweighing and overweighing and provides for docking and grading in conformance with the Federal Grain Standards Act. It prohibits bribes and other gratuities so as to protect small elevators from being driven out of business by competitors who temporarily outbid them for that purpose. It seeks to maintain a competitive market for farmers' grain. The code provides that the elevator operator must post in his elevator the complete schedule of elevator charges for storage, handling grain, etc. Discrimination in rates among patrons is prohibited.

Minimum wages of office workers vary from $12 a week in towns under 2,500 to $16 weekly in cities of two million population or over. Elevator employees' minimum weekly wages vary from $12 to $15. Minimum hourly wages of 30 and 35 cents an hour for elevator office and elevator employees are set forth in the code, with a differential of five cents an hour less for employees in the South.

The code is to be administered by a code authority of the industry to consist of 11 members selected by various groups within the industry. The Farmers National Grain Corporation* is recognized as one group having authority to select a representative. The Secretary of Agriculture and the NRA Administrator are authorized to have representatives to attend meetings of the code authority but to be without vote.

* C. E. Huff, president of Farmers National, represented co-operative farmers elevators on the advisory board which drew up the code.

Pres. Smith In Iowa

President Earl C. Smith addressed mass meetings of Iowa farmers at Fairfield and Cedar Rapids on May 23-24 respectively. The meetings were two of a series sponsored by the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation to increase membership.

If the drouth continues the crop insurance feature of production control programs will be appreciated more than ever. Benefit payments will go to contract signers regardless of whether or not they produce a crop, Administrator Chester C. Davis said in a recent radio address.

Ol' Joe Green

Joe:

What's this John! Got yer corn all in,
And here's me jest good begin.
Hits all on count uve that cussed mule,
Caint ketchim uve a mornin' while its cool.
I've worried with the sucker till I'm nearly sick,
He goes so slow it plants my corn too thick.



Ol' Joe

Say aint things gettin' in a mess
On count uve the farmers medlin,' I guess.
Lizzy said the secretary and that "O'Neal"
Wuz up to Washington about the New Deal
What kin them fellers do to help us out
An' put this here depression to rout
I'd like to see 'em pick a fishin' pole
Er drive a mule past a groundhog hole
I'll bet one whiff uve this pipe uve mine
'Ud give 'em buck-eger in their spine.
The way hit wuz is good-enuff fer me
Every-buddy work and letter be.
I cain't raise enuff to keep outa debt
How will I make 't with less yet?
Lizzy says the papers is all aginnet
If they aire the farmers'll never winnet
Well I'd better get back and prod old "Jake"
Fer hits all I can do to keep 'im awake.

John:

Hold on there Joe, let me straighten you out
I'll tell you how it all came about.
Don't blame the farmers for this mess
But we'll have to straighten it out I guess.
Our fathers taught us all to work
But, another gang they learned to shirk.
They've sat like a mouse hawk in a tree
And whetted their bills, 'till you and me
Plowed out a worm and then they'd drop
And promptly gobble him in their crop.
For years we'd work and just complain
But now we've decided to use our brain
Our leaders, Earl Smith and "Ed O'Neal"
Have got a finger in this "New Deal"
I think it's something, if you ask me
To be represented in Washington, D. C.
Organization will win if we'll back it like men
So's we can get a grub-worm now and then
Well, what if some leader would go haywire?
Can't you fire any-body you can hire?
Joe, half of that stuff that Lizzy reads
Is 'bout as reliable as musty seeds.
The papers claim the cities pay the tax.
They're all too prejudiced to print the facts.
I'll tell you, Joe, in the end you'll find
We'll have to make Satan get behind.

—Harry B. Claar

Secor Elevator Pays Patronage Dividend

The Secor Elevator Company, Woodford county, one of the 160 members of Illinois Grain Corporation, had a successful year during 1933. In addition to paying an 8 per cent dividend to stockholders, it also paid a ½c per bushel patronage dividend to patrons.

This action by the board of directors shows the true cooperative spirit. After a reasonable return on the capital invested, the producers were refunded the further earnings of the company.* The Secor Elevator Company received a patronage dividend from the Illinois Grain Corporation on all grain sold through the Illinois regional and Farmers National Grain Corporation.

* Here is an example of voluntary controlled capitalism. The time may come when business and industry will, by general law, be forced to do the same. Who knows?—Ed.

Cash Income of Farmers Up 39 Per Cent Says AAA

Cash income of American farmers increased more than 39 per cent in the year beginning May 12, 1933, with the passage of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, reports the AAA. During this period farmers signed more than 2,860,000 contracts to restrict acreage. In addition, around 800,000 farmers are benefiting from marketing agreements.

Estimated farm income for the year ending May 1, 1934 is $5,530,000,000—an increase of more than $1,500,000,000 over the year previous. Of this total benefit payments accounted for more than 12 per cent. Of total payments of $185,380,000 cotton received roughly $112,500,000, wheat $67,600,000, tobacco $500,200,000, corn $15,500 and hogs $24,800.

Cultivators of the earth are the most valuable citizens. They are the most vigorous, the most independent, the most virtuous, and they are tied to their country, and wedded to its liberty and interests, by the most lasting bonds.—Thomas Jefferson.

Beef Committee At Work On Program

The Committee of 25 named to help draft the beef cattle program, held its first meeting in Washington May 9.

Members of the committee attending were:—C. J. Abbott, Lincoln, Neb.; A. L. Berg, Baltic, S. Dak.; Dolph Briscoe, Uvalde, Tex.; Elmer Brock, Kaycee, Wyo.; F. R. Carpenter, Hayden, Colo.; L. A. Chapin, New York City; Charles E. Collins, Kit Carson, Colo.; Morris Douglas, Flat Rock, Ind.; **Marion Finley*, Hoopeston, Ill.**; Thos. B. Glasscock, Upperville, Va.; R. M. Gunn, Buckingham, Iowa; C. L. Jamison, John Day, Ore.; Kenneth Hones, Colfax, Wis.; F. F. McArthur, Oakland, Iowa; Joe E. Mercer, Topeka, Kan.; W. B. Mount, Shouns, Tenn.; A. J. Olsen, Renville, Minn.; **H. H. Parke*, Genoa, Ill.**; Judge George Rittenour, Piketon, Ohio; Joe Robinson, Mercer, Pa.; Hubbard Russell, Los Angeles, Calif.; J. Blaine Shaun, Tarkio, Mo.; E. B. Weatherly, Cochran, Ga.

Absent were: Carl S. Horn, Hay Springs, Nebr. and Tom Ross, Chinook, Mont.

In selecting the committee the Agricultural Adjustment Administration had in mind the close relationship between beef cattle production and dairying so that dairy interests are represented also. At the initial meeting Chester C. Davis, administrator; G. B. Thorne, economist; Dr. J. R. Mohler, chief, Bureau of Animal Industry; and Harry Petrie, chief of the AAA beef section spoke on various phases of the beef cattle situation and prospects for an adjustment program.

The general advisory committee selected a number of special committees from its own membership for intensive study of different angles of possible adjustment programs.

* Henry H. Parke, president of the Chicago Producers Commission Ass'n., a director and officer in the National Livestock Marketing Ass'n., was one of organizers of DeKalb County Soil Improvement Ass'n. In 1912, later renamed DeKalb County Farm Bureau. One of first in state to grow alfalfa, served as assistant director of agriculture under ex-Gov. Lowden, operates general farm feeding cattle and hogs.

Marion Finley, son of the late Chas. R. Finley, former director, once vice-president (1926) of I. A. A. Marion is a graduate (1917) University of Illinois, has been an officer in Vermilion County Farm Bureau, now a director in Indianapolis Producers. A top-notch farm operator, Master Farmer, grows big crops corn, alfalfa, wheat, feeds cattle and hogs on home farm.—Editor.

Tariff On Bananas

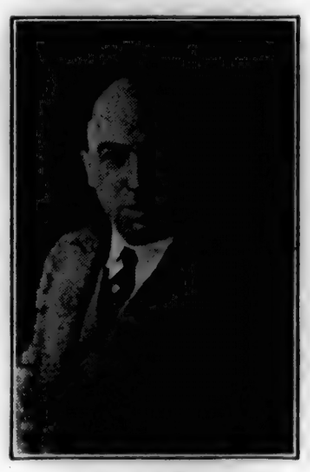
The I. A. A. board of directors endorsed a resolution urging the adoption of a duty on bananas imported into this country. The resolution was presented by the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange. Importations of bananas range from 100,000 to 125,000 carloads annually, compete with U. S. grown fruits say local growers.

The New Organization Plan

By Sec'y. George E. Metzger

DURING the past two years perhaps more study has been given to organization by the staff and officers of the Illinois Agricultural Association than to any other activity connected with the Farm Bureau movement.

These studies have necessarily been due largely to the serious financial condition brought about by business depression. For many years the Association and County Farm Bureaus have been using a volunteer system of signing members. During the depression it became apparent that the volunteer system could not be consistently followed and the membership properly maintained. Therefore, some experimenting was done, as is common in all business circles during this period, through which small commissions were allowed a selected group of men for the signing of membership.



V. VANIMAN

During a six months' period this system resulted in the signing of 13,396 new members. After careful study of this piece of work the I. A. A. Board of Directors decided to intensify the district plan of organization which had been in effect for seven years, by virtually placing a county organization director in charge of organization and collection work in each county or in a very small group of counties.

71 Counties Act

A contract involving this principle, with modest commissions to a county organization director was worked out and is now being presented to County Farm Bureau boards of directors. As of the date of this writing (May 15, 1934) 71 county Farm Bureau boards have taken favorable action—21 county organization directors have been appointed by the secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association and approved by the County Farm Bureau boards and are, or will be, actively engaged in their duties by June 1. Probably another 15 or 20 county organization directors will have been appointed and approved by the time this article goes to press. Under the agreement the county organization director becomes responsible for all organization and collection activities within the county.

This does not mean there will be no volunteer work done. It does not mean that the County Farm Bureau board of directors or the farm adviser is entirely relieved from membership responsibility. It does mean, however, there will be an active directing head for organization activity within the county who will be responsible to a county organization committee and to the director of organization of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Uniform Agreement

Further progress is being made in organization affairs by an attempt by the County Farm Bureau and Illinois Agricultural Association to standardize many of the activities now being carried on either directly or through subsidiary organizations.

A master uniform agreement has been prepared, under the direction of the board of directors of Illinois Agricultural Association, which is being carried to all County Farm Bureau boards for consideration and approval. This agreement sets forth many of the relationships existing between the County Farm Bureau and Illinois Agricultural Association, and when signed by proper officers of the Illinois Agricultural Association and County Farm Bureau, both parties agree to attempt to standardize activities so that such matters as the definition of "membership in good standing" and other policy matters may become more uniform between the various County Farm Bureaus of the state.

After the county organization director is appointed and approved, the coordination of their work throughout the state will be under the direction of V. Vaniman, recently appointed director of organization service of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Mr. Vaniman will prepare a sales service sheet which will go regularly to the county organization directors. They will report to him regularly their activities within the county.

Under the direction of the secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association, a new record system is being worked out whereby the membership standing of each Farm Bureau member can be more quickly and accurately traced, either from the office of the Illinois Agricultural Association or County Farm Bureau.

At date of writing, approximately 75 counties have taken favorable action approving the agreement. We expect to make it 100 per cent by July 1.



MEETING OF LOCAL ADJUSTERS AT AMBOY, ILLINOIS ON APRIL 17.

One of a series of seven meetings for local adjusters sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company. Center, Ass't. Mgr. Leslie V. (for Vim & Vigor) Drake. Right, Frank E. (for Elegant) Billings. The man to the left in the wrinkled suit is Manager A. E. Richardson.

Consider Soybean Problem

A recent meeting was held in the I. A. A. offices at the call of John W. Armstrong, Champaign, president of the Soybean Marketing Association, to consider possibilities of new and broader outlets and a better system of marketing Illinois' coming soybean crop.

A further meeting will be held the latter part of May to hear reports of committees designated to work on various angles of the problem.

F. W. Niemeyer has been named general agent of the Farm Credit Administration of St. Louis. He succeeds Wood Netherland who left May 1 to go with a private bank.

Special Session—58th General Assembly

A recent Act of the legislature postponed the penalty date one month for payment of all taxes due on or before May 1 for this year only. All May 1 taxes may be paid without penalty not later than June 1 this year.

The so-called blind relief bills were tabled and therefore failed during the recent special session of the 58th General Assembly. The bills passed the Senate but failed to secure the necessary vote in the House.

The bills proposed to double the present state tax rate for blind relief; to empower county boards to levy a tax up to one cent in Cook County and up to 10 cents in all down-state counties for the support of the blind; and to make all taxes levied not only for blind relief but also for mothers' pensions, additional to the present 25 cent rate for general county purposes.

The effect of this legislation would have been to increase the maximum county tax rate in all downstate counties 14 cents—10 cents for blind relief and four cents for mothers' pensions. There would also have been an additional State tax of one cent.

Need Pension Change

In opposing the blind pension bills, the I. A. A. did not oppose proper relief for the deserving blind. It has favored and still favors a much needed revision of the blind pension Act to preserve its benefits for the needy blind and to prevent such benefits, as now so often happens, from going to persons who neither need nor deserve them. Supporters of increases in blind pension funds have opposed every proposal for such revision. If the present law is properly revised, additional taxes will probably be needed in comparatively few of the counties of the State. If they are needed in any county, the present counties Act provides that additional funds may be raised by a referendum vote for this or any other county purpose.

Legislation on blind pensions will probably come up again in the regular session beginning next January.

Between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 of state gas tax revenues beginning July 1, 1934 and ending Mar. 1, 1935 will be paid into the common school fund as a result of the recent gas tax diversion bill enacted by the legislature after much whip cracking by the administration. The state school fund has been allocated $875,000 per month from the sales or occupational tax, payment of which was scheduled to begin Mar. 1 this year. This is to replace payments from the state property tax which was cancelled.

In the closing days of the special session the state NRA bill was passed by a bare constitutional majority. This act makes it possible for state law enforcement officials, as well as federal, to proceed against any violator of the NRA codes.

A more comprehensive report of the recent special session will be made in a later issue of the RECORD.

Leslie V. Drake Joins Auto Insurance Staff

Leslie V. Drake began work with the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company March 14, 1934. He is a lawyer and has specialized in negligence law and liability insurance claim work since being admitted to the Bar in 1926. Drake has a good understanding of the farm problem. He was born and raised on a farm in Macoupin county, Illinois where he farmed until 1922 when he left to study law. He has been a practicing attorney in Chicago for the past six years and has been doing special work for the Illinois Agricultural Mutual for the past three years.



L. V. DRAKE

Soft Ball League Set Up In Marshall-Putnam

Nine townships were represented at a meeting in Henry May 10 to organize the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau Kitten Ball League. Twenty-four fans attended and offered suggestions for rules and a schedule of games. Managers were named in eight of the nine townships. Eligibility rules will follow those used in the State Farm Bureau Baseball League.

Indoor baseball or kitten ball is coming to be popular sport throughout Illinois, in town and country alike. The growth of soft ball has had something to do with dropping Farm Bureau baseball in many counties. Cutting of budgets, lack of sportsmanship among players, inadequate support from fans, insufficient interest on part of management in county are other reasons.

More than 30 County Farm Bureaus which had baseball teams at one time or another since the State League was organized in 1924 have dropped out. Farm Bureau baseball will be played in approximately 23 counties this year.

Play Ball! Heard In Farm Bureau League

As we go to press plans are being completed for launching the 1934 season of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League. First games were scheduled to be played on Saturday, May 19, in Division IV with Grundy at Livingston and Woodford at LaSalle.

In northeastern Illinois Lake, McHenry, Boone and DeKalb county baseball men met May 12 and drew up a schedule of games to open Saturday, May 26 with DeKalb at Lake and McHenry at Boone. Games will be played each Saturday afternoon until August 11 when the semi-finals begin. Almer Avang of Woodstock was elected district chairman in this division. Games will begin not later than 2:00 P. M. Standard Time.

Adams and Fulton counties have organized Farm Bureau teams and plan to play with McDonough in a three county division.

Madison was ready to go with a brand new team but when Montgomery and Macoupin failed to stir up sufficient interest to organize a division, decided to drop the project.

Shelby which played with Sangamon, Christian, and Morgan last year is trying to set up a new division to include Shelby and counties to the north and east of it. Moultrie county is making progress in getting a team together. Coles and Effingham likewise are considering teams.

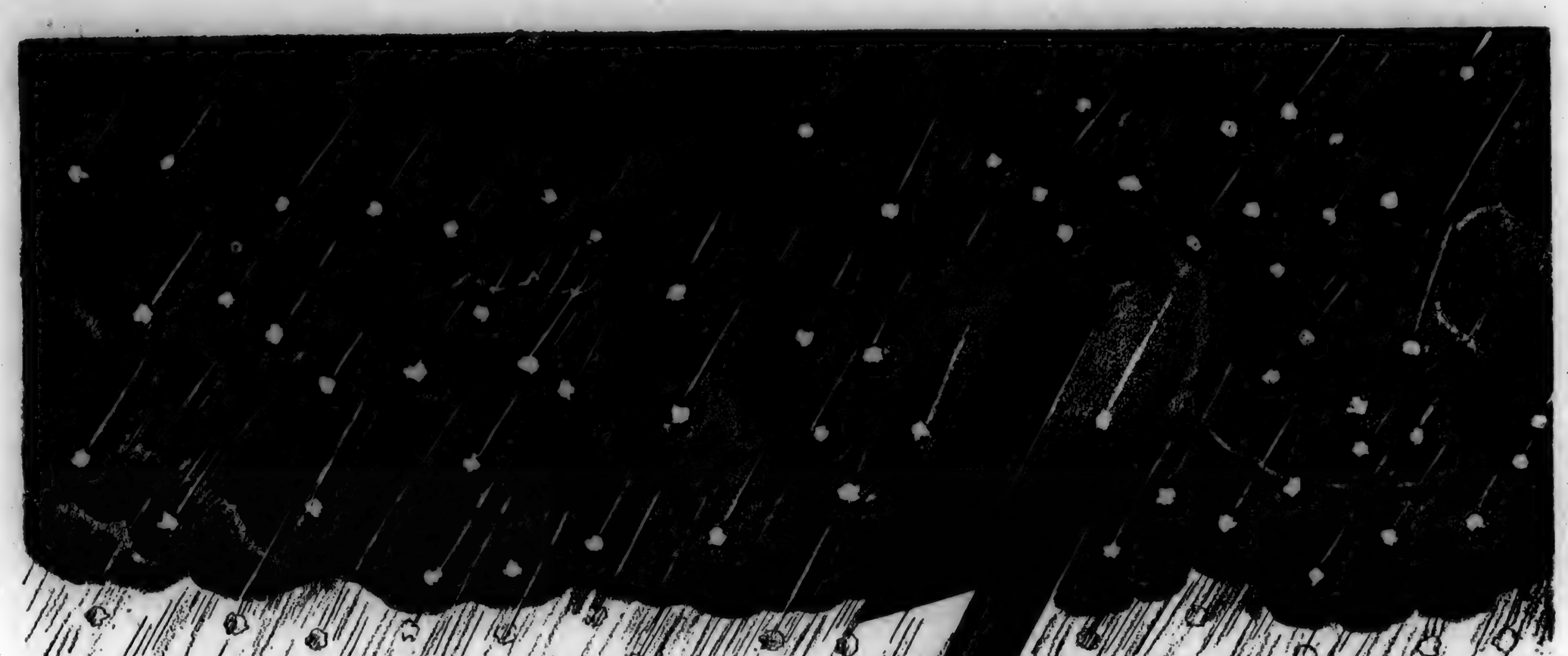
Carroll, Winnebago and JoDaviess all had strong teams last year and will try to interest Stephenson in joining the division this year to even up the district.

Arthur K. Enger of Morris was chosen division chairman in District IV at their recent meeting. Enger is an old time professional baseball player and performed with the old Morris Reds when town and sand lot baseball was in its prime.

AAA Program Serves Big Majority Producers

Contracts signed by farmers with the AAA to adjust production, represent more than 90 per cent of the country's cotton and tobacco, 80 per cent of its wheat, and most of the corn and hog production entering commercial channels.

More than three-fourths of a million producers also are being benefited through marketing agreements according to Chester C. Davis, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.



LAST CHANCE BEFORE HAIL COMES

It's Almost Hail Time! Insure Your Crops Against Loss At Actual Cost.
$4 A Thousand NOW Protects You Up To Harvest.

Maybe you've guessed right many times about many things. But no one can guess when or where hail will strike and spread ruin. Hail time is almost here. Protect your crops now. After hail hits it will be too late. Farmers Mutual Re-Insurance Company offers you protection at ACTUAL Cost, on easy payments.

At a cost of but $4 a thousand **now** insure your crops against hail. In the Fall, when you have your harvest money, the balance of your premium is due and payable. If your crop is totally or partially destroyed, Farmers Mutual cheerfully sends you a check covering the loss. If no loss occurs, you have paid only a small premium for the protection.

See your County Farm Bureau at once for details. Don't delay. Once hail hits, your chance is gone!



Use Extra Care To Prevent Fires!

Hot sun, hot winds and dry weather call for extra precaution against farm fires. Increased farm activity and less water supply adds to the chance of fire starting and spreading. Warn your help to be extra careful. By keeping fire loss down you help retain the low insurance rates you now enjoy.

DO YOUR PART!

FARMERS MUTUAL
RE-INSURANCE CO.

608 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Illinois

Fruit Growers Annual Meeting at Centralia

The solution of farm problems lies largely in farmers' own hands, Earl C. Smith, president of the I. A. A., said in addressing the annual meeting of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange at Centralia, May 11. He pointed out that while farmers and those directly dependent on agriculture comprise approximately one-third of the people they receive only one thirty-eighth of the nation's income. More thorough organization of farmers, he declared, is the way to gain fair compensation for the labor and investment in agriculture.

Essential factors in the success of any co-operative marketing organization, Mr. Smith said, are efficient management, proper financing and a substantial volume of products. He pledged continued and active support of the Illinois Agricultural Association to improve the conditions of fruit and vegetable producers in the state.



L. L. Anderson of Summer Hill, Pike county, a director of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, in apple orchard. Tree is loaded with Golden Delicious apples, 1933 crop.

High Reputation

In his annual report Manager H. W. Day reviewed the work of the Exchange during the past year, stating that Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange products during the past 12 years had won a high reputation in the markets where sold. There was no overproduction of Illinois fruits and vegetables last year with the possible exception of cantaloupes and watermelons. Lack of buying power in the cities was largely responsible for low prices.

Mr. Day discussed the truck peddler problem stating that this method of selling had lowered the price level costing growers far more than small savings in commissions. This truck trade, he continued, can be turned to the advantage of the growers if they will organize and sell through their co-operative associations.

A total of 4,600 cases of strawberries were sold through the Exchange for the Edgar County Growers Association last year; more than 5,000 cases for growers at Centralia.

Forty thousand boxes of cantaloupes were packed, graded and sold for the Poag Growers Association in Madison county; more than 20,000 bushel boxes of cantaloupes and the equivalent of 37 carloads of watermelons for the Beardstown Melon Growers Association.

The 1933 apple and pear crops were short, the Exchange handling only 50 carloads of apples, 13 cars of pears. The peach crop, likewise, was light price levels ranging from 90 cents to $1.85 per bushel f.o.b. shipping point. A total of 309 cars were marketed for growers, shipments going to 23 states.

Vegetables Marketed

Approximately 3,500 cases of asparagus were sold for the Godfrey Growers Association in Madison and Jersey counties. Ten cars of cabbage were marketed for the Clear Valley Shipping Association in Whiteside county; in addition L. C. L. shipments were made of asparagus, rhubarb, tomatoes, flowers, red raspberries and cantaloupes from Cobden.

"The truck problem is the biggest single factor in building up volume through the Exchange. Many growers are too ready to sell their crop to the trucker who comes along with a silver tongued story," Day said. "This tends to undermine bargaining power exerted by the co-operatives."

The Manager suggested that the members give serious consideration to a policy of a small package check-off to be set aside to the credit of the member, preferred stock to be issued for the amount accumulated.

Logan N. Colp, field secretary, made a brief report on field activities.

The following officers and directors were selected for the coming year: Talmage Defrees, Smithboro, president; R. B. Endicott, Villa Ridge, vice-president; W. L. Cope, Tonti; Fred Hawkins, Texico; J. W. Lloyd, Urbana; Arthur Foreman, Pittsfield; L. R. Allen, Carbondale; Ernest G. Kinsey, Centralia; Harry Fulkerson, Dow; George E. Adams, West Liberty; L. L. Anderson, Summer Hill; R. W. Shafer, Edwardsville; Chester Boland, Paris; H. B. Koeller, Godfrey; Nelson Cummins, Dix; Logan N. Colp, secretary-treasurer.

Defends Farmers' Hog Marketing Records

The discrepancy between government census figures on hog numbers on farms and the number of hogs actually marketed during the year was pointed out recently by A. B. Leeper, vice-chairman of the Adams County Corn-Hog Control Association.

In Adams county, farmers' figures, according to Leeper, show that approximately 155,000 hogs were sold annually during the base years of 1932 and 1933. The government census for the county shows around 85,000 hogs on farms. Subtracting old sows and boars, which roughly figure about 10 per cent of hog totals, means that government census figures run only about 50% as high as the actual number sold as revealed by farmers' statements, backed up by sales records.

"Illinois corn-hog signers will not take with good grace any substantial reduction in allotments of hog bases," said Leeper. "We feel that our records of hog numbers marketed are much more accurate than the government census figures, because ours are based on actual sales tickets and other records of sales. When the census is taken around the first of the year it does not include the large numbers of hogs farrowed and marketed between spring and fall."

Farmers, whose interests are entirely agricultural, are the true representatives of the great American interests, and are alone to be relied on for expressing the proper American sentiments.—Thos. Jefferson.

Recovery Must Include Equality

By Lawrence A. Williams

WHEN the old ex-plutocrats speak of recovery they usually refer to a return of the 1926-1929 hey-hey days with all its unbalance in favor of a minority and privileged few. Indeed, agriculture is not mildly interested in a return or continuance of the inequalities of 1921-22 or up to and including 1929. Some may have forgotten the hundred and one solutions for getting rid of surpluses which have been propounded since the first McNary-Haugen bill was proposed. Some gentlemen estate-farmers may cry as they did and have done since surpluses were first mentioned, "Let the farmer alone; if he'll just keep working everything will be alright." But, now as then, everyone knows this gentleman farmer is the go-between propagandist for packer, commission man and general processor who want to continue their "Keep 'em working and keep 'em poor" policies of the good old days of lots to gamble with and losses to the producer.

There is a super-abundance of farm products and an unbalance of income unfavorable to the seller of farm products. Therefore, any recovery that does not restore balance in farm income and buying power would, of course, be meaningless to agriculture.

Contemplates Restoration

The recovery program in process does not contemplate this restoration of balance in buying power for farmers. Its known plans and laws provide immediate remedial measures. Why, then, do not all who know agriculture to be of basic importance in national recovery rally to the support of plans which for the most part, while not perfect, yet are constructive and aim at the reduction of surpluses and the increase of income with greater buying power?

Now, there is a poser! Farmers for the most part would cooperate if the processor's propaganda, and the middleman's tory press would not tear down faster than plans and brains can legislate and systematize recovery plans.

Did you ever try to save a drowning man, or keep an insane person from injuring himself while in the throes of his spell? No? Well, the gestures and wild-eyed aims of rugged individualists, in the hysteria of their depletion, is much the same. Some that are organized have a calm in disaster that permits of assistance and planned and rapid advances. Others of the individualist stripe—the radical stripe—the gentleman farmer poser for middlemen—the propagandist, all in the group called agriculture, are like the hysterical drowning man. The only hope seems to be a knock on the chin to produce unconsciousness. Just one stiff, harmless punch, so the drowning man will stop clutching, stop grabbing at his rescuer; close his mouth so the sea that threatens to destroy him will not complete his undoing from the inside, and once unconscious, his rescuer may have some chance of towing him in to safety.

Partly Political

All the bleating by the press and the processor about the processing tax is partly political propaganda by bitter partisans and partly from squirming privileged groups who hate to come under supervision and control for fear of losing a beautiful cut from farmers' toil, while farmers take losses.

The public is aroused. The consumer today is sympathetic toward agriculture's needs. They know the game of alligator crying about processing tax that takes one cent while they pass the buck of a 10 cent increase, in some cases more than a thousand percent increase, on to the consumer. The New Deal is not alone a Roosevelt Deal. It had its origin back in the grass roots of 1921 inequalities, and whether with Roosevelt or without him, whether with Republican, Democrat, third party or dictatorship, or whatever may come, the New Deal and the new era are going forward to balanced buying power for farmers and a fairer distribution of the national income.

The overproduction of butterfat and the lowered income to farmers for it, is a problem of as great importance as corn hogs, cotton or wheat. Objection to a planned and profitable reduction by producers does not come from the rank and file, but from the propaganda centers of influence. Kick as they will, controlled production seems inevitable. It is, perhaps, only a question of taking it with the attraction of "paid to reduce," or taking it eventually just "straight," without pay for reduction.

Distribution of goods as well as production, labor problems, a monetary system with its related credit problems, controlled stock markets and provision exchanges, care of unemployed, and other problems are not to be solved by party politics or by hysterical prejudiced class action.

Requires Experts

Here are problems requiring brains, specialists, brain trusts, experts and the best genius America with her vaunted education can muster. The best have been invited, and many enrolled in the program's behalf.

Cries from the uninformed and the hysterical need not disturb us. There will be no communism unless American citizens demand that form of government, and this is hard to imagine. There will not be facism or Nazi-ism, or Marxian socialism. But what may very likely happen is an overthrowing of Wall Street dictatorship more completely than is even thought of today, and the establishing of true democracy and the giving of an impetus to American citizens to keep it an operating true democracy.

What may happen is a recognition of silver on a near fifty-fifty basis, and the establishing of full government ownership and control of the basic money. What may happen is a more complete supervision by government in many important activities which today, with uncontrolled competition as in the past, have become clogged by abuses and inequalities. We will not be apt to go to government ownership but rather to use government to establish justice, fairness and equality. This is an important function of government.

Against New Ideas

The cry of "Communist," "Red," "Socialist," at every aid given to the masses under our present recovery plan is simply the same hoot of derision that has been hurled at every new idea—new discovery—new invention or new move since the memory of man. Prejudiced minds, whose realm of thought is limited by their own small boundaries of experience, can see no new move possible of success that does not follow old precedent.

This country is experiencing the touch of the leather of control and system, and like the wild mustang it rears high at the feel of it. Lesser hours and greater pay for labor; lesser production and more money for farmers; lesser profits and greater turnover for merchants; greater circulation of money and less desire for

(Cont'd Page 16, Col. 1)

Alfalfa Seed For July Sowing Plentiful

There is plenty of alfalfa seed for summer planting at reasonable prices but sudan grass seed is scarce and high priced, according to Paul V. Kelly, manager of the seed division of the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

Mr. Kelly states that Kansas, Nebraska, Utah and Michigan alfalfa seed is plentiful and no higher in price than a year ago. Montana seed is about all gone and Dakota 12 alfalfa, a popular variety, is non-existent this year because of the drouth in the Dakotas a year ago.

The outlook for clover, timothy, blue grass and production of other seeds this year is not so good because of the severe drouth throughout the country early this season. Mr. Kelly reports a heavy demand for sudan grass seed because so much of the early seeding of clover killed out through lack of moisture.

The Farmers National is in a position to supply farmers' elevators, Farm Bureaus and other co-operatives with high-quality seeds in carload or L. C. L. lots. The seed division located in the Fisher Bldg., Chicago, is operated strictly as a co-operative with provision for patronage dividends to stockholder members.

Recovery

(Continued from page 15)

hoarding for all people, and food, leisure, clothing, homes, jobs and happiness for all who come with fair minds and willing hearts into our land, should be a not impossible goal in this land of plenty. True, it is a jig-saw puzzle that takes brains to fit together, but the parts are all there. Science, experts, constitutional lawyers with a desire to interpret for the masses, students of sociology, economics and some mighty good sales sense to get the whole program accepted, can work out this jig-saw puzzle, but it may take more days than just the few you are willing to wait.

But, laugh with the echoing laughter of the much beset President Roosevelt. It is better than the despondency or hopelessness of the subsidized or the prejudiced, or the Tory press would have you adopt as they criticize, but offer no alternative. Truly our country is improving daily. We are thinking, and that is progress.

The proportion which the aggregate of the other classes of citizens bears in any state to that of its husbandmen, is, generally speaking, the proportion of its unsound to its healthy parts, and is a good enough barometer whereby to measure its degree of corruption.—Thomas Jefferson.



The seeder type spreader shown above is most satisfactory for spreading ground rock phosphate and agricultural limestone. Picture shows Minott Silliman of Stark county spreading phosphate.

Phosphorus Is Key To Permanent Farming

Phosphorus, purchased most cheaply in the form of ground rock phosphate, was characterized by Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins, the great soil expert, as the key to permanent agriculture on the most common soils of the United States.

To maintain or increase the amount of phosphorus in the soil makes possible the growth of clovers and alfalfa and the consequent addition of nitrogen from the inexhaustible supply in the air.

And with the addition of decaying organic matter to the soil, potassium, magnesium and other elements are liberated so they can be assimilated by growing plants.

Poverty Only Future

If the supply of phosphorus in the soil is steadily decreased, without replenishment, poverty is the only future for the people who till the common agricultural lands of the United States.

On most Illinois soils applications of 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of ground rock phosphate per acre are recommended. Since rock phosphate also contains calcium, soils not too high in acidity will usually grow sweet clover and alfalfa with the sole addition of this fertilizer.

The most practicable way of spreading rock phosphate or limestone on the land is to use a seeder type spreader which can be regulated to spread any desired amount per acre. For this type of spreader the material must be dry to flow readily.

Where manure is to be spread, rock phosphate may well be spread with it. The phosphate may be sprinkled over the manure from day to day as it is being made in the stall or covered feeding shed. The spreader may be partly loaded and the phosphate sprinkled on sufficient for the load. If manure sprinkled with phosphate is allowed to leach before being spread on the land there is danger of some of the phosphate leaching also, whereas if the fertilizer is spread on the land imr ediately after being taken from the car where manure has been or will be applied, the phosphate can later be plowed under with the manure with no danger of loss.

Members of the I. A. A. may purchase rock phosphate of guaranteed quality and fineness of grinding at a special discount of 50c per ton from the I. A. A. contract companies, Ruhm Phosphate and Chemical Co., Chicago, and Midwest Farm Supply Co., Joliet. The delivered price varies from around $11 to $13 per ton depending on percentage of phosphorus, determined by individual carload tests, and on the freight rate from the mines in Tennessee.

Ask Freight Cut On Ground Rock Phosphate

G. W. Baxter of the I. A. A. transportation division, recently appeared before railroad representatives urging that freight rates from Tennessee to Illinois farms on rock phosphate be cut at least 50 per cent. The rate from Tennessee to Chicago via freight was recently reduced from $4.50 to $3.38 per net ton to compete with cheap water rates on phosphate from Florida via the Atlantic Ocean, Erie Canal and Great Lakes.

The I. A. A. believes there would be much wider use of ground rock phosphate if freight rates were lower.

The CRIME of Henry Brokton



WE WERE riding back from Henry Brokton's funeral. Bill was driving. I was in front with him. The Old Judge was in the back seat with Herb Endicott. Ahead of us the Brokton family were turning into their gate—the widow, the small son, and two young daughters.

"Poor Henry was a good man," spoke up Bill. "Look at that farm. About the nicest layout in these parts."

"That's true," I replied, "but Henry had it pretty well mortgaged."

"What's a mortgage," scoffed Bill. "We've all got 'em. They go with farming like the weather."

Anyway, I couldn't help wondering about the widow and those three small children. And that mortgage.

Bill went on. "His widow is better off than most. She's got a roof over her head and food for her table. The land is good and the mortgage will stand as it is. Henry was a good man. Never did a mean thing in his life. Never did a wrong deed—"

"Humph!" growled the Old Judge from the back seat. "Henry never meant to, but he committed a crime."

Bill and I exploded in a storm of protest. The Judge was crazy, we said. Henry never tangled up in anything shady—and so on.

The Old Judge heard us out, then continued, "Everything you say is true. But, here's the crime of Henry Brokton." He closed his eyes in thought. "I knew Henry's father. I've known Henry since he was a little shaver. He talked to me when he bought that farm. It took all he had and then some. He worked like a slave improving it. Then he married. The children came along. More money was needed for improvements. An automobile. Prices were high for everything except farm products.



Land was going down. Henry's mortgage was made on high priced land.

"One day in 1930 Henry came to me looking pretty glum. He'd just come from the bank. They hadn't been rough with him, you understand, but they made it clear they couldn't go along lending him money. I suggested he borrow on his life insurance policy. But that was no go. He didn't carry any.

"I didn't see Henry again to really talk to until last year when he came in and said he wanted to make his will. We didn't talk much. Things were pretty bad for all of us. I didn't ask any questions. A lawyer learns when not to. We cleaned things up in a jiffy. I was surprised at the absence of any life insurance and said so. Henry said he'd go over and see Herb, here, when he left me. Well—I found out he didn't go.

"I didn't think any more about it until the news came the other day that Henry had fallen off his barn. Then I thought about that will, the mortgage, and no life insurance.

"So, I say, no matter how fine, hard working, faithful and honest he was, the crime of Henry Brokton was in not carrying protection for his widow and those kids. If he couldn't make both ends meet and pay his mortgage, how in hades is his widow going to? Who's going to send those kids to college? Mortgages don't go on forever. A young widow with three little ones is not going to marry very soon. And hired help don't make money for a farm!"

He turned to Herb Endicott who'd been sitting there not saying a word. Just smiling. That made the Old Judge mad.

"There's nothing to smile about Herb. You were a friend of Henry's. Why'n blue blazes didn't you make him take out life insurance with you? That's your job down at the County Farm Bureau office."

Herb kept right on smiling. "That's my job all right, Judge," he said. "And you're right as usual—about both Henry and me. But there's one thing you're wrong about. Henry did have his life insured—just a month before he died. I had the hardest job of my life making him take it. Won't his widow be surprised and happy when I hand her a Country Life check tomorrow, for $10,000? Henry never told her about it." Country Life Insurance Company, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Oil Company Managers Meet At Champaign

In a hot, breeze-proof room, more than 100 County Service Company managers, directors and Farm Advisers sweated enthusiastically through a meeting sponsored by the Illinois Farm Supply Company at Urbana, Friday, May 18. Called to order at 9:30 A. M. by Fred Herndon, President, and L. R. Marchant, manager, the gathering discussed codes, prices, equipment, new products, soy bean oil paint, selling, advertising, chinch bugs, insurance, and made plans for furthering the record-breaking progress made since the first of the year.

In a calm of watchful waiting, the meeting took up the discussion of the petition being circulated by the oil industry in Illinois—a subtle attempt to discredit farmer petroleum co-ops, and specifically to throw a wrench into the patronage refund plan which has brought $500,000 for three consecutive years back into the pockets of Illinois Farm Bureau members.

Petition Campaign

Obviously not intended for Farm Bureau consumption, a letter attached to the petition points out that the signatures of farmers will have a profound effect upon President Roosevelt to whom it is addressed, and thus cause him to change his well known friendly attitude toward organized agriculture and its right to bargain collectively. A facsimile of the petition was prepared and sent out to thousands of Farm Bureau members through the facilities of the Illinois Agricultural Association. The general consensus of opinion among those attending the meeting was to wait until there was evidence that signatures were being solicited locally before taking counter action.

Chinch Bugs

Professor W. P. Flint of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Illinois gave a half-hour talk on chinch bugs. Most potent of his remarks was that "nothing will have as much bearing upon Illinois agriculture in 1934-35 as the little chinch bug . . . more than 70 counties are totally or partially infested.

Dr. W. L. Burlison of the Agricultural College gave a short talk on soy bean oil paint illustrated by panels that had been subjected to the weather for a number of years. He demonstrated the superiority of soya bean oil as a paint vehicle over linseed oil.

A. E. Richardson, manager of Illinois Agricultural Mutual Ins. Co., told the meeting about the new insurance policies available for trucks, buildings and equipment, and explained the new public liability insurance now ready for the oil companies. John S. Tracy held an open discussion on sales and advertising. The meeting was conducted for the greater part by Mr. Marchant and George Bunting, who passed out enough information to keep all in attendance busy with their notebooks for at least a week.

Cocoanut Oil Tax

A bill providing for a three cent per pound tax on cocoanut oil was finally put through congress. Subsequently President Roosevelt has indicated his interest in follow-up legislation to lighten the effects of this measure so far as the Philippine Islands are concerned.

A tax on cocoanut oil is involved in the Philippine independence question in which the United States agreed not to impose trade restrictions on the Islands during the next ten years while Filipinos are preparing themselves for independence. The President has felt that the imposition of the tax was breaking faith with the Islands on the independence question.

Cut Tariff Rate On Sugar From Cuba

Following a recent report by the Tariff Commission, President Roosevelt reduced the tariff on sugar from Cuba and other countries. The duty on 96 degree Cuban sugar, for example, is cut from two cents to 1½ cents per pound. Imports of Cuban sugar are entitled to a favorable differential compared with tariff rates on sugar from other countries. As a result of the recent action, the general or world tariff rate will be 25 per cent higher than the rate on Cuban sugar.

A general advisory board on policy matters has been established in Adams county made up of one representative from each of the co-operatives in the county and two Farm Bureau directors. Policy matters affecting more than one organization are brought before this council for consideration and recommendation.

Twenty-seven meat packers at 23 markets were awarded bids by the government to buy and process a maximum of 225,000 hogs during two weeks beginning May 15.

Big Independent Dairy Cited As Violator

The Meadowmoor Dairies, largest of the independent distributors in Illinois, was recently cited for alleged violation of the Chicago milk agreement. The charge is that the company purchased milk from new producers who were not on the market prior to February 5, 1934, without first obtaining a permit. It is alleged that the company bought milk from farmers not having established bases, contrary to the license, and that purchases of milk were made from producers who did not authorize compliance with the terms of the license respecting payments for market services.

The company is also charged with failing and refusing to submit monthly reports to the market administrator, that producers were paid prices other than those defined in the license schedule, and that the prescribed butterfat differential of four cents per point has been ignored in paying producers.

Action was taken sometime ago to close up the distributing plant of Lloyd Schissler of Lombard for failure to observe the license. A number of other smaller dealers, likewise, have been orderd to show cause why their licenses should not be revoked for failure to make reports, and to pay producers the price defined in their license.

National Swine Show

The National Swine Show will be held in connection with the Illinois State Fair at Springfield August 18-25. President James R. Moore of the National Swine Growers Association, and Edward S. Collins, manager of the State Fair, announce the following judges: Duroc-Jerseys, Prof. E. F. Ferrin, St. Paul; Poland-Chinas and Hampshires, R. L. Pemberton, Iowa; Spotted Polands, Dean H. H. Kildee, Ames, Iowa; Berkshires, J. B. Rice, Marseilles, Ill.; Barrows, W. T. Reneker, hog buyer for Swift & Company, Chicago; Yorkshires, L. L. Lehman, Pleasant Plains, Ill.; Chester Whites and Tamsworths, Prof. J. S. Coffey, Columbus, Ohio.

The largest April on record was experienced by the Indianapolis Producers with approximately 1,070 carloads handled or 34.7% of market receipts compared with 33.3% last year. The four months' volume is 23.7% greater than a year ago.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

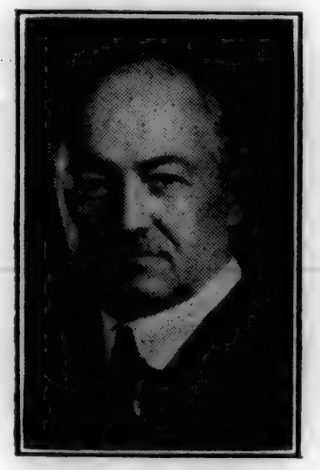
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Imperative Need of Revenue Revision

Report of John C. Watson, Director of Taxation, to I. A. A. Board of Directors, June 15, 1934

Revising our antiquated taxing system is one of the greatest problems facing Illinois farmers who bulk large as taxpayers. The I. A. A. has persisted in its efforts to bring about a solution to this problem for more than ten years. Read carefully the accompanying review and report of the efforts of your organization to secure an equitable amendment to the revenue article of the state constitution.—Editor.

IN most of the States the general property tax has long been and is still the chief or only support of most State, county and local governments. In theory it applies to all property. In practice it has always been largely confined to tangible property, chiefly real estate. In pioneer times, when nearly every household owned its own home and operated its own business property, chiefly farm property, the property tax was almost universally applicable and was reasonably fair. This is still partly true in states of little urban and industrial development. It is not true in a great urban and industrial state like Illinois, where continued reliance on the general property tax has largely or wholly exempted from direct property taxes, more than one-half of the entire population who derive their income from personal service, ownership of intangible property, or speculative transactions.



JOHN C. WATSON

Active in 1921

Even in happier times, the fatal weakness and injustice of the property tax were plainly evident. The Illinois Agricultural Association early recognized the necessity of revising the antiquated revenue article of the State Constitution. Its representatives were active in the Constitutional Convention in 1921 and 1922; in the sessions of the General Assembly which submitted revenue amendments to the voters in the November elections in 1926, and 1930, and again in the regular session in 1933, when the General Assembly was unable to agree upon a revenue amendment to be voted on next November.

As the depression deepened, the weakness and injustice of the property tax became tragic. Inability to pay taxes has increased delinquency to proportions never before known in the State. Tax sales without a bidder have been followed by forfeiture of property, thus vainly heaping penalties upon taxes which even without the penalties have been crushing.

Conference Approves

Those still able to pay taxes look with foreboding to the future, asking themselves how long they can deny necessities to their families or disregard the need of their property for paint and repairs. With growing concern about their ability to pay such fixed charges as interest and taxes, they see the increasing threat of crop losses from drouth and insect pests, now nearing the proportions of a major disaster the effects of which will reach into nearly every city and village in the State. They know that the indispensable services of government are suffering impairment, not because the people as a whole are unable to support them but because the burden is inequitably distributed.

Adjournment of the General Assembly, July 1, 1933, without submitting a revenue amendment to be voted on this year was followed by widespread recognition of the necessity of a special session for this purpose. This was discussed at a statewide conference of approximately 1700 farm leaders in Decatur, September 18, 1933. The conference unanimously adopted a resolution urging officers and directors of the Association to take such action as they might deem advisable to secure the calling of such a special session. It also asked that the proposed revenue amendment embody provisions to permit the base of taxation to be broadened, and to cut taxation of tangible property, both rural and urban, at least 50 per cent.

The action requested at the Decatur conference was submitted to rural people in every county in the form of tax relief petitions requesting the officers of the Association to urge upon the Governor the imperative need of calling a special session for the exclusive purpose of submitting proper amendments to the revenue article to be voted on in November, 1934. The tax relief petition also requested the General Assembly to submit an amendment removing present limitations which prevent an equitable distribution of the tax burden; cutting total general prop ty taxes to not over $1.00 on the $100 of fair cash value, except by referendum; forbidding further indebtedness by any taxing district except by referendum vote; and empowering the General Assembly, by general law enacted by a two-thirds vote, to distribute state revenue among local taxing districts.

Ratified at Danville

These provisions incorporated in a proposed amendment were ratified in

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Imperative Need of Revenue Revision

resolutions adopted in the annual meeting of the Association held in Danville, January, 1934.

The tax petitions were returned with approximately 310,000 signatures. In accord with this overwhelming response, President Smith wrote to the Governor on November 10, 1933, urging him to call a special session of the General Assembly for the purpose of submitting a proper amendment. The Governor's office acknowledged receipt of this letter and requested copies of the amendment proposed by the Association, which were sent.

In September, 1933, pursuant to action by the General Assembly, a special revenue commission was created. In November the Special Commission requested copies of the amendment proposed by the Association, which were sent to each member. Later the Special Commission invited representatives of the Association to appear in behalf of the I. A. A. amendment, which they did. On invitation of the Special Revenue Commission, representatives of the Association participated in subsequent meetings of this body.

When the Commission made its report, it recommended that the Governor call a special session of the General Assembly for the purpose of submitting a revenue amendment. It also recommended the tax limitation and most of the other provisions advocated by the Illinois Agricultural Association and as part of its report submitted an amendment containing these provisions.

In its May meeting the Board of Directors of the Association directed that the following letter be addressed to the Governor, again urging the importance of calling a special session of the General Assembly in the near future for this purpose:

Letter to Governor

May 18, 1934

Hon. Henry Horner,
Governor of Illinois,
Springfield, Illinois.
Dear Governor:

At the request of seventeen hundred (1700) representative farmers from ninety-four (94) counties convened at Decatur, Illinois, I wrote you on November 10, 1933, urging that a special session of the 58th General Assembly be called for the purpose of submitting to the electorate in November, 1934, an amendment to the Revenue Article of the State Constitution. In acknowledging this communication, your office advised that a special revenue committee consisting of five senators, five representatives and five citizens at large were drafting an amendment for the consideration of the General Assembly.

Again under date of February 2, 1934, I wrote you carrying the request of the Board of Directors of the Association that because of the grave importance of revenue reform, a special session of the General Assembly be called for the exclusive consideration of an amendment to the Revenue Article.

We are informed that the Special Revenue Commission, above mentioned, which we understand was appointed by you, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, made its report and recommendations as to the provisions that should constitute an amendment to the Revenue Article of the State Constitution, which report and recommendations were made on Tuesday, April 17 and printed in the Senate Journal of that date.

Promise Full Support

After careful consideration of the provisions of the amendment recommended by the commission, the Board of Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association have authorized me to inform you that the Association will put its full support behind the recommended amendment, if and when an opportunity is afforded for its consideration by a special session of the General Assembly, and if submitted by the General Assembly to the electorate in November of this year, will do everything within the rightful influence of the Association to secure its adoption by the people at that time.

Our Board of Directors, of course, recognize that you, as Chief Executive of Illinois, must be acutely aware of the serious defects and gross inequities in our present tax system in Illinois. We feel sure you realize the great injustice placed upon property owners by these inequities, the results of which are becoming intolerable and demand correction at the earliest possible time.

The Board of Directors have requested me to call to your attention the fact that unless an immediate call of a special session for the purpose of considering the proposed amendment to the State Constitution is had, that it will be impossible to meet constitutional requirements in time to give the people an opportunity to vote on this important question at the general election in November of this year. The provision of the Constitution referred to is found in Section 2, Article XIV, which as you know requires that a proposed amendment to the Constitution be published at least three months preceding the election at which such amendment is submitted to the electors. Unless a special session is immediately called for this purpose, it appears this important question cannot be handled in time for consideration of the people before the general election in November of 1936.

Will Delay Relief

We are informed that certain interests in the state are opposing the submission of an amendment at this time and urging that instead the matter should be left to a Constitutional Convention. We submit that to leave this imperative matter to constitutional convention necessarily involves delay that would seem to make it impossible (even though everything connected therewith was expedited to the fullest possible extent) to secure relief from the present property tax burden before the General Assembly of 1939.

I am sure you recognize that constitutional restrictions placed upon the manner of providing for a Constitutional Convention, its later considerations and still later the submission of its findings to the people, would require at least the time indicated which would make impossible

Greene County Man On I. A. A. Board From 20th

K. T. Smith of Greenfield, president of the Greene County Farm Bureau, was chosen as director from the 20th district on the I. A. A. Board to succeed the late Chas. S. Black. He was elected by ballot at a meeting of representatives from counties in this district. His selection was approved by the I. A. A. board meeting in Chicago May 19.



K. T. SMITH

Mr. Smith, a native of Greene county, operates a 360 acre grain and livestock farm. He has been a member of the Farm Bureau since its organization. More recently he directed the corn sealing program in Greene county and served on the county corn-hog control committee. He has been an officer in the Greenfield Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. for a number of years.



Illinois' farm advisers at annual summer conference, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, June 11, 12, 13.

Those in the picture are: 1.—George Whitman, Henderson county; 2.—John Gilkey, Macon; 3.—V. J. Banter, Stephenson; 4.—Paul V. Dean, Bureau; 5.—Ward Cannon, Douglas; 6.—W. B. Bunn, Pike; 7.—E. C. Secor, Randolph; 8.—H. D. VanMatre, Edgar; 9.—R. J. Laible, McLean; 10.—R. E. Apple, Clark; 11.—C. L. Beatty, Richland; 12.—Harold Allison, Crawford-Jasper; 13.—C. E. Johnson, Iroquois; 14.—E. W. Rusk, Coles; 15.—W. S. Batson, Shelby; 16.—L. J. Hager, Marshall-Putnam; 17.—Henry Neville, Gallatin; 18.—John Allison, Calhoun; 19.—John Watt, Fulton; 20.—Arthur C. Johnson, assistant, Marshall-Putnam; 21.—Otis Kercher, Vermilion; 22.—W. E. Foard, Brown; 23.—W. E. Gould, Johnson; 24.—C. T. Kibler, Jersey; 25.—Fred J Blackburn, Marion; 26.—Charles Tarble, Cumberland; 27.—J. W. Whisenand, Peoria; 28.—T. H. Hafer, Hancock. 29.—H. H. Lett, Wabash; 30.—J. Q. Scott, Clay; 31.—L. J. Fultz, Saline; 32.—J. G. McCall, Jackson; 33.—T. W. May, Madison; 34.—Vernon Evans, Effingham; 35.—C. L. Mast, assistant, LaSalle; 36.—M. E. Tascher, assistant, Cook; 37.—C. A. Hughes, Monroe; 38.—Charles E. Yale, Lee; 39.—D. E. Warren, Ogle; 40.—S. S. Davis, Piatt; 41.—G. H. Husted, Cass; 42.—C. W. Simpson, White; 43.—I. E. Parrett, Morgan; 44.—Dee Small, Williamson; 45.—L. W. Chalcraft, Menard; 46.—Frank Purnell, Ford; 47.—E. S. Amrine, Wayne; 48.—W. A. Herrington, McHenry; 49.—R. M. Rasmussen, DeKalb; 50.—Lloyd Caldwell, Washington; 51.—A. J. Andrews, Pope-Hardin; 52.—H. H. Gordon, Alexander-Pulaski; 53.—E. E. Glick, Franklin; 54.—J. H. Brock, Bond; 55.—R. H. Clanahan, Greene; 56.—W. A. Cope, Clinton; 57.—H. C. Gilkerson, Lake; 58.—E. A. Bierbaum, Union. 59.—Harold N. Myers, DeWitt; 60.—H. R. Brunnemeyer, JoDaviess; 61.—A. R. Kemp, Knox; 62.—Walter P. Miller, Kendall; 63.—L. W. Braham, Will; 64.—R. C. Doneghue, McDonough; 65.—C. S. Love, Mason; 66.—W. D. Murphy, Edwards; 67.—C. E. Gates, LaSalle; 68.—C. E. Twigg, Jefferson; 69.—J. L. Iftner, Scott; 70.—George H. Iftner, Tazewell; 71.—H. S. Wright, DuPage; 72.—John R. Spencer, Rock Island; 73.—H. A. deWerff, Woodford; 74.—H. K. Danforth, Henry; 75.—Sam Russell, Adams; 76.—J. C. McLean, assistant, Adams; and 77.—F. H. Shuman, Whiteside.

any tax relief as result of a Constitutional Convention previous to 1940. If, in your judgment, a Constitutional Convention is needed for other purposes than that of revenue reform, the Association stands ready to support a program of that character; but certainly not in lieu of the immediate calling of a special session of the General Assembly for the consideration of revenue amendment this year.

Could Correct Evils

I am sure you recognize that if called immediately, the General Assembly could submit an amendment to the people at the general election in November which, if approved, would make possible the correction of a large portion of our present taxing evils during the session of the 59th General Assembly scheduled to convene next January.

Before closing, may I again impress upon you the very grave importance of your careful consideration of the recommendations of our Board of Directors and to again assure you of the full support of the Illinois Agricultural Association in securing the favorable approval by the General Assembly of the provisions of the amendment to the Revenue Article of the Constitution recommended by your Revenue Commission, and if submitted, to do everything possible to secure its adoption at the hands of the people next November. We are also prepared to file with the presiding officers of the respective bodies of the General Assembly petitions signed by more than 300,000 voters of Illinois urging immediate action in support of the provisions of the report and recommendations of your Revenue Commission.

Hoping we may have your favorable consideration of this request, I beg to remain

Sincerely yours,
Illinois Agricultural Association,
(Signed) Earl C. Smith, Pres.

Get Creamery Site

The Producers Creamery of Olney recently bought the site of the old Olney Hotel on which it will erect a creamery. A campaign is under way to raise capital to build a plant. A fund of $30,000 cash is the goal, two-thirds of which is raised.

Farm Advisers Annual Summer Meeting, Urbana

Consider Corn-Hog Allotment, Drouth, and Chinch Bugs

Agricultural planning, drouth, chinch bugs and dairy production problems occupied chief attention of farm advisers in their annual summer conference at Urbana June 11-12-13.

President Earl C. Smith of the I. A. A. and Dean H. W. Mumford spoke to the farm advisers in their annual business meeting Monday night. Discussion centered around government corn-hog allotments for Illinois. Mr. Smith made clear the policy of the I. A. A. on this controversial question, namely, that the contracts be carefully reviewed by county committees with the idea of removing hogs reported on contracts which were not properly supported but to retain reported hog numbers which are fully substantiated by records.

In addressing the advisers on June 11, A. J. Surratt, state agricultural statistician and member of the Illi-

nois Corn-Hog Board of Review, said: "We are not asking you to do the impossible. All that we want you to do is to make a conscientious effort in every county to eliminate the surplus hogs in line with the quotas reported for each county. We know there has been some padding. Records that can stand up will be approved. After you have taken out every hog that should come out notify the board of review. The success of the program depends upon the reduction of hog numbers marketed. For the protection of those who have made honest reports substantiated by complete records we want the excess hogs eliminated and the individual allotments brought down to where they ought to be."

Now Too Low

For more than 20 years, Surratt said, we have been criticised for being too high on our crop estimates. It seems strange now that we are criticised for being too low on corn and hogs.

The government hog allotment for Illinois averages around 13 per cent less than the number of hogs reported by contract signers. As we go press corn-hog committees throughout the state are at work carefully checking contracts and asking signers to get more complete records where necessary to substantiate hog numbers reported.

Getting 'Em Out

Mr. Surratt stated that the limitation of litters in the 1934 corn-hog contract had been rescinded. This does not affect the limitation of hogs marketed, however, to 75 per cent of the average sold in 1932 and 1933. The corn-hog committees it is reported are getting the excess pigs out of the contracts. One producer with a 1000 hog base, Surratt said, readily submitted to a cut of 219 head.



Stopping the chinch bug advance near Watseka in Iroquois county with an oil barrier.

Chinch Bugs On The Rampage Threaten Corn

The chinch bug infestation in Illinois is the heaviest since 1860, Prof. W. P. Flint, state entomologist, told farm advisers at Urbana on June 11. The bugs are a little ahead of normal due to the early hot weather.

The government appropriated $1,000,000, he said, for insect control in the midwest states, a substantial portion of which is available for providing free creosote oil for farmers. As we go to press large quantities of oil are rolling into central and northern Illinois counties where the bugs are most numerous. The oil is delivered in 50 gallon drums and in tank cars, and is coming mostly from the Chicago and St. Louis areas consigned to county farm advisers.

Farmers are required to sign receipts in which they agree to use the oil only for chinch bug barriers. Fifty gallons of oil are required for one-quarter mile of barrier for the season. Oil must be replenished daily.

Chinch bugs in central Illinois started leaving wheat fields and other small grains early in June and by the middle of the month were advancing into corn fields not protected by tar-line barriers, in large numbers.

Badly infested counties such as Champaign, Livingston, McLean, Will, Iroquois, etc. placed orders for five to ten carloads, but secured only part of amounts ordered. Illinois Farm Supply Company had sold considerable quantities of chinch bug oil before the government appropriation for free oil was announced. Farmers who acted promptly and purchased oil from county service companies have been most successful in stopping advancing chinch bugs. Some who waited for free oil were too late. Many corn fields already show the effects of damage.

On June 19 Livingston County Farm Bureau reported that close to 45,000 gallons of oil including that purchased from Illinois Farm Supply Co. prior to the government grant, had been distributed. Not a single county reported enough free oil to supply the demand stimulated by frequent radio announcements. Champaign county, the same date, reported that five tank carloads of free oil had melted away quickly as farmers lined up by the hundreds with drums, barrels, and other receptacles to take it away. Similar experiences were reported in Vermilion, De Witt, and other counties.

Illinois Farm Supply Co. released large quantities of chinch bug oil already contracted for, to the government, thus speeding up delivery several days. As government supplies and funds dwindled county service companies again started selling substantial quantities to fill the widespread demand.



More than 300 corn growers were in Aledo, Mercer County, June 16 after their allotment of free government chinch bug oil. The demand exceeded the supply here as in most counties.

Drouth Proves Advantages of Agricultural Planning

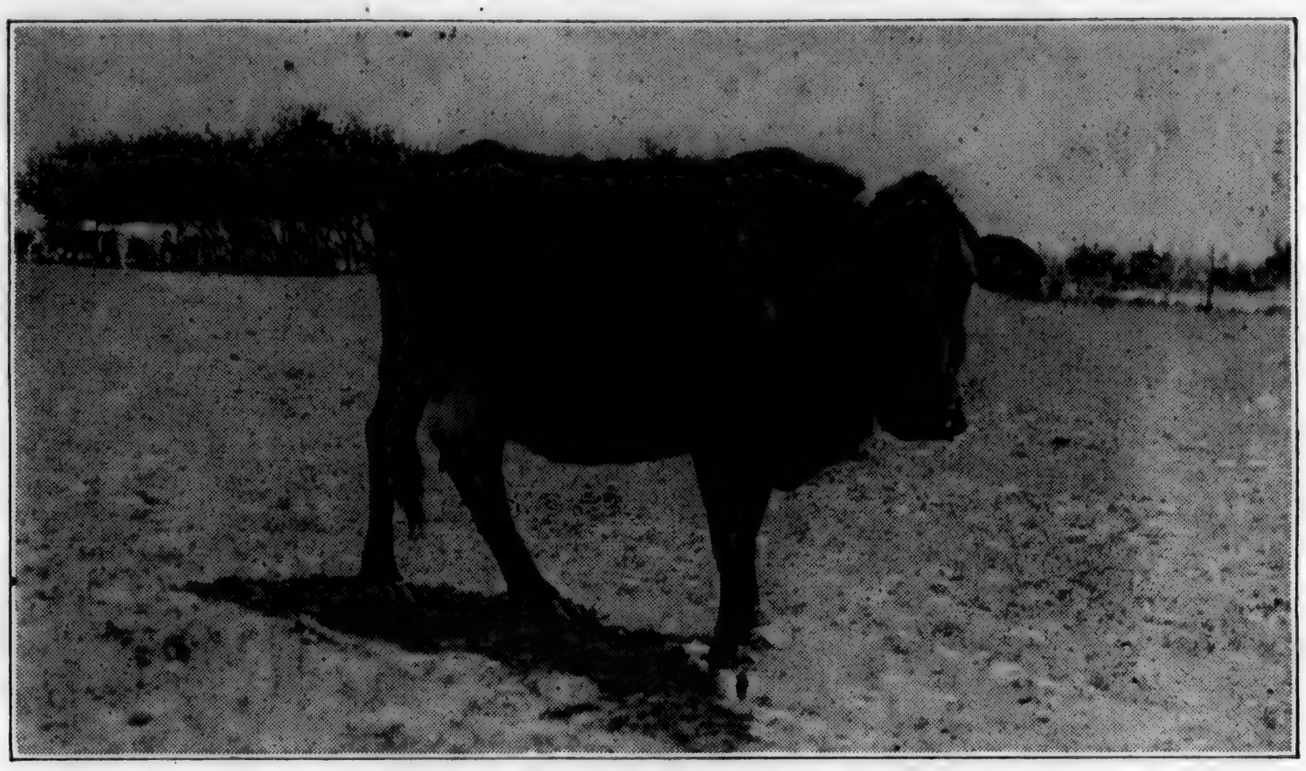
Benefit Payments Will Soften Blow of Dame Nature

The drouth has emphasized the value of agricultural planning, Dr. H. R. Tolley, economist and leader in the AAA, told farm advisers at their summer conference in Urbana June 11. The AAA programs have helped to meet the emergency, he said. First is the crop income insurance feature of the benefit payments. Those payments made and to be made may not be sufficient to take care of farmers' needs without other relief, but they do give a minimum of income which is more than nature has done this season, Tolley said. The speaker was introduced by Dean H. W. Mumford as one of the leading thinkers and economists of the country.

The increase in the amount of acreage in feed crops, as a result of the wheat and corn-hog programs, is another benefit, he continued. Had there been no reduction in wheat and corn acreage this land would certainly have been planted to grain crops and the amount of forage would have been even smaller than it is. Discussing future crop adjustment programs and the necessity of a cut of 15 to 20 million acres of land in crops, Dr. Tolley outlined four possible methods of reduction:

1. Voluntary adjustment, with benefit payments as now carried on.
2. Voluntary adjustment, with penalties against those who refuse to co-operate now being followed with rice. Under this plan, the millers hold back part of the payment for the farmer's rice until he has agreed to participate in acreage control.
3. Buying sub-marginal land by the government.
4. Compulsory control of production.

Discussing the proposed plan for putting the adjustment program on a farm rather than a commodity basis, he mentioned the advantages claimed for this idea, such as its simplicity, freedom in planning farming operations, elimination of work, red tape and detail involved in annual signups, soil conservation, avoiding public reaction to pig slaughter and plow up campaigns, flexibility, and permanent influence toward keeping more land in grass and legumes: "I doubt whether we are ready just yet for this plan," he added. "Possibly we can make something like it a basis for a signup in 1935 to run through the years 1936, 1937 and 1938."



Burned pastures and starving cattle is the sequel of the drought in Boone county, Ill. Normally wet and green throughout the summer this pasture was parched and barren of feed early in June.

Hog Market Stronger, Returns Greater Than '33

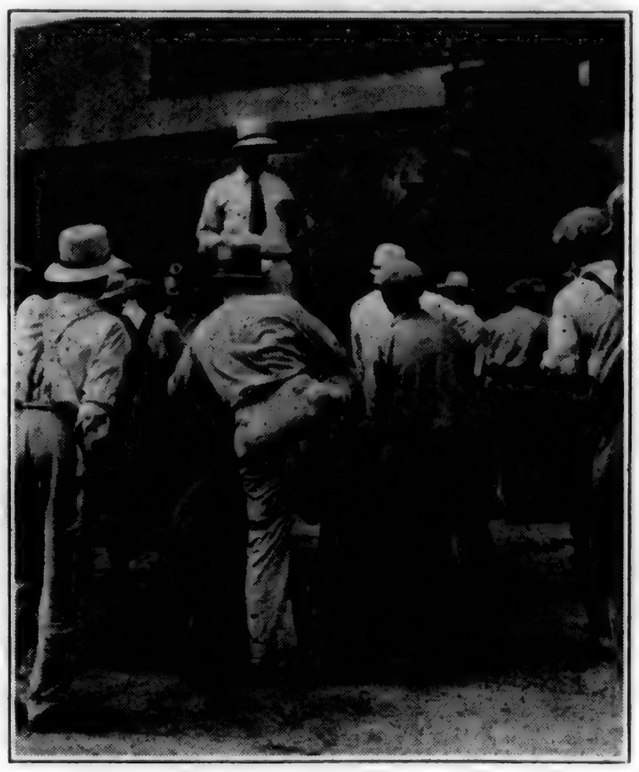
Hogs shipped to packers during May averaged between 15 and 30 pounds lighter than for the same period in 1933 according to the AAA. Marketings of hogs at light weights have been stimulated by prospects of short feed supplies and the relatively high price of corn. Heavy loadings during May and early June delayed the normal price upturn.

"When the large volume of hogs sold during the last few months and the price equivalent of the hog benefit payments are taken into consideration," said Chester C. Davis, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, "the hog market has been in a substantially stronger condition this year than it was during the same months in 1933.

"Hog receipts in May this year are about the same in number as a year earlier, and a processing tax at the rate of $2.25 per cwt. was being paid by processors out of proceeds of their sale of products as additional income to hog producers as a group.

"Thus, the total return to producers from hogs marketed in May, including the adjustment payments to be made as well as the market returns, was considerably larger than a year ago. This indication of a larger hog income for 1934 is notable inasmuch as the major feature of the plan, the 1934 corn-hog program, has not yet had time to substantially affect the market."

As we go to press, Chicago top hog prices have advanced beyond $5.00. $6.00 hogs are forecast by mid-summer. Steadily declining receipts, higher grain prices and increased buying power, are responsible.—Editor.



Farm adviser J. E. Harris, Mercer county, explaining the procedure followed in distributing free government oil to fight chinch bugs.

Credit Not a Dole Need In Winnebago

Credit and not a dole is what Winnebago county farmers want and need in order to tide them over this season's drouth, Charles H. Keltner, farm adviser, recently told the Winnebago County Relief Committee. Keltner stated that there were as many as 1100 Winnebago county farmers in need of credit with which to buy feed for cattle and hogs. The northern tier of counties in Illinois have been hardest hit by drouth.

Institute of Co-operation

The American Institute of Co-operation will hold its annual meeting at Madison, Wisconsin, July 9 to 14. Illinois farmers, co-operative officials, farm advisers and others are invited to attend. Secretary George E. Metzger is on the program committee. Several members of the I. A. A. marketing staff will probably appear on the program.

The I. A. A. board voted to contribute $100 to the 1934 Institute at its June meeting.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interest of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

George Thiem, Editor
John Tracy, Assistant

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Vote for the Bond Issue

THE Board of Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association meeting in Chicago June 15 unanimously adopted the following resolution which is of vital interest to all Illinois farmers and taxpayers:—

In the election next November, the voters of Illinois must choose between two methods of financing present expenditures by the State for unemployment relief. One is an additional State tax of $38,000,000 already levied on property, all payable in 1935. The other is an additional diversion of about $50,000,000 in gasoline taxes from their proper use in financing much needed local highway and street improvement and employment therefor, such diverted funds to be used in retiring a proposed State bond issue of $30,000,000 and paying interest thereon. Approval of the proposed bond issue is the only way of preventing the heavy additional State levy on property.

The Illinois Agricultural Association regards either one of these methods of financing unemployment relief as highly objectionable. In holding this position the Association is not opposed to, but favors proper measures for relief of needy persons and for providing the means therefor. It believes that every county and every community alike should be enabled and required to use its own resources reasonably before it is entitled to ask for assistance from the State or Federal government. In its belief, any other system of unemployment relief will tend inevitably to produce pauperism and to create a permanent dole. Holding these views, the Association opposed various relief measures in the regular and special sessions of the present General Assembly and offered the Lantz bills in lieu thereof. In particular it opposed the additional State tax levy and bond issue bills enacted by the first special session of the General Assembly last fall. It is these measures between which the voters of the State must choose next November.

These measures having become law, the Association was forced to choose between the two highly objectionable alternatives. Its position was declared by the following resolution adopted by the delegates at the Danville annual meeting last January:

> "We commend the efforts of the legislative committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association in opposing legislation before the First Special Session of the Fifty-Eighth General Assembly providing for an increase of Thirty-eight million dollars ($38,000,000) in the State tax levy upon property, coupled with the submission of a bond issue to the voters next November. We are forced to recognize that this legislation has been enacted and that unless the bond issue is approved by the voters at the polls, the property taxpayers of the State will be forced to meet and pay an increased tax of $38,000,000 in 1935. We, therefore, favor the passage of this bond issue when submitted but serve notice that in the future, bond issues of this or a similar character will have the determined opposition of this organization, at least until such time as the General Assembly imposes equal and uniform responsibility for poor relief upon every community and county of the State."

In accord with the provisions of the above resolution, the Board of Directors authorize and request the officers of the Association, the Public Relations Committee and the Department of Taxation to take such measures as may seem necessary to secure the favorable votes of agricultural people for the proposed bond issue. We further authorize officers of the Association to cooperate with representatives of other organizations in a State-wide campaign to place these measures properly before the people, reserving the right to explain our opposition to enactment of these measures by the General Assembly.

Acreage Reduction and Drouth

THE "I-told-you-so" attitude of certain metropolitan newspapers seeking to discredit the crop adjustment program because of the drouth is not impressive, to say the least. Little as most Chicago people know about agriculture, they appear to be more intelligent on this subject than some editorial writers. It is obvious that the more acres planted in a year of crop failure, the greater the loss to the farmer. Moreover, those producers who signed contracts will receive benefit payments regardless of whether or not they grow anything.

Such payments may be all the cash income many farmers will have. The crop insurance feature thus becomes a most valuable adjunct of the reduction program.

In sections of normal rainfall total production is not seriously hampered because of a 15 to 20 per cent cut. Such farmers will receive more dollars for the smaller total crop than for a larger one anyway. Thus part, if not all, the shocking disparity between farm and non-agricultural prices may be removed. The critics of production control fail to offer any plan to prevent crop surpluses from impoverishing farmers. Apparently they have no interest or concern in solving this mighty problem which is at the bottom of the depression.

A. F. B. F. Asks Action On AAA Programs

The following resolution unanimously adopted by the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation meeting in Chicago on June 21 was despatched to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, and Administrator Chester C. Davis.

"While we recognize the obligations which rest upon organized agriculture in advocating the principles contained in the Agricultural Adjustment Act, we cannot assume responsibility for continued delay in its administration resulting from technical requirements.

"We have, since the date of the enactment f this law, responded to invitations extended by the administrators to offer them the best judgment of the American Farm Bureau Federation on various problems of administration. In making these suggestions we have, in every instance, endeavored to simplify, co-ordinate, and make more practical the conduct of the commodity campaigns, the educational work incident thereto, and the fulfilling of contract agreements both by the farmers and the government.

Too Many Estimates

"We recognize that much of the activities of the AAA in connection with cotton, tobacco, wheat, dairy products, livestock, and corn have proceeded along lines largely in conformity with these recommendations. It is our opinion, however, that economists and legal specialists appear to be too solicitous of making their estimates and opinions the basis of all activities to the exclusion of the better judgment of higher officials in AAA.

"We believe the time has arrived for higher officials to more definitely assert themselves; to end the issuing of conflicting, repealing, and confusing orders and regulations; to allow the county allotment committees more authority consistent with their responsibilities; to put less stress upon the importance of preliminary estimates of economists in AAA and the respective states regarding state and county allotments and accept certified statements of farmers and county allotment committees; to terminate legal opinions becoming operating policies; and to expedite the issuing of benefit payment checks.

"Much of the confusion and delay encountered in effectively administering the various commodity activities was occasioned by technical requirements. At the present time these technical requirements are causing serious delay in putting into effect the corn-hog program.



ILLINOIS DELEGATES TO NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CAMP AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Left to right: Miss Cleo Fitzsimmons, extension specialist in 4-H club work, College of Agriculture; University of Illinois; Walter B. Krei, Menard county; Marion R. Yoeman, Fulton county; Frank Krell, Sangamon county; Margaret Anderson, Jefferson county, and E. I. Pilchard, extension specialist in boys' club work.

"We can no longer condone impugning the veracity of corn and hog farmers and county allotment committees set up by such farmers, in orders from Washington or from state administrators, when in our best judgment such orders have for their major purpose justifying preliminary statistical estimates as to hog population in a county or state. We have no hesitancy in stating that with the reductions of hogs from preliminary contracts that were not properly supported with information, a further reduction is indefensible and wholly unnecessary.

End Uncertainty

"Accordingly, we urge the administrators of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to immediately end the present period of uncertainty, by announcing definitely and finally what policies and practices are to prevail in the corn-hog section."

"We believe this resolution merits your careful consideration and immediate action," the message stated. It was signed by all members of the committee including Edward A. O'Neal, Charles E. Hearst, Earl C. Smith, Wm. H. Settle, R. W. Blackburn, C. R. White, and J. F. Porter.

The I. A. A. has consistently urged that every farmer be given a hog allotment only in line with full and proper records and information furnished showing proof of production and marketings in the base period. It will continue to insist that when farmers have complied with such regulations, that government discharge its obligations regardless of variance of farmers' figures with statistical estimates.—Editor.



The decision of the federal district court at St. Louis upholding Congress in abrogating the gold clause of obligations payable in the United States, is an important one. A New York bank in this case sought to collect $1,693 in currency for each $1,000 bond because of the gold devaluation program. In his decision, Judge Chas. B. Faris said: "No person in the nation has the right to make a contract, the effect of which is to nullify, obstruct or circumvent the power of Congress to say what shall be the national money or medium of exchange."

This important case undoubtedly will be taken to the Federal Supreme Court. Final decision will settle frequent criticisms and charges that this act violates the constitution. The attitude of Judge Faris is another illustration of the fact that courts more and more are adhering to the will and needs of the people.

The Frasier-Lempke farm mortgage bill passed in the closing hours of the recent congress, is a far-reaching piece of legislation which already has aroused much controversy. This measure would have the effect of cutting down all farm mortgage indebtedness to present appraised values and sharply reduce interest rates on the newly appraised price. If the creditors cannot agree the court would be required to stay foreclosure proceedings for five years during which time the

(Cont'd on page 12, Col. 3)

OLD AGE PENSION ROUTE

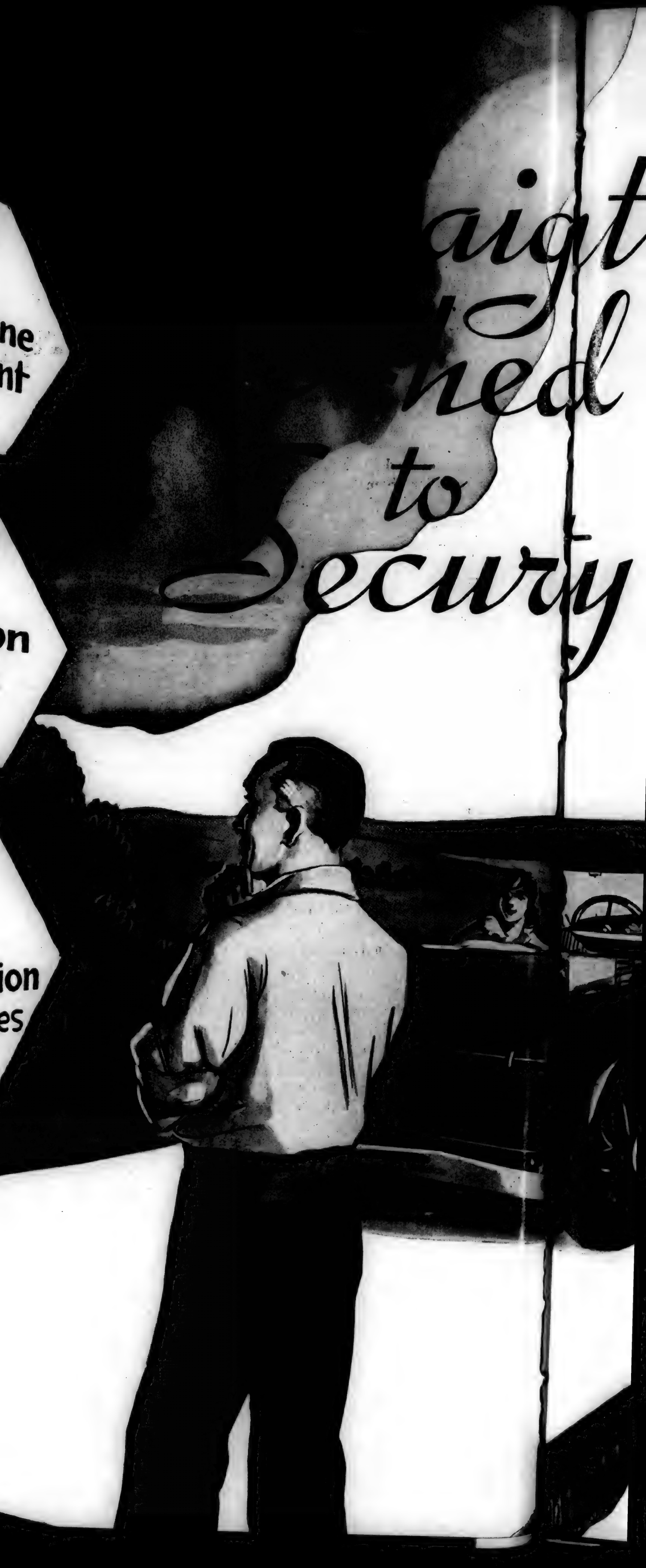
Straight ahead to 65th Milestone
-then enjoy Monthly Retirement
Income - at no further cost.

ESTATE PROTECTION ROUTE

Main Road to Full Protection
Choose Special Routes
as you go.

PROTECTION FOR DEPENDENTS ROUTE

"Straight" Life "road to full Protection
for Dependents. Definite Advantages
make this a most popular route



A LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAM in Country Life is the safe, sure road to security, comfort and independence for you or your dependents. Now at low cost, you may meet the uncertainties of the future with your choice of three liberal Country Life policies, each designed to fit a particular need.

OLD AGE PENSION—The Endowment At 65 Policy. All the protection features of life insurance plus a regular income for life after age 65. In case of premature death, dependents receive the benefits intended for you.

ESTATE PROTECTION—the Term To 65 policy. Extremely low cost protection in case of death before age 65. Convertible at any time to Endowment or Ordinary Life. Sometimes known as the "mortgage policy."

PROTECTION FOR DEPENDENTS—the Ordinary Life Insurance policy. Low cost protection which gives beneficiary face value of policy either in lump sum or regular income. Commonly called "Straight Life Insurance."

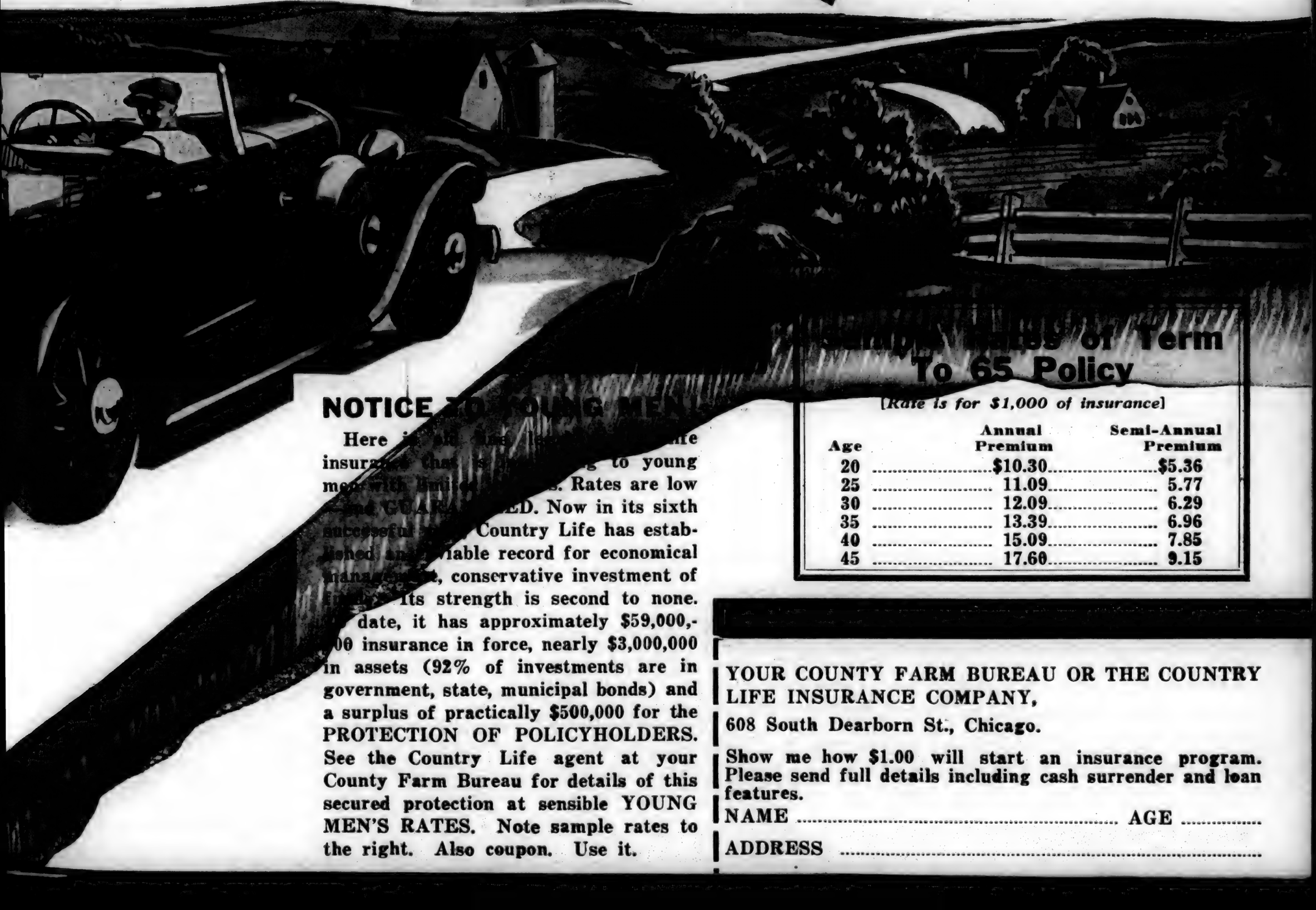
ALL THE ABOVE POLICIES have cash, loan, paid up and extended insurance values for protection of estate and dependents.

CHOOSE YOUR POLICY now and stick to it. Start your life insurance program at once. The younger you are the greater the saving to you. See the Country Life agent at your County Farm Bureau. He will cheerfully explain all details. Do it today.

Legal Reserve Life Insurance with Annual Dividends

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO.

608 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago



NOTICE TO YOUNG MEN

Here is life insurance that is appealing to young men with limited incomes. Rates are low and GUARANTEED. Now in its sixth successful year, Country Life has established an enviable record for economical management, conservative investment of funds. Its strength is second to none. To date, it has approximately $59,000,000 insurance in force, nearly $3,000,000 in assets (92% of investments are in government, state, municipal bonds) and a surplus of practically $500,000 for the PROTECTION OF POLICYHOLDERS. See the Country Life agent at your County Farm Bureau for details of this secured protection at sensible YOUNG MEN'S RATES. Note sample rates to the right. Also coupon. Use it.

Cost of Term To 65 Policy

[Rate is for $1,000 of insurance]

Age	Annual Premium	Semi-Annual Premium
20	$10.30	$5.36
25	11.09	5.77
30	12.09	6.29
35	13.39	6.96
40	15.09	7.85
45	17.60	9.15

YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU OR THE COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

608 South Dearborn St., Chicago.

Show me how $1.00 will start an insurance program. Please send full details including cash surrender and loan features.

NAME ..... AGE .....

ADDRESS .....

Building Membership Subject at 5 Meetings

Railroad Officials Tell How They Maintain Personnel, Service

How to build organization, the importance of personnel, serving the member after he has signed, and the new record system occupied the major interest of organization directors, committees, farm advisers, and office secretaries in five district meetings held at Jacksonville, DeKalb, Peoria, Centralia and Danville during the month of June. Secretary George E. Metzger and V. Vaniman, director of organization service, attended and directed the program at all conferences.

P. J. O'Shaugnessy, personnel director of the Rock Island lines, and J. W. Kern, divisional superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, addressed the Peoria and Centralia meetings on June 7 and 8 respectively.

"One common enterprise on the Rock Island is service," said Mr. O'Shaugnessy. "All of us must contribute to this one end. We try to make people delighted and comfortable. To do this it is of first importance that we like our jobs. I like to feel that my job is important and very much worth while. It seems to me that you people are doing the most important job in the world, helping the farmer—the man who feeds the world. Yours is the noblest work to which you can devote your time. The money you earn is not important if you are rendering a real service."

Need Credit Unions

Mr. O'Shaugnessy is also president of the National Association of Credit Unions. "The time will come," he said, "when the Farm Bureaus in Illinois like in other states will organize co-operative credit unions as a service to members. The damnable unrestrained usury now being practiced in this country is one of the curses of civilization," he said. "Farmers as well as town and city people are paying up to 42 per cent annual interest. They pay because there is no other place to go."

The speaker stated that the policy of the road is to treat every employee with kindness and consideration and to give every customer a dollar's worth of service for each dollar spent. Personal records are kept of every employee. Each seeks to keep his record clean. The road maintains a pension system with a stipulated retirement income for each employee when he reaches a certain age. There are now 1200 on this list.



FRANK BUTLER OF LEE COUNTY

Volunteer Farm Bureau Solicitor and a new member himself who signed 24 members in the I. A. A. and Lee County Farm Bureau during the Mobilization Campaign.

Complete Records

Mr. Metzger and Mr. Vaniman explained that each county organization director will be required to make a complete record of membership and collections as of the day he assumes office. This report must be accurate. The tabulator machine in the I. A. A. offices will record this information, and regular reports from the counties will keep the record system up to date. Information can readily be taken off the cards each month quickly and accurately. Copies will be mailed to the counties showing individual membership standing and other information.

One of our cardinal principles in maintaining the morale of our organization is to be fair, impartial, and attentive to all suggestions of our employees no matter how trivial, J. W. Kern of the Illinois Central Railroad said in addressing the Centralia meeting. "We try to show appreciation and recognition wherever outstanding service is performed," he continued. "Also when a mistake is made we bring the facts to the attention of those involved. It doesn't cost anything to listen. We get many valuable suggestions for improving our service from employees."

Impromptu talks and remarks were made by county advisers, office secretaries and organization directors.

Observations

(Cont'd from Page 9, Col. 3)

debtor would retain possession of the farm and pay a reasonable yearly rent fixed by the court. Other provisions for scaling down farm indebtedness are included.

This bill attempts to wipe out the serious unfairness to farm debtors resulting from the sharp decline in prices. It seeks to make amends for the failure of inflationary measures up to now to re-establish substantially higher price levels so as to ease the debt burden. Whether or not it obtains the presidential signature, the injury to debtors resulting from deflation will not be corrected until needed reflation, or legislation of this character applying to all debts (not only farm debts) is enacted.

With approximately 55,000,000 bu. of corn sealed in Illinois as a result of the corn-loan program, the value of this project to corn-belt farmers is considerably enhanced by the recent advance in prices. With corn selling at country points in excess of 50 cents per bushel, the corn under seal alone is worth at least 8¼ million dollars more than it was when the loans were initiated. The insistent demand of organized farmers made possible this splendid service. The advance in price will benefit farmers rather than speculators. In the event of a short corn crop, which seems probable, the stored corn also will be a great boon to livestock feeders—E. G. T.

Farmers' Week At World's Fair Set For Aug. 11-18

Farmers' Week at Chicago's Century of Progress Exposition will be celebrated beginning Saturday, August 11, and ending Saturday, August 18. A number of County Farm Bureaus are planning tours to the Fair for this week.

Exhibitors will co-operate by giving special emphasis to those exhibits related to agriculture or involving the use of farm products. More detailed announcements regarding speakers and various events will be made later.

McLean County Farm Bureau, now in the midst of its regular three-year membership sign-up, reported more than 1,500 members signed at the close of the first week. Approximately 500 attended the school of instruction for solicitors June 11. Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel of the I. A. A., addressed the first report meeting June 14.

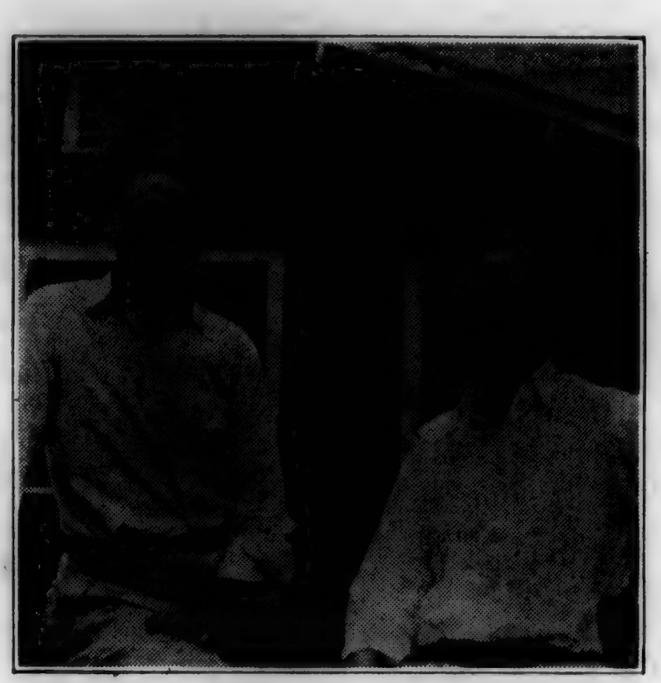
A. B. Culp is county organization director, George Clark, chairman of the organization committee.

NRA Price Raising Hurts Movement Toward Parity

Increased prices for things the farmer must buy to a large extent have nullified the benefit of advancing farm prices according to figures taken from the National City Bank bulletin showing actual farm prices and parity prices as defined in the Adjustment Act. The table shows figures as of May 15, 1933 when the Adjustment Act was passed, and May 15, 1934.

Since May 15 this year certain farm prices have advanced considerably as a result of the production control program and the drouth. For this reason present prices are nearer parity than they were the middle of May. Because wool is on an import basis and is protected by a substantial tariff this is the only farm crop which has reached parity. Incidentally wool illustrates the possibilities in raising all farm prices by controlling production so as to make the tariff effective.

The table is not quite fair because it fails to take into consideration benefit payments made or to be made for wheat, cotton, corn and hogs which should be added to the market price. Furthermore crop adjustment has hardly had full opportunity to make itself felt in market prices, particularly on corn and hogs. Corn and hog prices should feel the full influence of the reduction program during late 1934 and 1935.



TREVOR JONES, MANAGER OF CIMCO FARMS, HAVANA, MASON COUNTY, LEFT, AND FARM ADVISER C. S. LOVE

Cimco Farms, owned by the Chicago Illinois Mid-Land Railroad running from Taylorville to Peoria, is demonstrating the possibilities of crop production and soil improvement on the sand lands of the Illinois Valley. Through the use of limestone, ground rock phosphate, super phosphate, sweet clover and alfalfa, the sand land on this farm is being made to produce good crops of corn and wheat.

Several varieties of edible soybeans brought from Japan by Prof. Morse of the U. S. D. A. are being tried out this year. The farm produced 1,600 turkeys last year at a nice profit after charging all expenses including labor. Mr. Jones is aiming to market 3,000 turkeys this year.

Cimco Farms has entertained more than 20,000 farmers from the surrounding counties on its annual field day. Mr. Jones states that the C. & I. M. R. R. has painted 750 cars with soybean oil paint.

COMMODITY	FARM PRICES May 15, 1933	FARM PRICES May 15, 1934	PARITY PRICES May 15, 1933	PARITY PRICES May 15, 1934	% OF PARITY May 15, 1933	% OF PARITY May 15, 1934
Cotton .....lb.	$ .082	$ .110	$ .126	$ .150	65	73
Corn .....bu.	.389	.486	.655	.777	59	63
Wheat .....bu.	.590	.695	.902	1.070	65	65
Potatoes .....bu.	.457	.737	.711	.843	61	87
Hogs .....100 lb.	3.880	3.170	7.360	8.740	53	36
Beef cattle .....100 lb.	3.950	4.130	5.810	6.360	74	66
Eggs .....doz.	.118	.133	.167	.198	71	67
Wool .....lb.	.177	.234	.182	.213	97	110

INDEX NUMBERS

	MAY 15, 1933	MAY 15, 1934	PERCENT CHANGE
Farm Prices Received	62	74	19.4
Prices Paid by Farmers	102	121	18.6
Ratio of Prices Received to Prices Paid	61	61	0.0

Ask Government To Force Sale Sealed Corn

Reports from Washington state that pressure is being brought upon the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to force the sale of corn under seal on which loans of 45 cents per bushel have been made. Grain merchants and grain exchanges are said to be back of the movement. Prospects for higher corn prices, it is believed, are responsible for the movement by grain buyers to purchase stored corn as cheaply as possible with the expectation of reaping the benefit from any rise in price.

The Federal Land Bank of St. Louis states that loans are now being closed with a second issue of bonds bearing three per cent interest and maturing in 15 years. The bonds are selling above par and are tendered farmers and their creditors in coupon form in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. During May the St. Louis bank distributed $11,167,500 in 3,975 land bank and commissioner loans, the second largest month in its history.

Sealed Corn Moving New Rules on Release

A number of Illinois farmers are taking advantage of the opportunity resulting from higher prices to get part of their sealed corn released for feeding or sale. The owner may secure a release on part of the corn by paying 47 cents per bushel on the number of bushels removed. The extra two cents are to cover interest, insurance and inspection charges. All partial withdrawals of corn will be made under supervision of an official state sealer who will then reseal the crib.



W. W. McLAUGHLIN

Payment for the amount released is to be made to the local bank acting as agent for the CCC and Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The amount paid is endorsed on the back of the note given originally by the owner. The warehouse certificate similarly will show the bushels withdrawn.

As we go to press, Walter W. McLaughlin, state director of agriculture, reports a letter from the Commodity Credit Corp. to the effect that owners of sealed corn may obtain its release if they have a bona fide contract to sell such corn to a responsible purchaser for an amount sufficient to cover the government loan plus accumulated charges. While the buyer is expected to pay for the corn, the producer is liable for the loan until it is paid, although the loan need not be paid until Aug. 1 when it expires. Full information as to the necessary procedure may be obtained from the county supervisory board. Such boards may pay sealers for supervising the full or partial withdrawal of corn from sealed cribs, out of funds on hand in lieu of assessing an additional charge against the owner of the corn. Producers ar· also liable for shortages of corn.

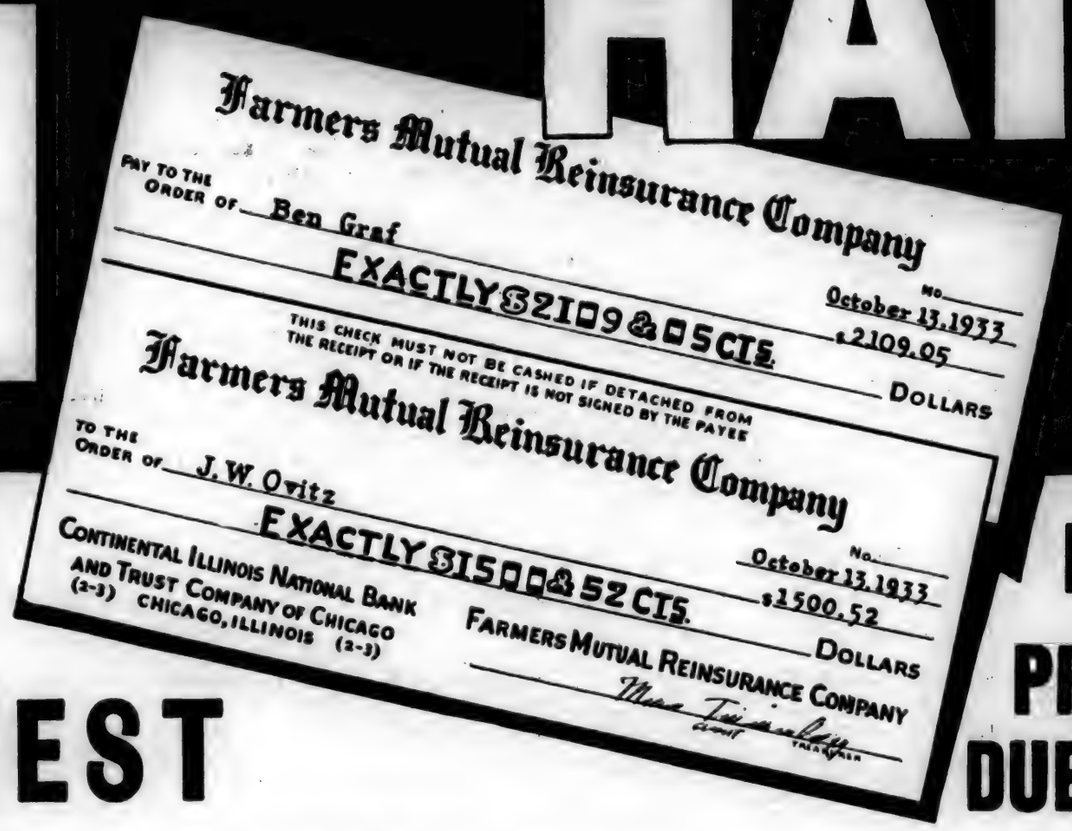
The Chicago branch of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is receiving approximately 200 letters daily largely from Illinois and Iowa asking for release of part or all of sealed corn. A low percentage of sealed corn is being sold in Illinois. There seems to be a disposition to wait for higher prices.—Editor.

A total of 77 Illinois counties have been designated as secondary drought area by the AAA. Southernmost counties include Washington, Jefferson, Wayne. Counties south of these, and along the Mississippi up to Jersey are not included. Counties south of Crawford along the Wabash also are left out of the designated area.

$4 A THOUSAND *Now* PROTECTS YOUR REMAINING GROWING CROPS AGAINST HAIL!

(TOP) Ben Graf didn't take a chance. His reward was a check for $2109.05 covering hail loss. Mighty nice for Ben!

(BOTTOM) J. W. Ovitz might have been out $1500.52. But in spite of hail he had harvest money from Farmers Mutual.



BE SURE OF HARVEST MONEY IN SPITE OF HAIL—

BALANCE OF PREMIUM NOT DUE TILL AFTER HARVEST

Once hail strikes growing crops (and it can strike yours as well as the other fellows') you are powerless to prevent loss. But, hail insurance in Farmers Mutual will give you a harvest check in spite of hail. Only $4 a thousand NOW, when you are low on cash, protects you through the hail season and assures you of harvest money if your crops are destroyed. If no hail loss is incurred, you've had protection at very little expense. See your County Farm Bureau at once for details.

$4 a thousand NOW protects you against hail loss until after harvest. Then, when you have extra money, the remainder of the premium is due and payable. The total cost of hail protection is so low that no farmer should be without it. Get details quickly.



FARMERS MUTUAL RE-INSURANCE COMPANY

608 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Illinois

Wanted: A Larger Share of the Consumer's Dollar

By Frank Gougler and J. B. Countiss

A STORY is related that a minister with his small daughter entering church one Sunday evening, dropped 50c into the collection box. When the congregation had departed after the services the minister checked up on the evening's collection. To his surprise the box contained only the lone 50c piece he had deposited. Noting her father's disappointment the little girl remarked, "Dad, if you had put more in you could have taken more out."

This statement applies quite generally to life. We all recognize that we usually get just about what we pay for. It is true of co-operative effort. A good example is seen in the Farm Bureau movement. Illinois has the highest Farm Bureau membership fee of any state in the Union. And our state leads all others in Farm Bureau accomplishments.

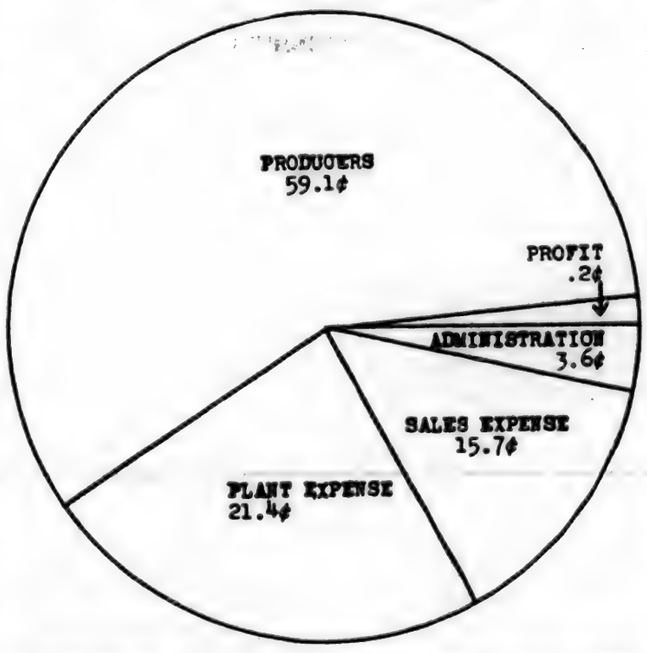
A Marked Difference

The same holds true in co-operative marketing. Studies made of the different methods of marketing milk in Illinois reveal this fact in a striking manner. Where producers own their own processing and distributing plants they fare best of all. Bargaining associations are much better than no organization at all. The records show a marked difference in the percentage of the consumer's dairy dollar going to the producer in these various situations.

For example, last year a co-operative milk marketing association in Illinois that controlled the product from producer to consumer was able to return to its producers out of every dollar spent by the consumer for dairy products, approximately 60c. On the other hand, as an average, for all of our milk bargaining associations in Illinois, only 40c out of the consumer's dollar spent for milk dribbled back to the producer. The bargaining association, however, was found to be of much more value than no association. This is proved by conditions at Danville before that market was organized. Prior to late last fall, the producers here had never been organized. Producers were receiving only 20c of the consumer's dollar spent for fluid milk and cream. Conditions among the dairymen got so desperate that they were forced to organize.

In order to bring out the comparison more clearly, let us assume that on a given market consumers spend annually $100,000 for milk and other dairy products. According to our experience in Illinois, where producers own their own facilities for distribution, $60,000 would go back to the producers. Markets with bargaining associations would return $40,000 to producers, while on unorganized markets, only $20,000 reaches the producers' pockets.

Such facts explain many other startling revelations. For example, it was reported recently that the president of one of the large national chain dairies received a salary of $100,000 in 1929 which was increased to $168,000 in 1933. During this same period prices to producers went tumbling to unprecedented low levels. This demonstrates that private owners of distributing facilities are not going to relinquish their hold on profits even from sympathy for the producer when he is in distress. The salary of this one man is sufficient to employ fifty good managers for co-operative plants and much more and better services could be rendered to producers by fifty good plant managers.



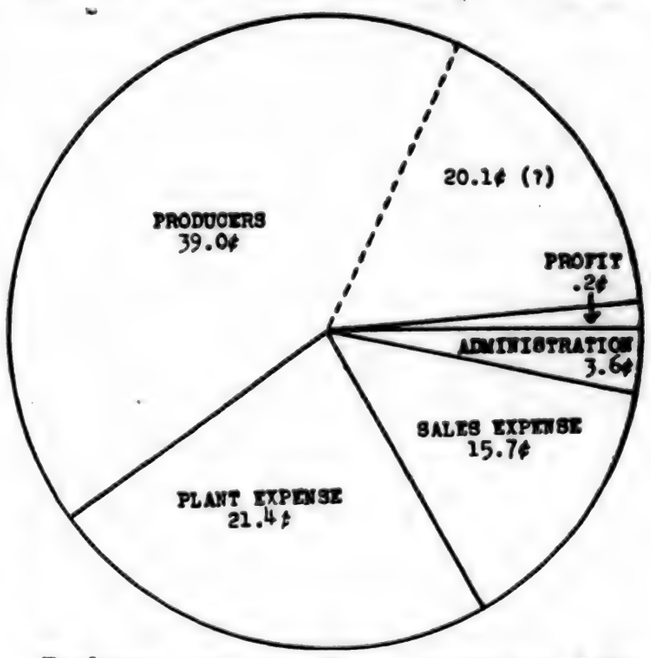
Producers get nearly 60c of consumer's dairy dollar where they process and distribute their own milk.

If producers of agricultural products are to see better times they must strive to get more of the consumer's dollar. In a recent issue of the Consumer's Guide, it was shown that it required during 1929 fifty-two cents of the consumer's dollar to process and distribute fourteen major foods. In March, 1933 it took 69c and in March 1934 it took 62c. In short, it's twice as profitable to process and distribute as it is to produce.

Why should not the producer then give more of his time and attention to processing and distributing his own products? This is exactly the purpose of establishing co-operative creameries in Illinois.

Co-operative creameries can return to producers more money for their butterfat than private plants will or can pay. Abundant evidence is available to prove this point. In handling butterfat after it is produced there are three steps involved; namely, assembling, processing and selling. The first of these none can do better than the producers themselves. This comes largely from the fact that a state-wide system is able to allocate definite territory to each plant which makes it possible to save money by avoiding wasteful competition between plants in butterfat procurement.

The cost of processing butterfat in co-operative plants may not be done any cheaper than is done in other plants. But co-operative institutions are in much better position to make a better product. The difference comes from the fact that as producers sell their product to privately-owned plants their interest in that product ends when pay is received for the butterfat. The producer has little or no interest in the quality of butter to be made, since it isn't his butter. When producers sell butterfat through their own plants the producers' attitude is quite different. In this case, the butter is still his butter and he realizes that butter of higher quality sells for more money, costs less to sell it and results in increased consumption. Then too, through the cooperative system, with the producers organized it is much easier to carry on educational work than with unorganized producers. Here is some support-



Producers get only 39c of consumer's dollar when milk is sold to private processors and distributors.

ing evidence on the points just mentioned:

Land O'Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis, Minnesota, was established in 1922 with 300 member creameries. That year these creameries produced only 10% of Land O'Lakes Butter (93 score). Last year 420 member creameries produced over 60% of 93 score butter. Such results could never have been accomplished without organization. Again this high quality butter results in increased consumption. It is reported that in some co-operative creamery districts in Minnesota butter consumption is as high as 42 pounds per capita, while the average in the U. S. is only about 17.5 pounds. Where an abundance of high quality butter is always available, we find that oleomargarine sales are almost negligible.

In the sale of butter the co-operative type of marketing has little advantage over the other, other things being equal. However, if a co-operative creamery succeeds in making better butter, and it should, then such an institution has a tremendous advantage.

The Farmers Creamery Company at Bloomington, Illinois, netted producer members 3¾c per pound butterfat more money during the first year of operation than would have been received without that plant. The Producers Creamery of Peoria made one and one-quarter million pounds of butter during its first year of operation. Nearly $10,000 in patronage dividends were returned to members the first year. Last year a co-operative creamery at Columbia, Indiana, made in its 10th year in excess of 3,000,000 pounds of butter. Patronage dividends (private creamery profits) amounted to more than $100,000. At Constantine, Michigan, last year a co-operative plant made 4,781,698 lbs. of butter, for which it paid its members 22.16c as an average for all butterfat, or an average of 1.97c over the Chicago 90 score butter market for the year. Producers might do well by digging up their cream check stubs for last year, average them up and make the comparison. C. W. Simpson, Farm Adviser, White County, Illinois, whose father is a patron of this creamery, reports that during the second two weeks of June last year, farmers received 24c net for their butterfat at the Constantine plant while producers in White County, Illinois, during the same two weeks were receiving only 18c, or six cents less.

The only sound reason for establishing farmer-owned and farmer-controlled creameries is that the producer may receive more money. With a margin between producer and consumer prices which average more than 200%, it appears indeed encouraging and inviting for producers to engage in processing and distributing their own products.



PRODUCERS DAIRY AND CREAMERY FLOAT IN FLAG DAY PARADE PEORIA, JUNE 14

This float was conceded by many to be the best in the parade says J. B. Countiss, director of milk marketing. Peoria Producers made 1,194,273 pounds of butter during its first year of operation—paid dividends of $9,639.94.

Cream Prices Advance In Southern Illinois

L. E. Lingenfelter of Pulaski county, a director of the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co., reports that sinc I. A. A. meetings have been held in that territory in the interest of a co-operative creamery at Carbondale, a nearby private creamery has established truck routes and is picking up cream twice a week at farms in that section. This creamery also has raised the price to within one cent of that paid by direct shippers in Chicago, he states, whereas local prices in the past have been four to five cents under Chicago.

This situation is typical of all co-operative marketing development. When farmers organize to process or distribute their own commodities local prices paid by private dealers invariably go up. It pays to co-operate.—Editor.

Soil Erosion Is Farm Enemy

According to F. A. Fisher, chief of federal erosion control in Illinois, soil erosion takes out 21 times as much fertility from the soil annually as is taken out by crops. Experiments performed by the Missouri station showed that a slope of four per cent where soil is exposed continuously erodes to a depth of seven inches in 20 years. The same amount of erosion requires 3,000 years where the slope is planted periodically to grass and alfalfa.

C. C. Burns Resigns To Go With New Creamery

C. C. Burns, for the past 11 years farm adviser in Champaign county, recently resigned to accept the managership of the new Producers Creamery of Champaign.

Mr. Burns went to Champaign from JoDaviess county where he served also as farm adviser. He was one of the successful state solicitors who took part in the memorable I. A. A. reorganization and sign-up campaign in 1919 and 1920. Mr. Burns made a splendid record in both counties in developing co-operative marketing, seed corn improvement, community organization and training of leadership. The Producers Creamery is fortunate in getting a manager of his experience, training, and business ability.

The new building which will house the Champaign Producers Creamery is being remodeled and will be equipped with the most modern machinery for making Prairie Farms high quality butter. Every effort is being made to speed its early opening.

Farm Bureau Day, Galva July 4, O'Neal To Speak

Farm Bureau Day will be celebrated on July 4 at Galva in Henry county as a feature of homecoming week sponsored by the American Legion and local business groups.

The Henry County Farm Bureau invites farmers from adjoining counties to attend the big celebration Independence Day where Edward A. O'Neal, president of the A. F. B. F., is billed as headline speaker.

I. F. S. Holds Four Rousing Meetings

To hear facts and figures from specialists in many fields, to listen to plans for the carrying on of the fast, record-breaking pace set so far this year, to receive congratulations and prizes as a reward for their efforts, salesmen, managers, and directors of the 58 County Service Companies affiliated with Illinois Farm Supply Company attended a series of four district meetings recently. To Decatur, June 12, went a good 200. To East St. Louis, June 13 went another 200. Peoria attracted 150, June 14, while DeKalb drew 200 more June 15.

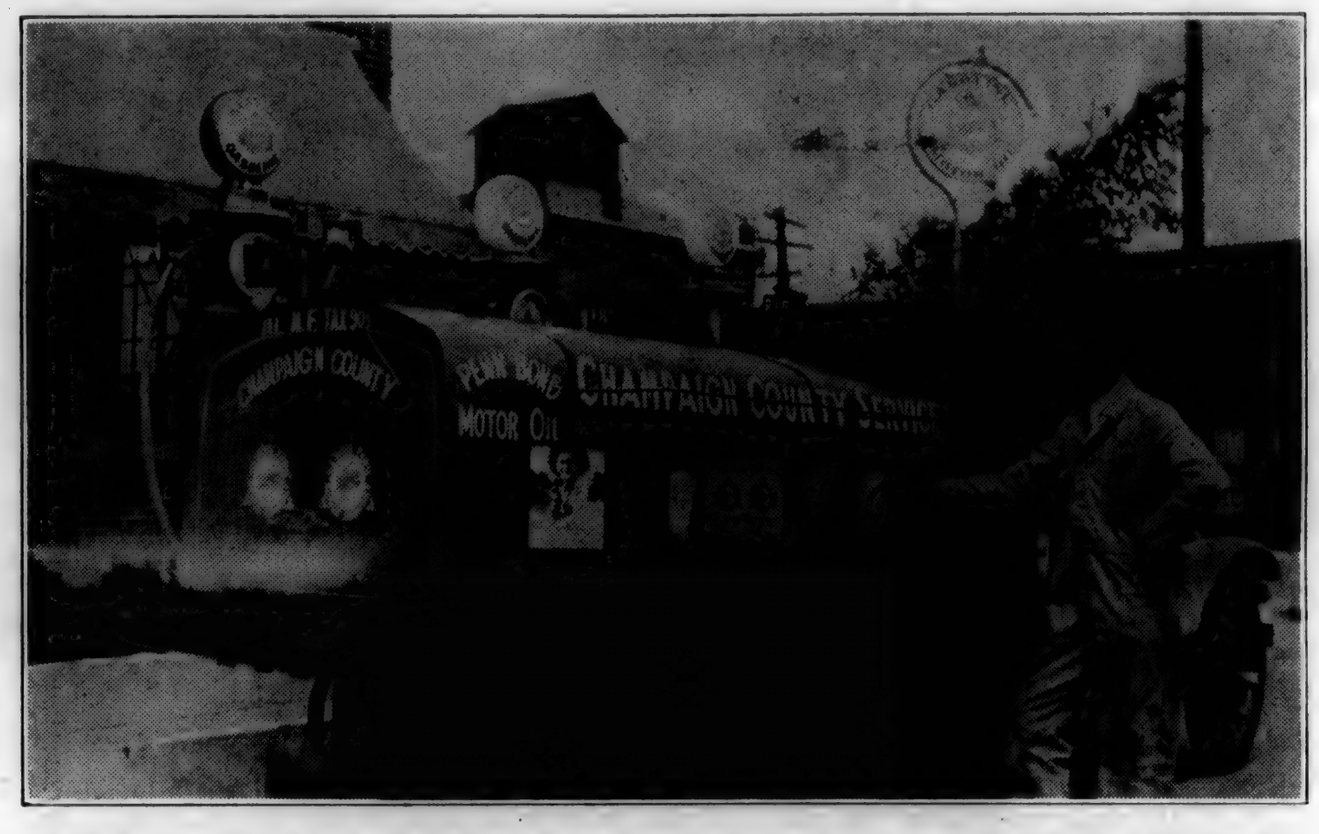
All meetings were headed by I. F. S.'s president, Fred E. Herndon, who spoke to each gathering on "A Round-up Of Facts" wherein he presented figures to show that County Service companies were destined to occupy an even greater place in the life of Illinois farmers. L. R. Marchant, manager of Illinois Farm Supply, in talking on "A Daring Lead" brought out the fact that all companies were well out in front of last year's record business and that all indications show that the lead would be increased before the end of the year in spite of conditions and opposition.

Explains Use Lubricants

Prof. R. I. Shawl of the Farm Mechanics school, University of Illinois, explained the refining, blending and correct use of all forms of petroleum products. A lighted board on which were mounted samples of crudes and refined products enabled all present to clearly understand the most technical points.

The afternoon session was headed by a talk on "Gear Tooth Lubrication" by H. M. Fraser, of the International Lubricant Corp., New Orleans, La. Mr. Fraser stressed the importance of using lubricants that will withstand the terrific pressures found in modern motor and gear construction. A. B. Pattou of the Glidden Company, Chicago paint manufacturers, compared "Soyoil vs Soy Bean Oil." He showed with panels and samples where Soyoil Paint contains a greater amount of soy bean oil than other paints and was better for farm use than ordinary paint. E. J. Fricke of the Indiana Farm Bureau delivered a stirring talk on the necessity of stressing organization when selling merchandise to farmers. His subject was "Privileges of a Ringside Seat." The meetings voted to send greetings to the Indiana organization through Mr. Fricke.

The evening sessions were given over to the announcement of prize winners in the Future Order Contests for Motor Oil and Fly Spray, details of which are given in another article in this issue. George Bunting conducted this phase of the meeting. Then followed an interesting two hours devoted to a talking moving picture featuring Brunswick Tires and a talk by Frank Williams, Brunswick sales representative from Akron, O.



John Parker, one of the industrious oil truck salesmen with the Champaign County Service Company, in front of the Cler Service Station, Rantoul. The cabinet is used to display Illinois Farm Supply Company products, when calling on patrons. Note the advertisement "SURE, I'M A FARM BUREAU MEMBER!" mounted in the frame taken from the back page of the June I. A. A. RECORD. Parker was one of the leading salesmen in the state in the future order contest.

Champaign Co. Wins Future Order Contest

Champaign County Service Company led the state in the 1934 Future Order Contest of Illinois Farm Supply Company with 28,686½ gallons. St. Clair Service Company was second with 22, 210 gallons and Monroe county was third. The contest was based on the average gallons sold per man in each company.

First, second and third on this basis were 2,796.6 gallons for 10 men in Champaign county, 2,776¼ gallons for eight men in St. Clair county, 2,732⅔ gallons for three men in Monroe. Whiteside Service was fourth with 2,256⅓ gallons average for six men, Madison Service fifth with 2,152½. Carroll, Marshall-Putnam, McDonough, Winnebago, and Lee were next in order.

Oliver Voelkel of St. Clair Service Company was high man in the state with a record of 5,369 gallons. E. C. Harvey and Reid Pulliam of Champaign County Service Company were second and third. John Parker of the same company placed sixth in the state, E. Geil of LaSalle county was fourth, Ray Putman of Henry-Stark Service Company fifth.

Russell Stewart, manager of Champaign County Service Company, was awarded a standard Westinghouse washing machine. Manager Grossmann of St. Clair won a vacuum sweeper and Manager McWard of Monroe, an electric food mixer. Suitable prizes were awarded the leading salesmen, including truck tires, washing machine, pressure cooker. Twenty-one salesmen who sold more than 3,000 gallons of petroleum products automatically become charter members of the honorary club, announces L. R. Marchant, manager of Illinois Farm Supply Co.

Whiteside Is Victor In Fly Spray Sales

Whiteside Service Company carried off first honors for the second consecutive year in the fly-spray contest sponsored by Illinois Farm Supply Company. Manager Chet Becker won a hat, and cash prizes were awarded Burnie Vos and Earle B. Johnson of the same company who led the entire state. Vos made 139 individual sales. Vos, Johnson and S. M. Howe, Whiteside Service Company's three high salesmen, sold more than 88 per cent of the company's total gallonage.



BURNIE VOSS

Quad Cities Milk License

AAA Finally Acts After Months of Delay

THE retail price of milk at the Quad Cities was raised from six to nine cents June 1 when the new marketing agreement went into effect. Under the new plan farmers are being paid $1.60 per cwt. for 3.5 per cent base or fluid milk. Class II used for fluid cream will bring approximately $1.25 with 92 score butter selling at 25c wholesale Chicago. Class III, condensed, will bring the price established by the evaporated milk code or not less than 3.5 times 92 score butter plus 20% plus 10c per cwt. Class IV 3.5 times 92 score butter plus 10%. Dealers may not charge less than 7.5 cents for milk of 3.9 per cent butterfat content or less and not less than 8c for 4% milk. The going price was established at 9c.

The licensing of dealers and inauguration of the milk marketing agreement is the result of more than a year's effort by the Quality Milk Association and Illinois Agricultural Association to stabilize the market and secure a higher return for the producer. For about a year milk has been retailing at six cents a quart and farmers have been netting around 85 to 90 cents per cwt.

Delayed Plan

Milton Hult, one of the milk dealers, and Ned Curtis, president of the Illinois-Iowa Milk Producers Association which Hult and other dealers fostered, are reported to have used their influence, making many trips to Washington, to delay the initiation of a marketing plan.

Quality Milk took the position that all fluid milk producers who have regularly supplied the market should be placed on the same basis and each be compelled to bear a proportionate share of the surplus. The I. & I. group which includes mostly former sour cream producers wanted to keep the advantage it had through selling a larger percentage in the fluid class to certain dealers.

Frank C. Baker, market administrator at Chicago, is in charge of the Quad City market for the AAA. The new price schedule gives the distributors with large fluid outlets a very favorable margin of profit and will increase returns to producers around 30 to 40 per cent.

The marketing agreement has standard provisions and compels the distributor to deduct a check-off of two cents per cwt. from all producers, supplying the market, to defray operating expenses of the administrator.

In addition the distributor must deduct an additional 4c per cwt.—total 6c—from milk delivered by non-members. The Quality Milk Association by agreement with distributors it supplies, receives a check-off of 4c per cwt. for operating expenses on milk delivered by its members. The administrator will use the additional 4c contributed by non-members to employ testing and checking service for their benefit and protection.

An application for licensing of dealers and a marketing agreement has been filed for the Peoria market by the legal department of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Rockford Milk Producers Get $1.85 For Class I

The Mid-West Dairymen's Company representing some 700 producers around Rockford was successful recently in getting the Class I price of milk raised from $1.50 to $1.85 per cwt.

As a result of the serious drouth situation in northern Illinois a mass meeting of milk producers was called for June 6, reports Manager Wilkie Lee. About 600 attended. The consensus of opinion was that $1.85 per cwt. for Class I would be the least that could be accepted considering the sharp increase in cost of production resulti g from the forced purchase of high-priced feed. The dealers realized the serious situ.tion and agreed to meet the producers' demands without a further confer nce.

Class I is the only classification of milk sold to 11 of the 12 dealers buying from the Association. They pay the Cl. ss I price for milk irrespective of its use. One dealer buys Class II milk at the condensery price, now $1.25 a hundred, for ice cream mix. The association purchased 13 carloads of alfalfa hay for their members which was delivered at approximately $19.25 per ton.

As we go to press Pure Milk Association is preparing to ask for an advance in the present base price of $2.00 per cwt.

Editor, I. A. A. RECORD:

"Thoughts on the New Deal" is about as good an article on the subject as I have read. Keep up the good work.—E. M. "Farmer" Miller, McHenry county, Ill.

Ask Cut in Auto License And State Gas Tax

At a recent meeting in Chicago, steps were taken toward starting a campaign to cut state motor license fees on automobiles and trucks to $3 and to reduce the state gas tax to two cents.

At the June meeting of the I. A. A. board it was agreed that this proposal should be carefully studied before any action or policy is announced. The problem that immediately presents itself is "will such reductions leave sufficient revenue to pay the interest and principal still due on the $160,000,000 of state hard road bonds voted a number of years ago?" If such reductions are voted will property be taxed additionally to make up any shortage of funds needed to pay interest and principal on outstanding bonds and on emergency relief loans against which gas tax revenue has been pledged?

John C. Watson, director of taxation, is engaged in working up data to be submitted at a future meeting of the I. A. A. Board.

Illinois Grain Corp. Adds New Members

The Milledgeville Farmers Elevator Company, Carroll county, and the Burt and Richmond elevators in Tazewell county recently joined the Illinois Grain Corporation. These additions bring the total membership of the state regional up to 162 elevators and county grain associations.

162

As a result of the poor small grain crop of last year and the corn sealing program, elevator handlings of grain this year are considerably below those of 1933.

"There isn't any evidence that the trade (dealers and processors) is paying any of the processing taxes—except possibly for brief periods the tax on hogs," says Dr. Frederic C. Howe, consumers' counsel. "All the facts we have been able to collect indicate that processors generally, and this includes millers, have increased their margins between what they pay for their raw materials and what they charge for their products, enough to cover fully the taxes.

"Millers have passed the taxes on to the bakers but the bakers in turn have raised the price of bread." Packers have been passing the hog processing tax on to the producer.

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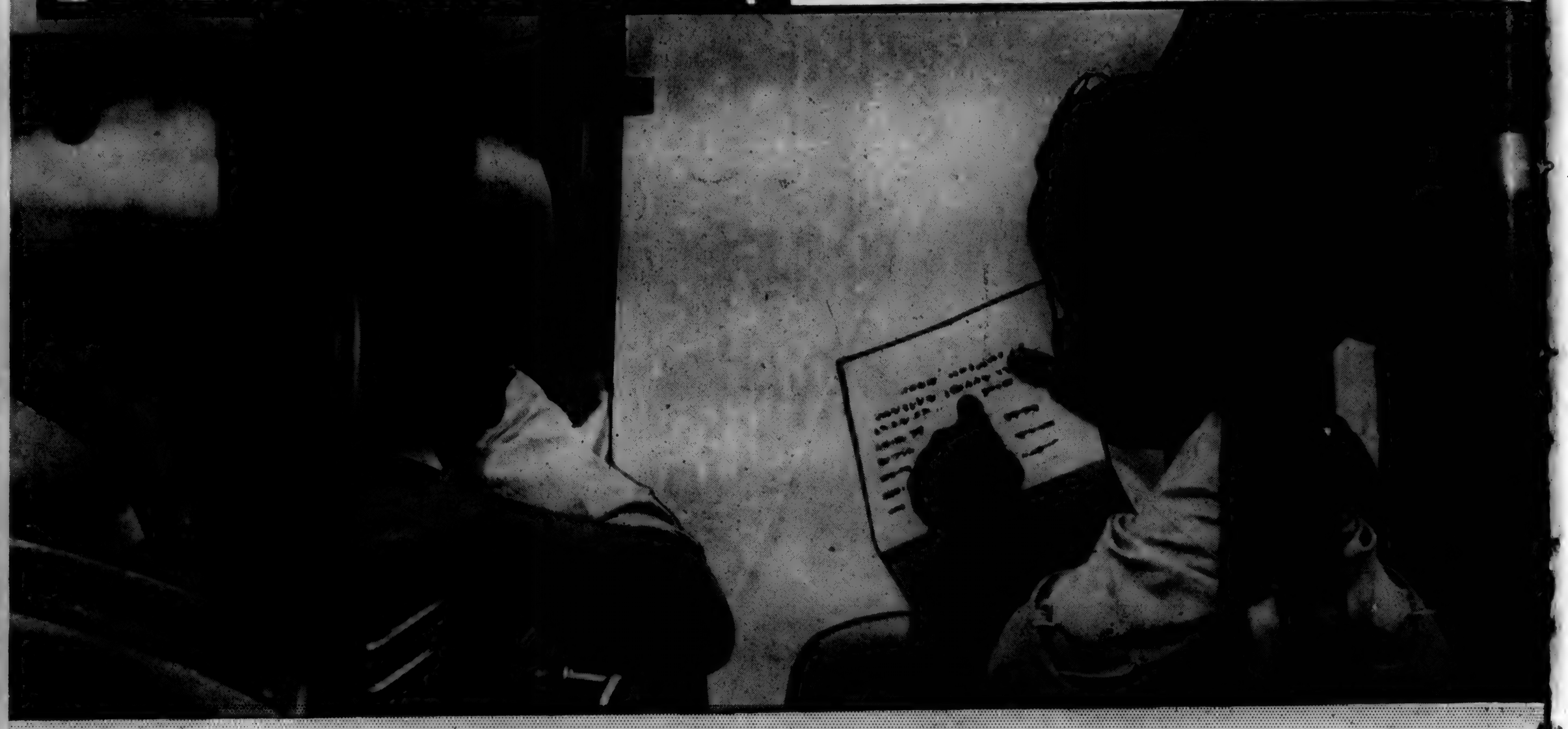
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HOW DO YOU MEAN YOU GET YOUR FARM BUREAU DUES BACK?

ON FARM BUREAU AUTO INSURANCE! LOOK AT THESE RATES--



"FOR ONLY $15.40 INITIAL PAYMENT, AND $8.40 TWICE A YEAR THEREAFTER, I GET FULL COVERAGE ON A NEW FORD, PLYMOUTH OR CHEVROLET! BROTHER—IT SURE PAYS TO BE-LONG TO THE FARM BUREAU!"

They're Better Driving Risks! That's Why Farm Bureau Members Enjoy Such Low Rates!

Here's what Farm Bureau Members get because they are the best driving risks—protection up to $10,000 for injuries to other people; up to $1000 for damage to the other fellow's property; insurance against fire, theft, pilfering, windstorm, hail and collision with any object. Actually—savings amount to nearly $25 a year! How can you afford to drive without adequate insurance when it costs so little? See your County Farm Bureau insurance agent at once for details of Surplus-Fee Policy on your car!



WATCH YOUR DRIVING THESE "TOURIST" DAYS

Tourists just don't know about the hazards, curves, side roads, cross roads in your community. It's up to you to drive carefully that you don't figure in a costly or fatal accident that is "nobody's fault." And when you're a "tourist"—don't throw care to the four winds. Take care when you drive wherever you are. Accidents are costly—and needless.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
608 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Number 8 | AUGUST, 1934 | Volume 12

Debt Relief Under Frazier-Lemke Amendment

FARMER "A" of La Salle county, Illinois, has a $12,000 mortgage at five per cent on his 120 acre farm. He also has a chattel mortgage of $1,500 at six per cent, and additional unsecured notes at seven per-cent amounting to $1,000 — a total debt of $14,500.

He has been unable to pay $760 annual interest and keep up the taxes. Creditors have been patient but have finally decided to foreclose. What can he do about it?

He can go to his creditors and ask for a scaling down of interest, principal, or both. Or he can go to the county conciliation commissioner appointed by the federal district court, and ask him to intervene toward securing a scale-down or extension of his debt.

Let us assume that the creditors are unwilling and insist on foreclosing. Under the Frazier-Lemke amendment to the federal bankruptcy act, Farmer "A" may have his lawyer draw up a petition to the federal court that he be adjudged a bankrupt, that his property be appraised, his exemptions as prescribed by the state law ($400 of personalty in Illinois in case he is the head of a family) subject to any liens thereon, be set aside, and that he be allowed to retain possession of the remainder of his property.

Appoint Appraisers

Thereupon the judge is required to appoint appraisers to put a fair and reasonable value on the property of Farmer "A" — **not necessarily the market value at time of appraisal.** Any creditor, or Farmer "A" may make objections and exceptions to the appraisal by appeal to the court.

After the value of Farmer "A's" property has been fixed by appraisal, the referee in bankruptcy is required to set aside Farmer "A's" exemptions subject to the chattel mortgage. The referee shall further order that Farmer "A" may retain possession of the remainder of his property subject to the mortgages up to the appraised value.

If the mortgage holders agree, the trustee appointed by the court shall sell to Farmer "A" his farm, and chattels at the appraised value upon the following terms and conditions, **and upon such conditions as in the judgment of the trustee shall be fair and equitable:**

a. Payment of 1 per centum interest upon the appraised price within one year from the date of said agreement.

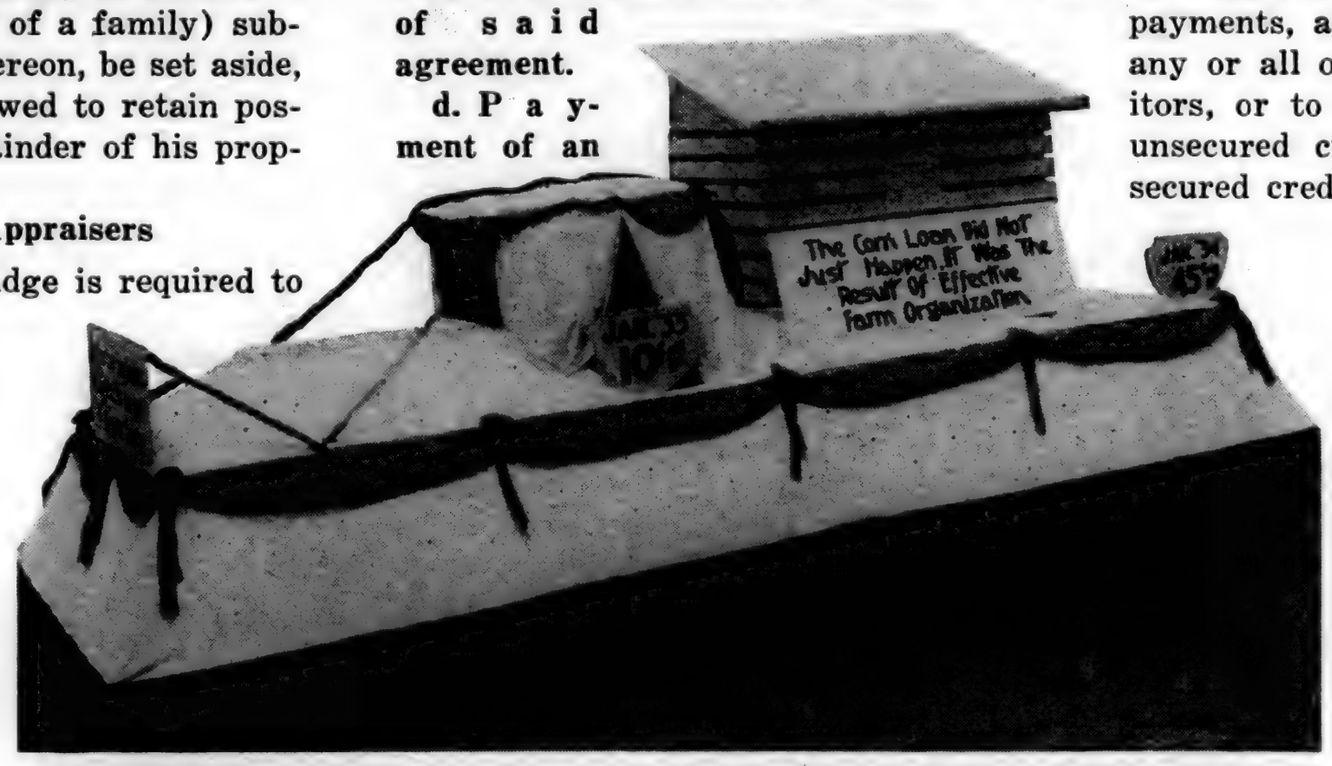
b. Payment of 2½ per centum of the appraised price within two years from the date of said agreement.

c. Payment of an additional 2½ per centum of the appraised price within three years from the date of said agreement.

d. Payment of an additional 5 per centum of the appraised price within four years from the date of said agreement.

e. Payment of an additional 5 per centum of the appraised price within five years from the date of said agreement.

f. Payment of the remaining unpaid balance of the appraised price within six years from the date of said agreement.



WHITESIDE COUNTY FARM BUREAU FLOAT IN CELEBRATION AT STERLING.

One Per Cent Interest

Interest shall be paid on the appraised price and unpaid balances of the appraised price yearly, as it accrues, at the rate of 1 per centum per annum and all taxes shall be paid by Farmer "A."

The proceeds of such payments on the appraised price and interest shall be paid to the lien holders as their interests may appear, and to the trustee of the unsecured creditors, as their interests may appear, if a trustee is appointed.

If Farmer "A" is fortunate enough to secure the consent of the creditors to a reasonable reduction in the face value of his debt, he is privileged to dispose of any part of it provided he pays the appraised value of such part to the secured creditors as their interests may appear, and the trustee of the unsecured creditors as his interest may appear.

If Farmer "A" fails to comply fully with the terms and conditions as to payments, as provided, both to any or all of the secured creditors, or to the trustee of the unsecured creditors, then such secured creditors or the trustee may proceed to foreclose.

However, let us assume that one of the secured creditors of Farmer "A" files written objections to the manner of payments and distribution of Farmer "A's" property. Let us

(Cont'd on P. 9)

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Farm Bureau Day At State Fair August 24

FARM BUREAU DAY will be celebrated at the Illinois State Fair on Friday (August 24) as in former years. The Fair opens officially on Aug. 18 and continues until Aug. 25. The big I.A.A. tent with parcel checking facilities, drinking water, chairs and exhibits, will be located in approximately the same position as last year. The Country Life Queen Contest in charge of V. Vaniman, will feature the contest winners from 34 counties chosen last winter. This event will be held in the coliseum and will begin at 10:30 A. M.

Personality, natural beauty, poise, charm, etc. were among the points followed by the judges in selecting the winners from more than 600 young ladies who competed in the 1934 contest, says Mr. Vaniman.

A huge triangular platform four feet wide and sixty feet on each side —total 180 feet—will be constructed in the coliseum where judges will select the Country Life Queen of Illinois for 1934 and her Maid of Honor. This will be the fourth annual state contest.

Complimentary tickets will go to all counties having entries. More than 5,000 people witnessed the selection of Miss Roma Breimer of Lee county as state winner last year.

Harvey J. Sconce, an official of the Century of Progress, one of the judges at the 1932 contest, gave the idea and plan to officials of the World's Fair last year. They turned it over to a newspaper (Tribune) which sponsored a personality contest modeled after the Country Life Queen contest.

I. A. A. headquarters primarily will be a place where Farm Bureau members and their friends can rest and visit. The committee from the I. A. A. staff is planning to have musical entertainment by 4-H Club orchestras and other talent discovered during a series of lyceum meetings arranged by County Farm Bureaus last winter. The Farm Chorus under the direction of D. E. Lindstrom will be a special feature. It is planned to install a radio in the tent and bring in daily market reports for posting on the blackboard. A short speaking program will be held in connection with the personality contest.

A banquet in honor of the 34 county entries will be given Thursday evening, August 23.

Names of county winners are as follows: Rose Brewer, Bond county; Lillian L. Fox, Crawford; Elaine V. Johnson, DeKalb; Hermine Huffman, Edgar; Grace Shepherd, Edwards; Selma Moeller, Effingham; Beulah McKay, Henderson; Mabel E. Lambert, Henry; Kathleen R. Sloan, Iroquois; Jean Chandler, Jackson; Clare Virtue, JoDaviess; Rosemary Johnson, Knox; Frances Buesching, Lake; Helen Rowe, LaSalle; Vera J. Daniels, Lawrence; Marian McCracken, Lee; Anna C. Jacobson, Livingston; Marian Winters, McDonough; Carrie Alice

(Continued page 5, Col. 3)



REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WINNERS FROM 34 COUNTIES ARE THESE ATTRACTIVE GIRLS WHO WILL COMPETE IN THE STATE-WIDE COUNTRY LIFE QUEEN CONTEST AT THE STATE FAIR ON FARM BUREAU DAY, FRIDAY AUG. 24.

Left to right top row: Marian McCracken, Lee county; Virginia Kohl, Menard county; Rose Brewer, Bond county.
Left to right bottom row: Grace Shepherd, Edwards county; Mabel Lambert, Henry county; Margaret Hauser, Montgomery county; Helen Rowe, LaSalle county.



TWENTY ROWS OF CORN WERE DESTROYED BY CHINCH BUGS ON THE RALPH YOUNG FARM IN PORTLAND TWP., WHITESIDE County, before the Oil Barrier was made. Farm adviser Frank Shuman, center, and Mr. Young, right, Demonstrate How Effective the Trench Was in Stopping the Horde of Writhing, Sucking Insects. Note the Wheat Field at the Extreme Left From Which the Bugs Entered the Corn.

A Hot Day and A Hot Subject in Madison

'Round and 'round went the argument on direct packer buying at the Institute of Co-operation in University of Wisconsin's sweltering Agricultural Building on July 11. For the packers spoke bald-headed Oscar Mayer, owner of a so-called country plant at Madison, Wis. who moved out of Chicago "to get closer to the supply of hogs." Another packer man was beefy, jovial Ed Wentworth of Armour & Co., Ames graduate and head of the Armour research bureau. Silent sat F. M. "Fanny" Simpson of Swift & Co. during the heated argument on this hot subject.

"Hard roads, trucks, radio and the high cost of selling through the terminal markets are responsible for the growth of direct buying," said Packer Mayer. "We believe this system pays the farmer more for his hogs. We have organized a committee (Mayer chairman, Knute Espe, secretary) to 'educate' farmers about direct buying, to defend it against unwarranted attack."

"Do you think the livestock shippers interests would be protected if commission agencies were abolished and all farmers shipped direct to the packers?" countered hefty and talkative Dave Swanson, manager of the big Chicago Producers Commission Ass'n. and opponent of any and all forms of marketing other than through the terminals.

Avoiding a direct reply, Mayer conceded that prices paid by packers are based on the Chicago market but asserted (with Wentworth's support) that in the end they are fixed by the housewife who shuns meat when it gets too high. Of the 50 cent per cwt. spread between Madison and Chicago hog prices (freight, shrink, yardage, insurance, commissions, feed), said Mayer, we pay the farmer 20 to 25c per cwt. more than he would get by going to Chicago.

"That's only on the days you want hogs, is it not," questioned Swanson. "And if you were compelled to get your hogs at Chicago, wouldn't your competition raise the general price level?"

There the controversy rested with livestock growers speaking both for and against direct shipping, each side convinced that the other is wrong.

"Let's have a meeting in Chicago of producers, packers, commission men, stock yards and government officials, and straighten this thing out," suggested Wisconsin sheep breeder and feeder Renck. This sentiment was generally concurred in with the understanding that the meeting be called after the government has made its report now being prepared on the mooted question.

To prove that farmers are capable of selling their own livestock direct to packers, Ed Wentworth cited a field day at Ames where farmers, livestock professors, and packer buyers were grouped to guess on weights and dressing percentages. "The farmers guessed the closest and the packer buyers were the farthest away," he said.

Slab vs. Gravel

Paved roads in Minnesota in 1931 were maintained at an average cost of $97.61 per mile. Gravel roads with one-third per cent as much traffic cost $339 per mile for all items except re-graveling.

Illinois Grain Acreage Down, Rains Helping

Illinois corn acreage is the smallest in 61 years, oats the lowest since 1892, estimates the Illinois and U. S. Departments of Argiculture. Soybean and alfalfa acreage is the largest on record. Winter wheat production is 12 per cent below average, spring wheat and barley very light, early hay poor, apples and peaches extremely light, pastures the worst on record, spring wheat, oats and barley sharply reduced in acreage, soybean acreage 70 per cent above last year.

Corn condition estimated about average, future prospects brightening but uncertain due to threatened damage from second brood chinch bugs.

Heavy rains reported throughout most of the state the first two weeks in July. Soybean prospects good, second crop alfalfa much better. Pastures green again. More beans than ever will be cut for hay.

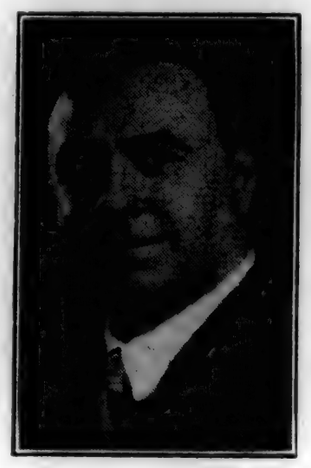
Farm Bureau Day At the State Fair

(Continued from page 4)

Jones, McHenry; Marjorie Lambert, McLean; Margaret E. Hahn, Marshall-Putnam; Virginia Kohl, Menard; Martha McClelland, Mercer; Margaret Hauser, Montgomery; Ruth E. Stevenson, Morgan; Olga P. Feller, Moultrie; Myrtle Elliott, Ogle; Bernice Pollock, Piatt; Gertrude Brelje, Randolph; Catherine Hurley, Saline; Ora E. Hamilton, Washington; Lillian McDowell, Wayne; Irene Backman, Williamson; and Mary Hartman, Woodford.

Not A Dollar Lost On Bond Investments

Constant change is the rule of life, particularly in investments. Conserving the $4,064,000 of invested funds, all bonds, representing assets of the I. A. A. and associated companies is an important job to which Vice-President and Finance Committee Chairman A. R. Wright of Varna is giving much of his time.



A. R. WRIGHT

Country Life Insurance Co.'s bond account at approximately $2,372,000 ranks first; second is Illinois Agricultural Mutual with $1,006,300 invested in securities. Illinois Farm Supply has $250,170; Farmers Mutual Reinsurance $164,600; I.A.A. $149,000; Illinois Grain Corp. $63,800; Illinois Agricultural Service Co. $25,300; Serum Ass'n. $21,400; Auditing Ass'n. $10,000; Illinois Livestock Marketing $1,000; Illinois Producers Creameries $500.

Federal government holdings amount to nearly three-fourths of the total at $2,892,273. Municipal bonds (including state governments) total close to $877,000. Corporation bonds (railroads and utilities) make up the balance.

For several years, the policy of the companies has been to invest in governments. This practice is now being followed by most large fiduciary companies because of the uncertain outlook of business conditions which may seriously affect other securities.

A card record system and file with up-to-date information is maintained on every security issue of which there are more than 150. Moody's, Standard Statistics, and several financial papers are studied and checked for trends of earnings and cash position of the issuing corporations. Expenditures and attitude of city and state officials toward meeting obligations are watched in case of municipals.

The conservative investment policy of these farmer-owned and farmer-controlled enterprises has kept each company in a strong financial position throughout the depression. While interest earnings are moderate, not a dollar invested in bonds has been lost. Not a single bond is in default as to interest or principal.*

* One possible exception is a municipal (Detroit) which paid two-thirds of interest due in cash, issued refunding bonds to cover the balance.

The Cover

Hard-headedness, intelligence and character, typical of the Farm Bureau leadership in Illinois, are written on the faces of Knox County Farm Bureau directors who recently erected a monument, a splendid Farm Bureau building, to the constructiveness and permanency of the organization in this state.

Early leaders in Knox county looking ahead started a building fund, added something to it each year. The structure and equipment costing in excess of $17,500 is now paid for out of funds saved over a period of more than 15 years.

The Farm Bureau office is a general meeting place for farm families who are members, says A. R. Kemp, farm adviser. The ladies can wait for their husbands, or husbands for their wives in the waiting room. "Several members have told us that the large parking yard in the rear of the building, now graveled and fenced, is worth the price of their membership annually as they now know where they can park and where their cars will be safe."

Quad Cities Producers Doing Better Under License

Average price for June milk at the Quad Cities (3½% test) was $1.26 per cwt. After paying a check-off of six cents (administrator 2c, association 4c), hauling 16 cents, net price at the farm was $1.04. For each one-tenth per cent butterfat above and below 3.5%, three cents is added or subtracted.

This price compares with a range of 80 to 90 cents per cwt. minus 16 cents hauling, received by farmers before the marketing agreement went into effect.

Dealers jumped the retail price from six to nine cents per quart. Several threatened to go back to 8 or 7 cents when consumer demand fell off, later changed their minds as demand picked up after the shock of a 50 per cent raise.

"The new price makes a difference of about $20 a month in my milk check (10 cows)," reports Herb Klawonn, director in Quality Milk Association.

Most dealers are delivering milk testing 3.8 per cent or better, skimming part of their supply and adding cream to the balance to raise the test. Class 4 milk selling on a butterfat basis, plus 10 per cent, is being bootlegged into the Quad City area in violation of the agreement, reports state. Base price at Quad Cities is $1.60, lower prices for other classes.

Calls Direct Buying An Unhealthy Condition

Terminal markets should be the basis of a livestock marketing structure, according to C. G. Randell, livestock market specialist of the Farm Credit Administration.

"Those markets," he declared while addressing a livestock conference at Madison recently, "must be supported by packers. The terminal markets are the price-making and price-registering points in this country. The withdrawal of support from terminal markets and the consignment of large numbers of low-grade animals to the central markets has a tendency, in my opinion, to lower price levels and to reflect undue fluctuations in day-to-day prices."

Commenting upon direct buying he said: "It is an unhealthy condition where the packer is the bargainer, the grader, and the weigher, all in one. Independent agencies perform these services at central markets and the same condition should prevail at country points.

"Farmers selling direct should have a co-operative association, a bargaining association of some character, to protect their interests. This type of association should assemble and grade livestock and sell it through capable, experienced, and efficient management. Such associations would be of material assistance in protecting the interests of farmers located near packing companies who are frequently discriminated against in favor of farmers living more remotely from the plant."

Plan Federal Inspection Prairie Farms Butter

The board of directors of Illinois Producers Creameries met in Chicago July 14, approved the employment of a government butter inspector at member plants, heard progress reports from Frank Gougler and Jack Countiss. Government certificates will be inserted in cartons carrying Prairie Farms butter certifying that the contents score 92 or better. C. O. Tuttle has been assigned to the Illinois co-operative creameries.

Germany recently suspended all imports of vegetable oils and oleaginous raw materials except copra (cocoanut). German farmers are being paid minimum guaranteed prices for flaxseed and rapeseed.

500 Voices in Huge Chorus Farm Bureau Day

Five hundred farm men and women from five Illinois counties will make up a huge vocal chorus as a feature of this year's Farm Bureau program at the Illinois State Fair, Springfield, August 24, it has been announced by D. E. Lindstrom, rural sociology extension specialist at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

A hundred voices will come from each of the counties of Champaign, Macon, McLean, Iroquois and Adams, where they are being organized under the sponsorship of their respective Home and Farm Bureaus.

The event to be held in the State Fair pavilion on Farm Bureau Day, is in a measure an outgrowth of the annual music and drama tournament held each January during Farm and Home Week at the U. of I. College of Agriculture. This, however, is the first year that a farm vocal chorus has been attempted at the state fair, and is made possible through the financial assistance of the state fair board and in cooperation with extension service of the agricultural college. Professor Russell Hancock Miles, of the U. of I. school of music, will direct the chorus.

The five counties to take part in the state fair chorus are those in which considerable rural chorus work has been carried on by the Farm and Home Bureaus in recent years. Adams county has held an annual rural musical festival for the past five years, the last one of which was witnessed by more than 2,500 people.

Those in charge of organizing the 100 voices in their respective counties are: Iroquois county, Miss Grace Burnham of Watseka; McLean county, Mrs. Paul McFarland of McLean; Adams county, Mr. J. Ben Jefferson, of Clayton; Macon county, Mrs. J. A. Greer of Harristown; and Champaign county, Mrs. R. W. Milligan of Ivesdale.

Elevator Manager at Altona Commits Suicide

One morning early in July, C. H. Chilson, field accountant with the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association stationed at Galesburg, got a hurry up call to come to Altona, near the northern border of Knox county. The manager of the Altona Co-operative Grain Co., a good church member, well-liked by directors and patrons, had committed suicide.

No outside audit had been made of the company's books for three years. Directors were worried. Chilson jumped in his car, went through the records carefully, methodically, found a shortage of more than $2,500 representing peculations over a period of 2½ years. Altona Grain Co. is now a member of I.A.A.A.

This is the second elevator manager suicide in Illinois within the past year and a half. Trusted implicitly by directors, the manager at Mt. Sterling confessed to selling merchandise and keeping the cash. Promising to make restitution, he was not prosecuted. A few weeks later, he crawled under the elevator, shot himself.



HENRY COUNTY FARM BUREAU FLOAT
Entered in the July 4 Farm Bureau Day Parade during Galva's Homecoming Celebration.

New Federal Law Hits at Gas Tax Diversion

Another blow at Illinois' disreputable diversion of gas tax funds, long opposed by the I.A.A., is dealt by the Hayden-Cartwright Act (H. R. 8781) passed by the 73rd congress, approved by President Roosevelt June 18.

"Since it is unfair and unjust to tax motor vehicle transportation unless the proceeds of such taxation are applied to the construction, improvement, or maintenance of highways," declares the Act, "after June 30, 1935, Federal aid for highways shall be extended only to those States that use at least the amounts now provided by law for such purposes in each State from motor vehicle registration fees, licenses, gasoline taxes, and other special taxes . . . . . for the construction, improvement, and maintenance of highways and administrative expenses in connection therewith."

Good news for farmers is a provision in the act for an additional appropriation of $200,000,000 as an emergency public works fund, to be divided among the States with the stipulation that not less than 25 per cent of any State's share shall be applied to secondary or farm-to-market roads.

In addition the sum of $125,000,000 is appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, the same amount for the year following (total $250,000,000) for aiding the States in the construction of rural post roads. This money must be spent by the States within one year of the period for which the appropriation is made, otherwise the unspent State's portion will revert back to the Federal government for reapportioning.

Section 14 of the Act declares that "no deductions shall hereafter be made on account of prior loans to the States . . . for relief . . . to needy and distressed people." This means that federal road funds apportioned to Illinois will not be impaired by reason of the tremendous poor relief sums obtained by Chicago political leaders. This money was to have been repaid by deducting part of the federal road allotments to Illinois beginning in 1935.

Chicago Real Estate Men Ask For Special Session

George F. Nixon, member of the board of tax appeals and prominent in Chicago real estate circles, is leading a movement in Chicago to influence Governor Horner to call a special session of the legislature by August 1, to consider a revenue amendment.

Mr. Nixon pointed out that $450,000,000 of taxes levied during the last eight years are uncollected, of which $160,000,000 represent taxes levied against personal property.

"A one per cent limitation on property taxes would give taxpayers relief — hope — some incentive for carrying on," he says. "Property could and would pay a one per cent tax on fair cash value. It cannot continue to carry the present tax load of nearly three per cent. Tax emancipation can come only through amendment of the state constitution."

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interest of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

George Thiem, Editor
John Tracy, Assistant

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Blaming the Government

"COMPETENT experts assert that a normal speculative turnover on the Board of Trade would advance wheat at least 25 cents a bushel above current quotations. Some believe that the rise would be 50 cents," says the Chicago Daily News in an editorial pleading for less restrictions on the grain exchanges.

Apparently some grain trader has whispered in the ear of a News editorial writer. It's the old story of blaming the government. The News does not state just what is to prevent anyone who thinks wheat is selling too cheaply to buy a load of it. There is nothing in present regulations to stop anyone from taking on all he can pay for.

The volume of trading on the Stock Exchange, likewise, has fallen away to a mere dribble compared with the volume in the "good old" days. No one argues that regulation is responsible for this. Perhaps the condition of the public's pocketbook has something to do with it. Whenever a grain trader has nothing else to do he goes over and weeps on the shoulder of the local newspaper editor about the bad effects of government regulations.

The fact is that the rank and file of people aren't speculating these days. They've learned by bitter experience to be cautious. The only thing that is holding back the speculative rise in the price of wheat, or any other commodity, is lack of buyers.

To say that "farmers are being penalized to the extent of billions of dollars," because of market regulation is a cheap appeal to prejudice without any foundation of fact. We are all for higher wheat prices. We can't believe that federal trading regulations to establish honesty and to prevent market manipulation and the fleecing of the public are a bar to higher prices. We wonder if the News ever heard of short sellers. Government regulation didn't seem to stop Arthur Cutten's secret operations now a subject of government inquiry. For every dollar the farmer gains by a bull market he loses another in a bear market. The only party who collects all the time is the grain broker. And he's the fellow doing the worrying now.

The Cause of Unemployment

WHEN will the ten millions or more of unemployed people get back to work?

A lot of folks are asking this question. More are trying to answer it. Some are attempting to make political capital out of unemployment. Farm representatives for years have tried to get over the point that the inequality between farm and non-agricultural prices, would undermine American prosperity. At last, when the crash came, the farm point of view got attention. Today even Wall Street recognizes its truth.

"It is generally known," says the July National City Bulletin, **"that the fall of prices of farm products and loss of purchasing power to the farmers has been largely responsible for the general depression, but it is not generally recognized that the failure of other prices to decline in company with the prices of farm products has been the principal cause of unemployment."**

The recent backing away of NRA administrators from price-fixing may be significant. It is clear that certain features of the NRA have been working at cross purposes to the AAA farm price-raising program. If we can't get farm prices up to a parity let's bring others down. The goal is the same, to restore farm buying power, to start a more lively exchange of goods and services, to relieve unemployment.

Organized labor can aid this movement and make jobs. So can corporation managers. We seriously doubt that either group is farsighted enough to do it. The way to reemployment and a higher standard of living for everyone lies in this direction. There will not be complete recovery until the readjustment is accomplished.

Let Us Not Forget

THE recent irritations connected with getting approval of corn-hog reduction contracts should not blind us to the real values of the adjustment program. Short memories are proverbial. It is only necessary to look back a year and a half to see how far we have come. It is easy for opponents of crop adjustment to make "explanations" of the reasons for improvement. They may make light of the effect of reducing surpluses by disposing of 6,000,000 little pigs and drastic cuts in pig farrowings and crop acreage. But thinking farmers know it was just these measures that helped raise levels. Corn and hog prices, of course, have been benefited. But beef, mutton, oats, barley and other crops also shared in the gain. With corn-hog checks on the way to Illinois let's not miss the fact that the much maligned processing tax made these benefits possible. Had not the drought forced unprecedented quantities of unfinished livestock on the market prematurely, the rise in hog prices unquestionably would have come much earlier."

I.A.A. Asks More Liberal Policy On Hog Allotments

Following reports of dissatisfaction and unrest over county corn-hog allotments and the inability of many county committees to conscientiously reduce total hog numbers on contracts to the allotments given counties by the State Corn-Hog Review Board, the Board of Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association gave full consideration to the problem during their regular meeting in Chicago last week.

In an effort to secure liberalization of policy that appeared necessary to expedite the work of all county committees, and that contracting farmers might receive their benefit payments at the earliest possible date, the Association directors unanimously joined in a telegram to the State Review Board urging prompt action in taking such steps as appeared necessary to remove the confusion of thought and interest that seems to be crystallizing in several sections of Illinois.

Let Evidence Control

The board expressed the belief that the problem should be met by determining county totals of contracted hogs on the basis of the supporting evidence without regard to the definite figures that had been previously allotted.

The Association directors assured the State Review Board that they recognized, at least in some degree, the tremendous problem with which they were confronted, and expressed their desire to be helpful to them in every possible way to complete their work.

In neighboring states, county allotment committee reports were approved where total numbers of hogs after removing unsupported pigs, were considerably higher than preliminary estimates according to reports.

Checks in August

Corn-hog checks are expected to move into Illinois in substantial numbers during August. "Distribution among corn-hog farmers of approximately $130,000,000 in first installment payments is expected to be near the peak load by late July or early August," the AAA announced July 12. As this is written more than 45 Illinois counties have been approved. Checking of contracts by allotment committees in other counties is nearing completion.

Among the first to be O K'd by the state review board, none major hog-growing counties, were Piatt, Boone, Dupage, Lake, DeWitt, Effingham, Fayette, Monroe, Williamson, Saline, Wabash, Washington, Clark, Clay, Cumberland, Moultrie, Cook, Will, Bond, Calhoun, Lawrence, Gallatin.

Contracts are being handled in Washington at the rate of around 40,000 a day. Contracts containing inadequate evidence or mistakes will be held up by the AAA there until county corn-hog committees supply the necessary data.

Illinois corn-hog contract signers (123,000), will receive approximately $35,000,000 in benefit payments, the state extension service estimates.



McLEAN COUNTY'S CORN AND HOG ALLOTMENT COMMITTEE IN ACTION.
Reading from left to right—Geo. Wissmiller, O. V. Douglass, F. C. Thomas. (Their job to put each contract through the ringer.)

Debt Relief Under Frazier-Lemke Amendment

(Continued from page 3)

assume one of the secured creditors refuses to go along on the appraisal. Then the court, after having set aside Farmer "A's" $400 exemption, shall stay all foreclosure proceedings for a period of five years.

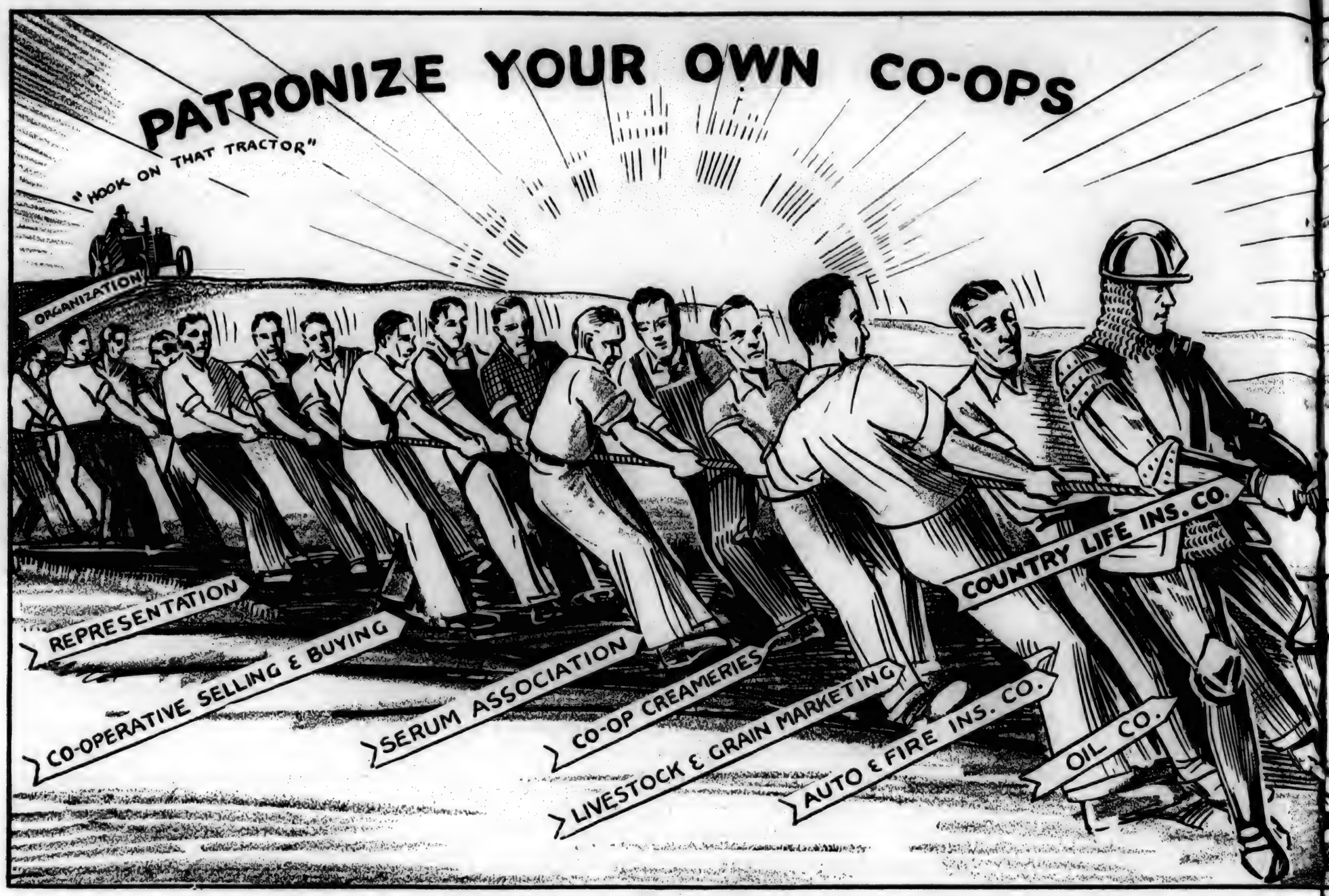
During this five year period Farmer "A" is allowed to retain possession of the farm and his chattels under the control of the court. To retain possession he must pay a reasonable rental fixed by the court, the first payment of rent to be made within six months of the day of the court order staying proceedings.

The rent will be divided equitably by the court among the secured and unsecured creditors after paying taxes. At the end of five years, or before, Farmer "A" may pay into court the appraised price of the property of which he retains possession provided that on request of any lien holder on the farm, the judge shall order a reappraisal of the farm, and Farmer "A" may then pay the reappraised price if acceptable to the lien holders. Otherwise the original appraised price shall be paid into the court. When Farmer "A" pays the appraised price the court shall by order turn over full possession and title of said property to him.

If Farmer "A" fails to pay the rent fixed by the court, the latter may order Farmer "A's" land and chattels sold for the benefit of the creditors.

The Frazier-Lemke amendment is one of two measures bearing the same name, considered during the recent session of congress. The original Frazier-Lemke bill provided for refinancing farm mortgages at 1½ per cent interest and 1½ per cent annual payment on the principal—a total of 3 per cent. Against these mortgages as security, the bill authorized issuing up to $10,000,000 of greenbacks—a highly inflationary measure. This bill, sponsored by the Farmers Union, was not passed.

The Frazier-Lemke amendment that was recently signed by President Roosevelt, amends Section 75 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act which was writtten by and passed at the request of the American Farm Bureau Federation in February, 1933. The Frazier-Lemke amendment was passed after a threatened filibuster by Senate progressives led by Senator Huey Long of Louisiana. It amends the act providing for scaling down or extending farm debts, a highly meritorious bill, which was sponsored and supported by the Farm Bureau.



As the artist vividly portrays, there is no matching the power farmers have when they pull together toward a common end. Look at the group to the right in the picture. They are frantic and confused. They didn't know about this great power farmers have. They still can't believe it. So they are trying to use their "pull" on the

FARMERS MUST PU

COUNTRY LIFE AN EXAMPLE OF CO-OPERATIVE RESULT

Through the centuries, human nature hasn't changed. There has always been a tug of war between agricultural people and those who would influence the price of what farmers raise and what they buy. But, as the picture above shows, **patronizing his own farmer owned and controlled co-operative gives the farmer a fairer break on the sale of his livestock, his butter and cream, grain, fruit and vegetables, etc.,** as well as on the **purchase of his life insurance, oil and gasoline, serum, auto and fire insurance and all other things sold and bought collectively by our organized farmers.** Country Life Insurance Company's record breaking growth, its unsurpassed strength, with its low cost is a monument to farmers who pull together to obtain a fair deal for themselves and the 52 million others living in rural areas.

By pooling their interests, the enormous volume of life insurance obtained at small expense means a lower cost to the insured. **Through scientific operation Country Life now has 60 million of insurance in force, attained in but 64**



rope — but it's no use. There are too many farmers working together, buying and selling through their own co-ops. There's too much power for those other fellows to beat. If more farmers were pulling together, just think of the greater power they would have. You should talk to your neighbor about this.

PULL TOGETHER!

months, with an average mortality of approximately 25 per cent of the expected death losses. Lapse ratios continue to be low showing the confidence of farmers in this Farm Bureau owned and controlled company. Last year's lapse was seven and eight-tenths per cent.

At the beginning Country Life showed real sincerity of purpose by starting at lower rates than offered by most participating companies. The average Ordinary Life rate of all participating companies was around $27. **Country Life's rate at age 35 is $20.63, and dividends have consistently lowered this cost.**

Study the picture again. Note how the story of co-operation in its battle against monopoly, unfair profits, manipulation, the privileged few, and the long line of those who stand between true cost and the ultimate consumer is vividly set forth. **Country Life Insurance Company was organized to give the truest possible cost to policyholders by utilizing as part of its cost-reducing methods the buying force of that great army of Illinois farm people.**

L. A. Williams

Manager of Country Life Insurance Company
608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois

Country Life Six Months Business Sets New Record

Continuing its record-breaking pace, Country Life Insurance Company in the six months beginning Jan. 1, 1934 wrote close to $10,000,000 of new business. This does not mean issued and delivered business. It does mean applications to this amount were received. Part of this business, of course, will not be issued. Some may not be successfully delivered. But the fact that the company is going at a pace of nearly $20,000,000 new business in 1934 is sufficient to give everyone an optimistic outlook for the company's future.



D. P. ROBINSON

Mortality is even less than it was a year ago, and during the first five months the Company had enough new surplus to pay for all 1934 dividend expense.

Although Country Life is only 64 months old, it has now close to $60,000,000 of insurance in force. At the end of 1934 when the Company is 70 months old, Manager L. A. Williams and his staff of agents hope to have $70,000,000 in force.

Lapses have been only half as great in 1934 as in 1933. Many counties are breaking their best production records and only one or two have produced nothing this year. D. P. Robinson, general agent in Henry county, is leading with $465,500 written business for the first six months in 1934.

New general agents and general agencies are developing in fine shape, reports Williams. In counties of light production in 1933 there has been substantial improvement. Gain in force for the first six months' period is a 70% improvement over the gain in force for the same period of 1933.

"On the first day of June we started our campaign rather auspiciously, with a breakfast in Centralia. All of the agents in the southern end of the state were there. At Bloomington, the same day, the general agents of the central section assembled and at a dinner in DeKalb in the evening we met the general agents of the northern section.

"In spite of chinch bugs, drought and all of the alibis that agents could legitimately be expected to use, we completed the month of June with $2,250,000 of business, the fourth largest month in the history of the company. The largest production for the month came from Henry county, with $119,500 written business; next came McLean with $114,500, and Livingston with $103,500."

Following are the totals by counties of business written in the first six months of 1934:

Adams	112,000	McDonough	219,000
Bond	26,500	McHenry	81,500
Boone	110,500	McLean	259,500
Brown	47,000	Macon	71,000
Bureau	82,500	Macoupin	104,000
Carroll	97,000	Madison	106,000
Cass	92,500	Marion	21,000
Champaign	125,000	Marshall-Put.	124,000
Christian	117,500	Mason	65,000
Clark	93,000	Massac	1,000
Clay	22,000	Menard	92,000
Clinton	87,500	Mercer	72,500
Coles	98,000	Monroe	36,000
Cook	231,000	Montgomery	117,500
Crawford	81,000	Morgan	116,500
Cumberland		Moultrie	85,000
DeKalb	152,500	Ogle	125,500
DeWitt	80,000	Peoria	162,500
Douglass	140,000	Piatt	84,000
DuPage	118,000	Pike	100,500
Edgar	139,500	Pope	6,000
Edwards	37,500	Pulaski	13,500
Effingham	158,000	Randolph	190,000
Ford	82,000	Richland	3,000
Franklin		Rock Island	112,000
Fulton	50,500	Saline	23,500
Gallatin	37,500	Sangamon	142,500
Green	98,500	Schuyler	49,500
Grundy	49,000	Scott	89,500
Hancock	130,000	Shelby	175,000
Henderson	135,500	St. Clair	119,000
Henry	465,500	Stark	19,500
Iroquois	205,000	Stephenson	252,000
Jackson	22,000	Tazewell	81,500
Jefferson	6,000	Union	57,000
Jersey	65,500	Vermilion	120,000
JoDaviess	149,000	Wabash	24,000
Johnson	2,000	Warren	26,000
Kane	63,000	Washington	40,000
Kankakee	88,500	Wayne	50,500
Kendall	65,500	White	54,500
Knox	192,000	Whiteside	177,000
Lake	92,000	Will	57,500
LaSalle	407,000	Williamson	30,000
Lawrence	77,000	Winnebago	153,000
Lee	191,500	Woodford	190,500
Livingston	298,500	Home Office	47,000
Logan	88,000	TOTAL	9,657,500

Lime and Legumes Given Boost By AAA Program

Illinois farmers are using more limestone and sowing more alfalfa and clover seed this year than ever before, reports from farm advisers to C. M. Linsley, soils extension specialist, indicate.

"Two of the most noticeable effects of the AAA in Will county are the increased demand for alfalfa and sweet clover seed and the increased use of the soil testing service to protect legume seedings," wrote L. W. Braham, farm adviser. In Carroll county, Farm Adviser M. P. Roske says "it looks like one of the high years for liming and sowing alfalfa. Fifteen crushers have been operating at local quarries to supply the limestone demand."

County Farm Bureaus are invited to send copies of their by-laws to the Legal Department of the I. A. A. for checking. In some cases by-laws are out of date and do not contain protective features found by experience to be valuable.

Organization Directors At Work in 61 Counties

As we go to press more than 60 counties have appointed county organization directors according to V. Vaniman, director of organization service. These men are engaged full time and will work under the direction of the county organization committee. They are approved jointly by the County Farm Bureau and the I.A.A. It is their job to write memberships and make collections. These men also are charged with responsibility for keeping accurate records of dues paid, and make weekly reports to the secretary of the I.A.A.

Following are the county organization directors whose appointments have been approved as of July 20:

County	Organization Director
Bond	Chas. P. Boggess
Boone	F. A. Lobdell
Brown	Olin Hall
Bureau	Geo. D. Springer
Champaign	W. Z. Black
Christian	L. F. Brissenden
Clark	Thos. Drummond
Clay	H. O. Hinkley
Clinton	H. H. Walker
Coles	A. P. Cooper
Cook	C. H. Mills
Crawford	V. A. Jones
DeKalb	Earl Wenzel
Douglas	L. D. Hendricks
Edgar	H. Zies Gumm
Effingham	C. Ward Buzzard
Ford	J. C. Phillips
Franklin	John C. Small
Fulton	C. W. Stremmel
Grundy	Richard M. Johnson
Hancock	M. G. Lambert
Henderson	Clifford Thompson
Henry	Eben F. Coll
Jackson	Wm. Ziegler
Jefferson	H. H. Walker
Jersey	John H. Powers
JoDaviess	Harry J. Stanger
Johnson	H. L. Cummins
Kankakee	J. J. Ruder
Kendall	Sidney E. Rasmusen
Lake	A. E. Read
LaSalle	C. L. Mast, Jr.
Lawrence	Alvin C. Mahrenholz
McHenry	Lester A. Siedschlag
McLean	Asa B. Culp
Macon	Edwin Bean
Macoupin	Elery A. Leefers
Madison	Chas. P. Boggess
Marion	H. O. Hinkley
Marshall-Putnam	Guy R. French
Massac	H. L. Cummins
Montgomery	L. F. Brissenden
Morgan	David R. Reynolds
Moultrie	M. E. Roberts
Ogle	R. J. Hamilton
Piatt	Milo D. Himes
Pike	Clay Agee
Pope-Hardin	H. L. Cummins
Pulaski-Alexander	E. H. Conant
Randolph	Andrew Brown
Richland	Otto Shafer
Rock Island	Carl L. Mueller
Saline	John C. Small
Scott	David Reynolds
Shelby	M. E. Roberts
St. Clair	Oscar Grossman
Stephenson	R. J. Hamilton
Vermilion	Mark F. Cooper
Washington	H. H. Walker
Whiteside	Lowell S. Johnson
Williamson	John C. Small.

Co-op. Livestock Sales Up

Madison county livestock growers increased their co-operative shipments 70 per cent in 1933 over 1932, according to T. W. May, farm adviser. "Our farmers are undoubtedly realizing to a greater extent the importance and value of co-operative marketing," he said.

Grain Traders After The Co-ops. Again

AN INTENSIVE and costly publicity campaign will shortly be launched by leading grain interests connected with the Chicago Board of Trade against the enactment of the Commodity Exchange Bill in the next session of Congress, according to press reports.

One of the chief provisions of the Exchange Bill is that grain cooperatives be allowed full privileges on the grain exchanges while exchange officials are appealing decisions of the Grain Futures Administration to the federal courts.

Many Illinois grain producers will recall that the Chicago Board of Trade suspended the Updike Grain Company, owned by the Farmers National Grain Corporation, from both the Board and the Clearing Corporation on charges which it never was able to prove. Farmers National then made a second application for membership direct in the Clearing Corporation, and when this was denied, petitioned the Grain Futures Administration to suspend the Board of Trade as a contract market for violation of the Grain Futures Act.

A Little History

The Federal Commission issued an order for such suspension for a period of 60 days from which the Board of Trade appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Not until October 31, 1933, did the court return a decision on that appeal. It sustained the grain co-operative in every major contention with respect to its eligibility to full trading privileges on the Chicago Board of Trade and in the Clearing Corporation, but remanded the case back to the Commission for a determination whether grain handled by the co-operative for the Grain Stabilization Corporation, a government instrumentality, should be classed as member or non-member grain under co-operative statutes. Hearing on this matter has been set for next October 3.

Sought Full Protection

In January of this year Farmers National again applied for membership in the Clearing Corporation, and although this time the application was granted, it was realized that with the issue still awaiting definite settlement, the security of the grain co-operatives in their trading rights was far from being assured.

Farmers National and its affiliates, therefore, sought full protection through the Code for Grain Exchanges. This move having been successfully opposed by the grain exchanges, on the ground that such matters were legislative in character, the co-operatives and general farm organizations, aided by the officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Grain Futures Administration and others, sought from the Seventy-third Congress amendments to the Grain Futures Act definitely establishing the rights of farmer co-operatives on commodity exchanges. This legislation, known as H. R. 8829, passed the House, was favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, but did not come to a vote in the Senate because of the rush of business as the hour of adjournment approached.

Recent newspaper clippings clearly show the justification, if any was needed, for certain statements made by proponents of H. R. 8829 at hearings on the legislation, held in Washington last April.

Wendell Berge, a special assistant to the Attorney-General, clearly foresaw what might happen in the event the legislation failed. "It is quite possible for a Board of Trade," he said, "under the cumbersome procedure now existing, effectually to defeat the purpose of Section 5e (of the Grain Futures Act, establishing the rights of co-operatives on Exchanges) by successively raising new charges of unlawful conduct against a co-operative association, thereby keeping such association out indefinitely while the respective charges are successfully litigated" (by the co-operative).

Huff Forecasts

During the course of these hearings, President C. E. Huff of the Farmers National sent a telegram to Chairman Jones, of the House Committee, in which, among other things, he said:

"I invite your attention and that of the Committee to the extreme importance to grain producers and their co-operatives of enacting these amendatory proposals into law at this session of Congress. For example, charges of violation of certain rules of the Chicago Board of Trade have been filed against Farmers National Grain Corporation regarding our operations in Iowa. For months past, hearings, conferences, and reports have continued and we have been unable either to bring the matter promptly to issue or to have the charges dismissed. It may not be true that action on these charges awaits the adjournment of Congress in the hope that the protective proposals now before your Committee will fail of enactment. If, however, these proposals should not be enacted into law, and if, following adjournment, these or other charges of the Chicago Board of Trade should be brought to a decision unfavorable to Farmers National, it would again probably take us two years to vindicate our position in the courts and to re-establish market privileges wrongfully denied us. Meantime, nearly 300,000 organized growers would suffer very substantial loss for lack of protection proposed in amendments now before you."

Eloquent Reminders

"Recent newspaper clippings are eloquent reminders of these statements before the House Committee," Mr. Huff said in a recent letter to G. C. Johnstone, president of Illinois Grain Corp. "With members of the Congress hardly back in their own districts, the Chicago Board of Trade filed new charges against the national co-operative, with hearing set for July 24, H. R. 8829 having failed of passage. At the same time the Chicago Board of Trade announces a plan to begin at once a campaign to prevent future enactment of the Commodity Exchange Bill. Extensive newspaper and other advertising is to be used, the associations of private traders and brokers, and, as well, the railroads and millers, are to be swung into line, if possible, to help raise the hundreds of thousands of dollars that will be necessary to finance such a campaign.

"Farmers co-operatives have no such funds to spend for such propaganda; but the intent and purpose of this grain trade campaign must be made clear to every grain farmer and to the membership of every farmer organization. The intent and purpose is to defeat the development of farmer marketing, to shut co-operatives off the commodity exchanges and to subject them to every possible disadvantage in the marketing of their commodities through their own facilities.

"It is to be hoped that every person interested in the welfare of agriculture will recognize the imperative necessity that the legislation embodied in H. R. 8829 be enacted at the next session of the Congress."

As we go to press, word comes that the hearing set for July 24 has been postponed for 90 days. Perhaps a recent private conference between AAA and grain trade officials had something to do with it.—Editor.

"We Expect To Get Steadily Ahead"—Huff

The Board of Trade recently charged Farmers National with violation of its rules governing rebating, basing the charges on provisions of the operating agreements between Farmers National and its stockholders. A hearing was set for July 24 to air these charges—was later postponed for 90 days.

"Farmers National has not at any time violated the rules of the Chicago Board of Trade regarding rebating," President C. E. Huff of Farmers National said in reply. "Charges to that effect, filed by the Board of Trade, are on a par with their previous charges and actions against us, none of which they have been able to sustain before the Federal Commission or in Court.

"The real issue is whether the producer of grain shall be permitted to represent himself within so sacred an institution as the Chicago Board of Trade. We are a co-operative and our grower members are the beneficiaries of our operations. We are members of the Board of Trade and of the Clearing Corporation, privileges guaranteed us by Federal law. We have recently acquired a four million bushel elevator in Chicago. Our business grows steadily. Hundreds of local co-operative elevators, in all parts of the country, are affiliated with Farmers National. The farmer is now for the first time marketing his own grain with every device and facility which private dealers have had in the past. Our securing of the Rock Island elevator and our great growth are the causes of the present complaint. These boys can't take it. The specific charges filed yesterday have been 'buried' within the Directorate of the Chicago Board of Trade for many months as a convenient club over us or awaiting a strategic time for public announcement. The **adjournment of Congress without the passage of the Commodity Exchange Bill** seems to have provided the convenient time.

"Perhaps it is too much to expect that a privileged group, whether in utilities or in trade, should reform its abuses and adjust itself to new facts. Most of them seem to prefer suicide to commonsense action. We do not know, of course, whether or not the Board of Trade has outlived its usefulness, but we expect to get steadily ahead with our marketing program."

Farm exports during the month of May were the lowest in any single month in 20 years.

NRA Recedes From Price Fixing, May Aid Farmer

Receding from its position in support of price-fixing, the National Recovery Administration has paved the way for a cut in the cost of non-agricultural commodities. Quickest to respond in price reductions were certain groceries, clothing, dry goods. Most needed by farmers are lower prices for lumber, cement, steel machinery, wire fence or substantially higher prices for farm products to re-establish their pre-war buying power.

The effect of gradual withdrawal of NRA price-fixing will be to reduce prices of easily manufactured, competitive goods. Monopolies and strongly organized groups such as steel, farm machinery, lumber, cement, certain kinds of labor will be able to maintain high prices and wage minimums without NRA.

So long as restricted production and high prices continue as policies of big business farmers will do well to play the same game in spite of the outcries of the processors and commission men. In an economy of scarcity initiated by monopolies, the farmer plays a losing game with uncontrolled production.—Editor.

Wheat Program Continues 9c Payments Being Made

Second payment of nine cents per bushel to wheat contract signers totaling more than $30,000,000 began July 16. Estimated 77 per cent of nation's wheat production is under contract. The program for the 1934-'35 crop is planned on the same basis as the one just completed.

Acreage reduction will be not more than 15 per cent of base and benefit payments will be at the rate of 29 cents per allotted bushel. Illinois had 24,750 contracts approved. First installments in Illinois amounted to $1,696,903, second payments are expected to yield $769,500, total payments $2,466,403.

"My wheat benefit check was mighty easy to take," commented a St. Clair county grower. "It certainly has paid us to go along on this program."

Ship To Chicago Producers. Save 25% On Commissions

Since April 20 the Chicago Producers Commission Association has been operating on the reduced commission rates which are from 20 to 25 per cent under the old rates.

Only one other commission agency in Chicago is charging the reduced rates. The old-line commission companies are fighting the reduction ordered by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, have appealed to the courts.

Plan Illinois Council To Expand Use Crops

The Illinois Agricultural Association, through its officers and local director, E. D. Lawrence, has participated in a series of conferences and committee meetings at Bloomington during the last three weeks with representatives of the Alcohol Motor-Fuel Association, Bloomington Association of Commerce and McLean County Farm Bureau.

The original conference was held at the invitation of the local groups on June 27th, which gave consideration to ways and means to promote the development of a "power-alcohol" program, as the major objective of a broader movement which includes the development of new non-food uses of agricultural products. Representatives of the four groups were assigned to working committees, which met and reported in a meeting held July 16th.

The meeting received the report of its Committee on Form of Organization, presented by Chairman R. A. Cowles, and approved its report, for recommendation to the groups and organizations which may be interested in forming an association to serve as council of its member organizations.

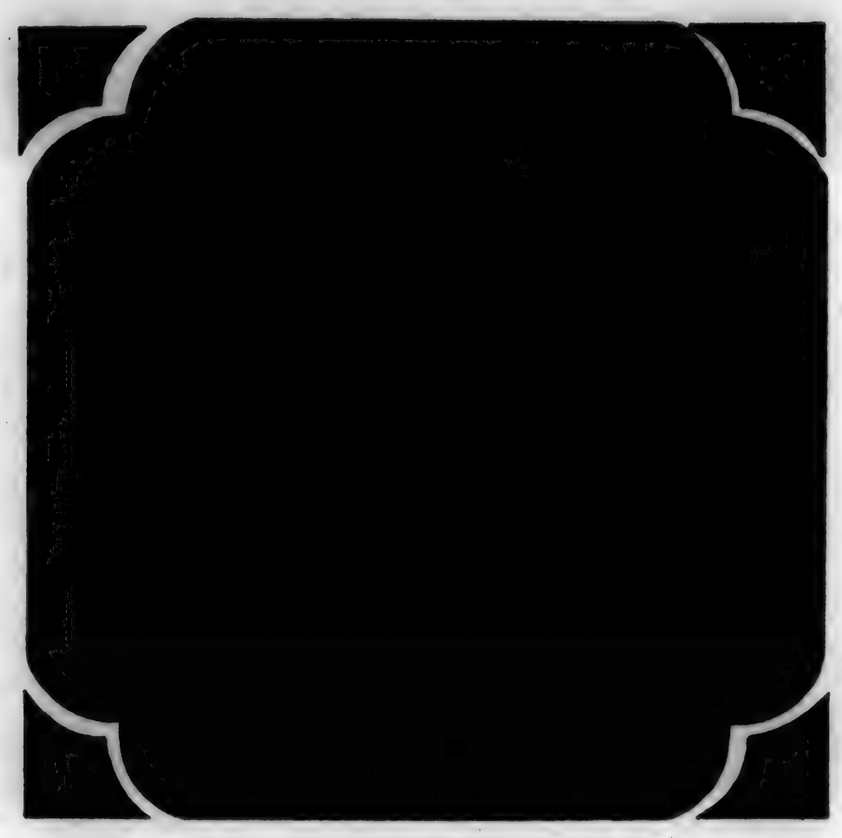
The name of the proposed association is "Illinois Council." The purpose and objects of the Council (non-stock, non-profit) are: **(a)** To develop new non-food uses and to expand and enlarge present food and industrial uses of Illinois farm products. **(b)** To promote and protect the common economic interests of Agriculture, Industry, Business and Commerce therein. **(c)** To formulate and make concrete expression thereon, as vital to the whole economic welfare of Illinois. **(d)** To secure, in the common interest of the Mid-West States, similar and united action in and by such States.

The management is vested in eighteen directors—the "Board of Governors." The By-Laws provide for equal representation of (1) Agriculture, (2) Industry, and (3) Business and Commerce, on the Board of Governors, and on the Executive Committee. The By-Laws prohibit partisan political expression or activity by the proposed Council or its officials.

The General Committee, appointed with power to enlarge its number and broaden representation on the committee, includes: Jas. Gray, Chairman, E. D. Funk, J. R. Heiple, W. E. Froelich, C. V. Gregory, C. W. LaPorte, John Scholl, Frank Moberly, Earl Smith, R. A. Cowles.

The Board of Directors of Illinois Agricultural Association in its July meeting authorized the Association's participation in the movement, as a member of the proposed Illinois Council, if and when other organizations representative of Agriculture, Industry, and Business and Commerce decide to perfect its organization.







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You can't afford NOT to insure your buildings, livestock, household goods, growing crops, etc., now that adequate insurance costs so little. Today, thousands of farmers insure with Farmers Mutual—AT ACTUAL COST! A strong, reliable legal reserve mutual, this farmer-owned and controlled company now has more than $74,000,000 total insurance in force. Claims are paid quickly and cheerfully. See your County Farm Bureau for rates and details. Do it now!





CALL THE NEAREST FIRE DEPARTMENT!

We will insure the cost of the call!



For a nominal sum, Farmers Mutual will insure the cost of calling the nearest fire department, in an amount not to exceed $50. Ask your County Farm Bureau insurance agent about this special feature.

IT'S HAIL TIME!

Insure your growing crops NOW for only $4 per thousand. The balance of your premium is not due until October when you have your harvest money. If hail destroys your crops, you get a check covering the loss from Farmers Mutual. If no loss occurs, the protection has cost you only a small sum. Get details quickly from your County Farm Bureau.



AUTOMATIC RENEWAL PRIVILEGE

All policies (with the exception of hail insurance) are issued for one year with automatic renewal privilege of four years more—in reality a five year policy with but one initial policy fee. This lowers your cost. Get details from the insurance agent at your County Farm Bureau. He will quickly show you how this feature saves you money on your insurance.



FARMERS RE-INSURANCE

602 So. Dearborn St.,

MUTUAL COMPANY

Chicago, Ill.

Look Before You Buy Paint, Soyoil Is Best

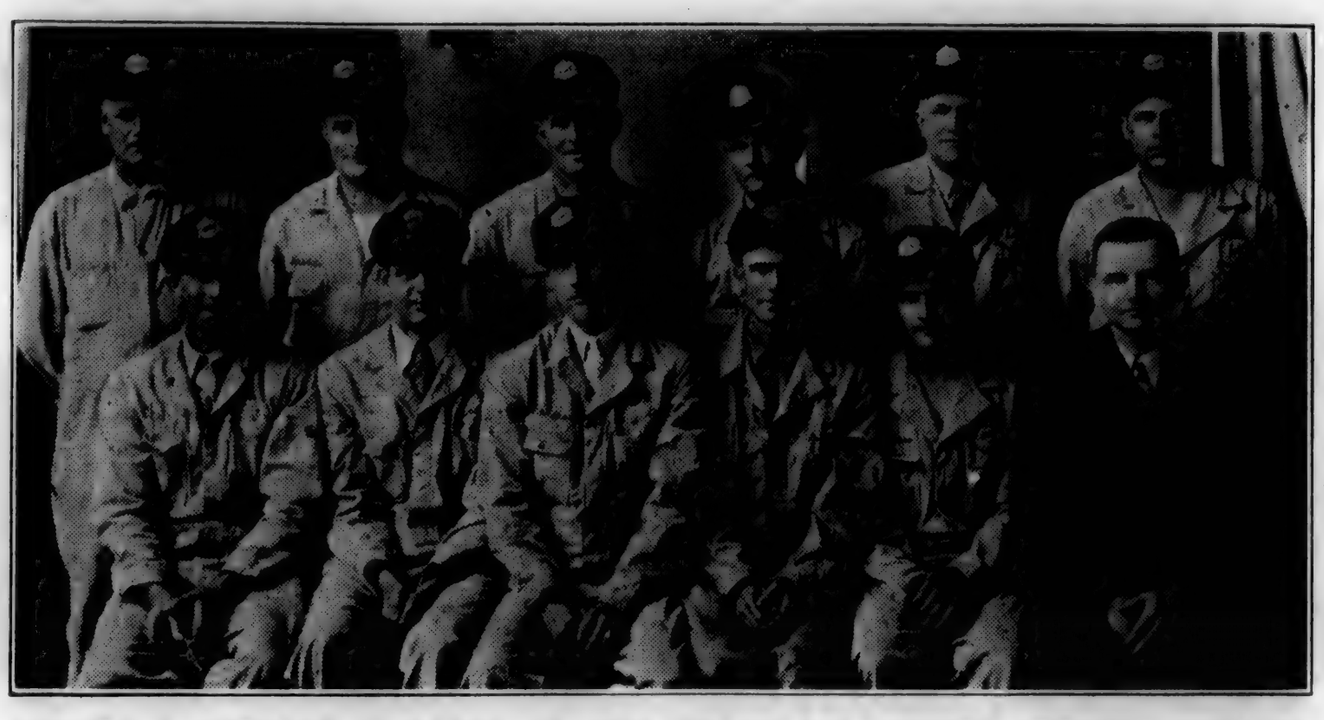
The old adage "look before you buy" was never more potent than right now when farmers are being urged by certain soya bean oil paint marketers to be a patriot and boost a farm product. Close scrutiny or a few pointed questions will bring out the fact that the soya bean oil content of most of these paints marketed by general paint companies runs from five to 20 per cent. In marked contrast is the farmers own brand—Soyoil paint—which is **guaranteed** to contain not less than 33⅓ per cent specially treated soya bean oil. Soyoil paint is available in many colors and shades for every farm use through the 58 County Service Companies affiliated with the Illinois Farm Supply Company.

Notwithstanding the fact that Illinois farmers should use Soyoil paint **exclusively** because it creates a greater market for one of their own products, there is the equally important fact that its use by several thousand farmers shows Soyoil paint to be an excellent type for farm buildings. It stands the weather, it's easy to apply, the soya bean oil "satisfies" the wood, it dries with a protective, glossy finish and goes farther. With its low first cost, plus patronage dividends, soy oil costs less to use than "price" paints.

Get Free Test

To further demonstrate the outstanding qualities of Soyoil paint, County Service truck salesmen now carry the paint and brush with them so that farmers may test the paint themselves on any wood surface. That this test is taking the guess work out of paint buying and is proving the superiority of Soyoil paint with its 33⅓ per cent specially treated soya bean oil content is amply borne out by this year's marked increase in paint sales by the 58 County Service Companies. Farm Bureau members are urged to request the free test and see for themselves how the high soya bean oil content in Soyoil paint is a tremendous step forward in paint manufacturing.

Price cutting to producers was the charge against Isaac Lantz of Plainfield, Illinois whose license to sell milk in the Chicago area was ordered revoked as of June 9. Lantz also had failed to submit written reports and statements to the market administrator and had failed to comply with other provisions of the marketing agreement.



RUSSELL G. STEWART, MANAGER OF THE CHAMPAIGN COUNTY SERVICE COMPANY, and his sales force who sold 28,686½ gallons of motor oil to win First Prize in the Future Order Contest. Standing, second from right is E. C. Harvey whose 5,043 gallons was second highest in the state. Standing, fourth from the right is Reid Pulliam whose 4,757 gallons won third high state honors. The whole sales force averaged 2,796.6 gallons per man during the contest. It is interesting to note that in three years this company has returned $42,187.62 to Farm Bureau members.

St. Clair County Man Leads State Oil Sales

With a total of 5,369 gallons of motor oil sold and delivered to St. Clair County customers between January 1st and April 30, 1934, Oliver Voelkel of St. Clair Service Company took first prize in the statewide Future Order Contest sponsored by Illinois Farm Supply Company.



A. O. VOELKEL
He gets an early start.

This remarkable sales feat was largely instrumental in boosting the future order gallonage of St. Clair Service Company to the second prize total of 22,210, an average of 2,776¼ gallons for the eight men making up the sales force of Manager A. O. Grossman.

Voelkel attributes his record to getting an early start each day, maintaining a clock-like schedule of calls on his customers and to the fact that farmers of St. Clair County are whole-heartedly supporting their own oil company.

Collect $141.75 For McLean County Service Co.

The I. A. A. transportation division recently collected $141.75 in freight overcharges on 11 cars of petroleum products for the McLean County Service Company. "Had these freight bills covering the past year's business not been sent in," says G. W. Baxter, "very likely they would never have been collected. Other service companies have taken advantage of this I. A. A. service."

Farmers' Week at the World's Fair Begins Aug. 11

A big farm parade and pageant down Michigan boulevard will inaugurate Farmers' Week at the Fair beginning Saturday, August 11 at Chicago's Century of Progress.

As this is written, plans are under way for a full week of music, speeches and entertainment of particular interest to farm people. Saturday, August 18, will be Farm Music Day, also Illinois Day. The Chicagoland musical festival will be held this day. The 10,000 troops of the Illinois National Guard will be reviewed and hog calling, husband calling and other contests are being scheduled.

Three times during Farmers' Week there will be displays of fireworks. On Monday — Farm Organization Day — Under Secretary of Agriculture, Rexford Tugwell, has been formally invited to speak. Tuesday will be Farm Radio Day with special WLS programs in the Hall of States. Farm Women's Day, Farm Youth Day and Farm Press Day will follow in order, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Among the new features of the Fair this year are Henry Ford's exhibit, displays by packers, including Swift, Armour, Wilson and Libby-McNeill. The success of the Belgian village last year resulted in a whole flock of new villages, several of which are very attractive.

The Danville Milk Producers Association recently tendered 5,000 shares of "B" stock to the Illinois Agricultural Association. It was accepted by the I. A. A. board at their meeting on July 13.

The people of the United States are paying life insurance premiums at the rate of almost $10,000,000 a day.

Will Organize Skilled Auto Drivers Club

Due to the 41 per cent increase in auto accidents to drivers under 20 years of age, especially in rural areas, the Safety Division of the Illinois Agricultural Association directed by V. Vaniman and A. E. Richardson plans to form a Skilled Drivers Club composed of sons and daughters of Farm Bureau members. All members of the club will be under 20 years of age. The purpose of the club is to unite in one group those younger drivers who can pass a stiff examination.

The committee has divulged a few of the rules and rewards of membership. The Skilled Drivers Club will be further augmented by a Junior Skilled Drivers Club for youngsters from 9 to 14 years old. A series of examinations will be worked out, to be given by the County Farm Bureau and its Accident Prevention Committee. Upon completion and passing the tests, the applicant will be admitted to membership and given an active members badge. Membership will be limited, and thus the badge will be a mark of distinction. It is further planned to hold lectures and gatherings of many kinds for members.

The National Safety Council recently disclosed that one in every 25 drivers under 20 years of age have a fatal accident. This is a 41 per cent increase over the 1921 figures for all drivers. In marked contrast to the youthful fatalities were the figures for drivers between 30 and 39 years of age, who had one fatal accident for every 37 operators of automobiles. The need for education of the younger drivers is very apparent, and the Safety Division has great hopes that the Skilled Drivers Club will be a factor in reducing the number of accidents now on the increase in rural areas.

The County Farm Bureaus and the county accident prevention committees will be supplied with complete information, registration blanks, etc.

I. A. A. Annual Meeting To Be Held in Quincy

Quincy gets the next annual meeting of the I. A. A. This decision was reached at the June meeting of the I. A. A. Board after a report by Secretary George E. Metzger and Treasurer Robert A. Cowles to the effect that the three cities receiving the most votes at the May meeting were qualified to take care of the convention. The meeting will be held Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 29, 30 and 31, 1935.

The motorists association of Quincy has agreed to provide free transportation from the hotels to the various meeting places located several blocks away or more where the general sessions and annual banquet will be held.

The Quincy Co-operative Milk Producers Association will supply all dairy products, and roast beef for the banquet will be provided by 4-H Club baby beef calves in Adams county.

Investigate Illinois Emergency Relief

Senator Louis O. Williams of Clinton, chairman of the committee of legislators investigating the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, recently disclosed, according to press reports, that the Commission had doubled its payroll from 4,161 employees to 8,971 since January, 1933. Most of this money is being spent in Cook county.

Senator Williams was extremely critical of the manner in which the Commission is spending vast sums of money.

"It is difficult for the people of the state to understand why it costs 10 per cent to distribute public funds in relief work," said Mr. Williams.

"Knowing something of the temperament of the Illinois legislature I am satisfied it will be impossible to get the legislature to pass a third state emergency relief bond issue next January.

"We are spending vast sums of money for relief. But we have just about reached the limit in raising funds by taxation in Illinois."

Hunters Must Buy Stamps

Hunters of wild ducks, geese, and other migratory waterfowl are now required to buy a federal hunting stamp costing $1.00 annually. The stamps (good in any state) can be purchased at any post office in the county seat and are usually attached to the state hunting license. The stamp tax will be used to increase the supply of waterfowl.

Federal game wardens report that drought has starved and limited normal reproduction of millions of waterfowl.

Wild rice, common food of wild ducks and geese, failed to grow when northern swamps and lakes dried up in this country and Canada.

Farm real estate taxes in 1932 throughout the United States averaged 89 per cent higher than they did in 1913. Farm taxes reached their peak in 1929 when they were at 241 compared with 100 in 1913.

Corn Loans Extended By Government To Sept. 1st

Illinois farmers' $30,000,000 of corn loans which were to mature August 1 have been extended to September 1. When he sells his corn, the owner gets the benefit of any excess money received over and above the loan, the interest due, insurance and other incidental charges. Prompt settlement after August 1 will be asked on loans secured by corn that is in poor condition or which is stored in poor cribs offering inadequate protection.

Administration officials state that on July 1 nearly 383,000,000 bushels of corn were in storage on farms in states where loans were made. This includes all the major corn states. Approximately 256,532,000 bushels, or around two-thirds, is pledged under government loan agreement. Unpledged corn decreased 64 per cent between April 1 and July 1 while pledged stocks decreased only about four per cent.

If the market price of corn on September 1 is less per bushel than the loan amount per bushel, the borrower may dismiss his obligation by turning over to the Commodity Credit Corporation the number of bushels of corn originally stored, provided the loan agreement has been fulfilled and no misrepresentations were made in getting the loan.

Cut in Rate On Pears Benefits Fruit Growers

A reduction in freight rates on pears from Southern Illinois to Wisconsin, Upper Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri has been secured by the I. A. A. transportation division.

Prior to this adjustment, pears took fifth class while apples took 25% of first class. The same adjustment was asked on pears. Based on a shipment from Centralia to Minneapolis, the reduction is 18c per cwt. which, on a 24,000 pound car, amounts to a saving of $43.20, reports G. W. Baxter.

The average movement into this territory during normal times is around 500 cars and the average reduction will amount to a little more than $30 a car, a savings of $15,000 a year. These rates become effective August 1, in time for this year's movement.

Note: Over a period of 15 years the I. A. A. transportation department has removed innumerable rate discriminations, gained concessions, collected claims which have saved Illinois farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars.—Editor.

Soft Ball League Is Organized in Randolph

Randolph County Farm Bureau recently organized a soft ball league of 12 teams. A schedule of games has been worked out beginning July 21 and running until September 29. Teams are open to both men and women.

Eligible are Farm Bureau members and members of their families, or hired men employed for at least six months.

Future games with teams from Sparta and Chester will be played on lighted diamonds later in the season. County manager of the league is Leonard Schoenberger of Sparta. His assistant, Russell Graham, is general insurance agent. Each community has a manager and these men make up the soft ball committee.

Personal

Married. Murl Tascher, assistant farm adviser, Cook county to **Helen Lindquist** of the I. A. A. (treasurer's office) at Forrest; **Arthur Johnson,** assistant adviser, Marshall-Putnam county to **Faye Dickerson** of Neponset; **Harold Wright,** son of I. A. A. Vice-president **A. R. Wright** to **Gertrude Dickerson,** sister of Faye, in a double wedding at Neponset.

Wilbur H. Coultas is employed as farm supervisor for John Hancock Life Insurance Co. Headquarters Bloomington.

W. G. McCormick, former secretary Douglas County Farm Bureau and secretary-director of Soybean Marketing Association, is looking after farms up and down eastern Illinois for Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York.

New Farm Advisers: **Geo. B. Whitman** who has farmed in Warren county since graduation from the University of Illinois more than 15 years ago, succeeds E. D. Walker as adviser in Henderson. **J. L. Stormont,** former ag. teacher at Aledo, more recently manager of Tri County Oil Co. succeeds J. H. Hughes as adviser in Moultrie.

Sand-blasting is now being used on the Pacific Coast to clean dirty eggs. A sand-blasted egg will keep almost as well as before.

Farm purchasing power during 1933 averaged 58 compared with 100 from 1909 to 1914. The index number for June 1924 was 63.

Big Shortage of Horses and Mules

Many farmers will find it to their advantage to allow horse and mule colts to utilize pasture and hay made available by shifting from cultivated crops to pastures and meadows, according to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The number of horses and mules in this country has declined rapidly for 15 years. Even last year there was a decline of 358,000 work animals, leaving only 16,873,000 head on January 1, 1934 compared with more than 26,000,000 head of horses and mules in 1919. In 1919 there were 1,588,000 horses and mule colts raised on American farms—in 1932 only 531,000, not nearly enough for normal replacement needs.

How Australia Brought About Business Recovery

C. Hartley Grattan, writing on "Has Australia Recovered" in the New Republic says: "The Australians are in an optimistic mood once more. Every traveler coming from that distant land has some excited words to say about the rise in wool prices and the exhilarating effect it will have upon Australian life. Naturally the Australians do not claim personal credit for this price increase. They know that it is the result of world factors and not the successful outcome of any particular recovery measure of the Commonwealth government. None the less, the beneficial effects of the higher wool prices would not be so great as they are if it had not been for just such policies put through by the Australian people themselves. . . . Australian recovery was engineered by class collaboration. It was accomplished by a complicated series of technical financial measures, including a devaluation of the Australian pound in terms of sterling, an all-round reduction of interest charges on public debt through conversion and on private debt through legislative action (to prevent overconcentration of the national income in the hands of holders of fixed-interest obligations), a lowering of the tariff and a determined effort to balance governmental budgets without cutting too deeply into the social services. The budget savings were increased by eliminating duplicating functions of the Commonwealth and the states and by a 10 percent cut in wages through court action. . . . "

Farm Hands Don't Need Chauffeur's License

Farm employees who occasionally drive a motor truck for their employers are not required to take out a chauffeur's license, Attorney General Kerner has ruled. "In my opinion, where a farmer has a man hired to do regular farm work, not employed regularly as an operator of a truck but merely operates it as incidental to other farm work, such employee is not required to have a chauffeur's license," said the Attorney General in a recent letter to Walter McLaughlin, director of the Department of Agriculture.

Several farmers reporting that their hired men were being picked up by state highway policemen and asked to show their chauffeur's license, appealed to the I.A.A. for advice. The Legal Department referred the matter to the State Director of Agriculture who relayed it to the Attorney General.

Milk License Hearings

Members of the McLean County Milk Producers Association voted unanimously to apply for a licensing program for the Bloomington milk market. As we go to press hearings are being arranged for various downstate milk markets where AAA representatives will take evidence on the question of licensing. Cities being considered are Bloomington, Peoria, Decatur, Danville, Rockford, Quincy, Champaign-Urbana. J. B. Countiss and Paul G. Mathias of the I. A. A. will attend the hearings to assist in presenting evidence for organized producers.

Ship Alfalfa Hay Into Northern Illinois Counties

Large quantities of alfalfa and clover hay have been purchased by Farm Bureaus, Pure Milk Association and individual farmers for feeding dairy cows in the drouth stricken northern Illinois counties.

E. C. Foley, Boone County farm adviser, made a quick trip through central Illinois and located 37 carloads of alfalfa in Shelby and Christian counties early in June. This hay was on its way to Boone county by June 6, the first to be brought into the territory. Pure Milk Ass'n. shipped in several trainloads of alfalfa from Kansas for members, saving them substantial amounts. As much as $25 per ton was paid for local supplies.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Number 9 SEPTEMBER, 1934. Volume 12

A Statement On Farm Bureau Benefits

A FARM Bureau member would like to have a concise statement published in the RECORD of the definite benefits the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Illinois Agricultural Association, and the County Farm Bureaus have brought, particularly to Illinois members.

This is no easy job. To go back fourteen years and evaluate all the splendid accomplishments of Farm Bureau members working together during this period is a difficult task. We can't hope to cover the ground in a short review. Neither would we, in the field of legislation, for example, assume to take exclusive credit for all that has been done. It is natural to think of the recent achievements, which for the moment seem most important, and overlook those which have come and gone, and are perhaps forgotten.

Nevertheless, we shall attempt to set down certain fundamental achievements which the Farm Bureau, county, state, and national—one or the other, or all three—can justly take pride in.

1. **Agricultural Adjustment Act**—the result of the long fight waged by the Farm Bureau for the "equalization fee" principle—an American price for American farm products. First credit must go to the operations of this law in all its ramifications for the tremendous gains experienced since corn was 10c per bu., hogs 2c to 3c, wheat 40c, cattle 4c to 5c, cotton 5c, etc.
2. **Corn Loan Program**—added from 10 to 15c per bu. immediately (last November) to the farm price of corn. Made it possible for Illinois farmers owning nearly 70 million bu. of sealed corn to take advantage of a price rise of from 20 to 30c per bu. All made possible because the I. A. A. wrote and secured passage of Illinois farm storage act years ago.
3. **Corn-hog program** — Mid-west Farm Bureaus led by Henry Wallace and Earl Smith worked together to include these commodities in the Act. Reduced hog numbers and corn acreage sent prices upward long before the drought. Made possible millions in corn-hog checks now coming into Illinois.
4. **Wheat Adjustment Plan**—Definitely put several million dollars extra into the pockets of Illinois wheat growers on the 1934 crop in addition to the benefit payments to contract signers. The drought stimulated prices, also reduced yields.
5. **Milk licenses and codes**—made possible by the Adjustment Act have raised fluid milk prices in city milk sheds, also increased condensery and cheese factory prices.
6. **Revaluation of Gold and Silver**—resulted in depreciating the value of our currency abroad which stimulated foreign buying and price improvement. The Farm Bureau has been an outstanding champion of monetary devaluation to lift the unjust burden from the debtor class.
7. **Farm Debt Refinancing** — provided for in the Adjustment Act with more liberal appraisals of farm property and several hundred millions additional loans. Section 75 of Bankruptcy Act sponsored by Farm Bureau opened the way for extending and scaling down debts of those hopelessly involved.
8. **Tax reductions and property tax replacement**—The I. A. A. has been the one organization in Illinois that for 14 years has continuously fought for lower farm taxes—and got results. It is responsible for the principle of "property tax replacement" which made the sales tax a "replacement" tax since Jan. 1.
9. **Hard Roads from Gas Tax**—The I. A. A. throughout its life time has fought for improved farm-to-market roads built out of motor license fees and gas taxes, not out of property taxes as in some states. The I. A. A. was influential in passing the gas tax against powerful,



VANCE TOWNSHIP CORN-HOG COMMITTEE AT WORK IN VERMILION COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Left to right: M. J. Tithe, W. N. Catlett (chairman), I. W. Rowand, Miss Theora Catlett. Miss Catlett, 18 years old, has worked with her father in all stages of the corn-hog program.

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organized opposition.

10. **Co-operative Marketing**—The Farm Bureau is responsible for organizing most of the large Producer commission associations which put the farmer's voice and bargaining power effectively into the terminal markets, battling for better prices, saving millions in commissions. Similarly have grain, milk, cream, fruit and vegetable, soybean and other co-operatives been set up to help farmers get all the market affords for their products.
11. **Organized Buying**—The Farm Bureau organized the 56 county service companies operating in Illinois, also the Illinois Farm Supply Co. which have been paying patronage dividends of close to $500,000 annually for the past three years. Most members save more than their annual dues from this service alone. Serum and other supplies of uniform high quality purchased co-operatively.
12. **Insurance-farmer owned and controlled**—Illinois farmers have the most complete insurance service, life, automobile, fire, hail, and windstorm, which they own and control, of any state. These co-operative companies have millions in assets, save huge sums annually to their policy-holders. All made possible by the Farm Bureau.

The development of the co-operative principle in all lines of endeavor in this state has been amazing during the past 10 years. Yet with few exceptions, the hundreds of associations and companies established have thrived and are operating soundly rendering a greatly appreciated service.

In the 12 points outlined above are included only the more prominent accomplishments of organized Illinois farmers working with Farm Bureau members, in national activities, in other states.

The splendid record of achievement of the County Farm Bureaus and the state extension service of the University of Illinois in making farm production efficient, in improving soils, crops, and livestock requires a separate article to do it justice.

In perhaps no other trade organization in America does the member receive so much for so nominal a fee—only $15 a year—as in the Farm Bureau and Illinois Agricultural Association.

For this reason, and no other, the I. A. A. and its many associated companies is regarded as the largest trade organization in America.

Look over these benefits listed above and tell us if we have missed some which you think should have been included. A check for $5 goes to the member writing the best letter (not over 250 words) on the subject "The Farm Bureau Service I Most Appreciate." Deadline Sept. 15.—Editor.



WHEN SPEAKER HENRY T. RAINEY ADDRESSED MORE THAN 8,000 FARMERS AT PEORIA CALLED by the I. A. A. in November, 1933, to request federal corn loans. His funeral on August 22 attended by President Roosevelt and many other dignitaries centered nation-wide attention on Carrollton, Greene county seat, where the Speaker resided throughout his lifetime on his 500 acre farm.

Speaker Rainey Mourned

The farmers of Illinois and the nation are grieved at the sudden death of the Honorable Henry T. Rainey, Carrollton, Illinois, Speaker of the House of Representatives. In Speaker Rainey, farmers had an outstanding champion who smoothed the way for important agricultural legislation sponsored by the Farm Bureau and passed during the last session of congress.

His distinguished figure and kindly personality was a familiar one at many I. A. A. and County Farm Bureau meetings and picnics. Throughout his long and useful career he stood staunchly for measures to promote farm welfare.

A native of Greene county, he represented the 20th district since the turn of the century, being defeated only once in 1920 during the Harding landslide. He was a close friend of President Earl C. Smith, a resident of the same district. For many years he had been a member of the Greene County Farm Bureau and the I. A. A. His office was always open to Farm Bureau representatives in Washington.

Representative Rainey was the oldest man in point of service in congress. His death at 74 years came unexpectedly after a brief illness from bronchial pneumonia in DePaul hospital, St. Louis where reports indicated he was recovering.

The Speaker lived on and operated a 500 acre farm where he maintained a herd of purebred Holstein cattle. Throughout his service in congress Mrs. Rainey acted as his adviser. His passing means that agriculture has lost a powerful friend in the highest councils of the nation.

Everybody is ignorant — only about different things.—Will Rogers.

J. L. Whisnand, Former I. A. A. Director, Dies

John L. Whisnand, age 70, of Charleston, Coles county who represented the 19th congressional district on the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association from 1924-'29, died at his home in Charleston on August 15. He was buried August 17 at the cemetery in Ashmore.



J. L. WHISNAND

Mr. Whisnand taught school for several years in Coles county, and while a young man was elected county superintendent of schools. Later he became active in farming to which he devoted most of his time.

"One of Mr. Whisnand's chief pleasures," reports the Charleston Daily Courier, "was to remind his many friends of the five years he served as a member of the I. A. A. board, which, he said, meant more to him than his college and school days because of his wide contacts and associations which this office made possible."

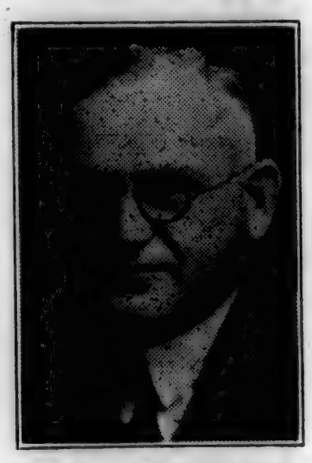
He was a member of the I. A. A. public relations committee which studied the effects of township and community high schools on farm taxes. He served for 27 years as president of the school board in his own city, and throughout his life was active in civic, church and local affairs. He is survived by Mrs. Whisnand, three brothers and two sisters.

At its monthly meeting on August 17 the I. A. A. Board adopted a resolution expressing sorrow and paying tribute to his years of useful service to the Association.

Danville Milk Producers Sell Direct to Consumers

By J. B. Countiss

FOR several years there had been general dissatisfaction among milk producers supplying the Danville market about surplus milk, variations in weights and tests and the low net weighted price. For fluid milk representing 40 to 50 percent of the supply, the dealers had been paying $1.75 per cwt. (3.8c per qt.) for 4% or 44c per lb. butterfat. They charged the consumer 10c per qt. The remaining 50 to 60% was bought at flat butterfat prices or approximately 80c per 100 lbs. (1.7c per qt.) This was at the rate of about 20c per lb. butterfat and even lower. Thus the weighted price received by producers was 32c per lb. butterfat or $1.12 per 100 lbs. for 3.5% milk. After deducting hauling charges of approximately 25c per cwt. the producers had left approximately 87c per 100 lbs., or about butterfat prices.



R. R. BROOKWALTER, president of Danvillle Producers Dairy and a local attorney. Mr. Brookwalter is commonly called the "Courthouse Dairyman" by his friendly enemies. He has a herd of 75 purebred Guernseys.

Why Organized

To change this situation, the Danville Milk Producers Association was organized with the help of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Vermilion County Farm Bureau to:

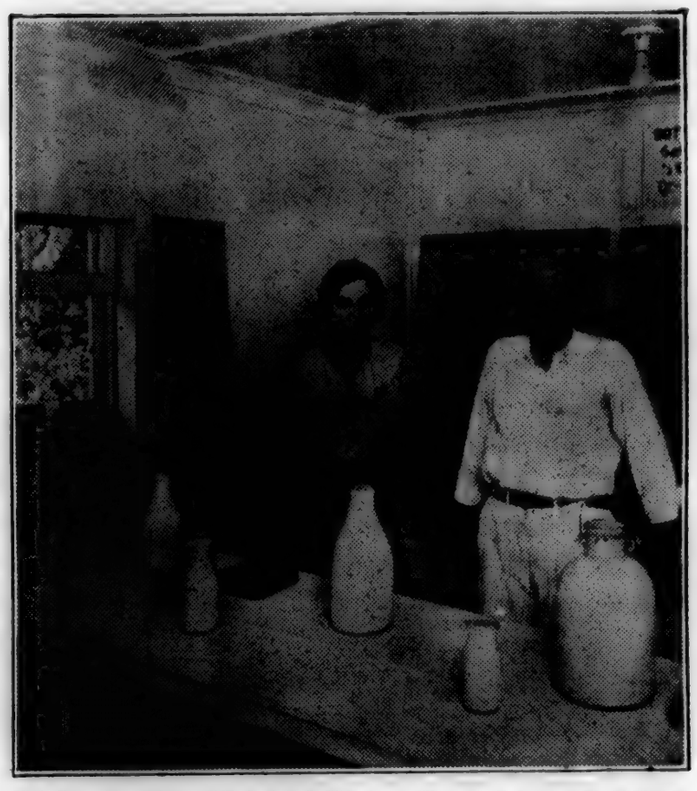
1. Bargain with distributors for a fair price.
2. Check weights, tests and grades.
3. Control surplus milk.
4. Sell milk to distributors on a classified plan.
5. Improve quality through field work among members.
6. Promote milk consumption through joint dealer-producer advertising.

Two hundred and twenty-two producers joined the Association. They represented about 85 percent of the farmers supplying the market. Negotiations with the dealers to improve the market for producers were immediately launched but all were unsuccessful. In most cases the dealers refused to meet with the producers or even consider any kind of a proposition offered. Neither would they propose anything. Accustomed to buying milk from individual unorganized producers on their own weights and tests, grade and price, the dealers apparently resented the producers organizing and inquiring as to why they should not have a reasonable share of the 10c per quart ($4.60 per cwt.) the consumer paid; why farmers should not have the privilege of selling on their own weights and tests as the grocer and butcher does; why they should not check the use that is made of their milk since it was bought on a base and surplus plan.

Although the distributors stubbornly refused to recognize or deal with our organization, they did, however, recognize R. R. Brookwalter, president of the milk producers; Judge Allen, another producer; President Lenhardt of the Vermilion County Farm Bureau, and 27 others who were leaders in the organization of the co-operative. These producers were dropped immediately from the market, left without an outlet for their milk.

To Sell Milk

The Danville Producers Dairy was then organized on a capital stock basis and stock sold to producers. The purpose of the dairy is **not to bargain for a price but to sell milk** to consumers, to make a market for members thrown off by the dealers, and let other members continue to sell to the distributors.



E. O. KERBY, MANAGER OF ONE OF THE CASH and carry dairy stations, and Mrs. Kerby shown inside of their station.

Frank Botts was employed as manager and the Blue Banner Dairy was leased including building and equipment. Operations started March 10th. Milk is pasteurized and bottled in gallon jugs, one-half gallon bottles and quart bottles and sold along with Prairie Farms Butter, cottage cheese, cream and eggs thru a cash and carry system of milk depots. The price of milk is 7c per quart or 23c per gallon. Some of these depots are selling 80 to 100 gallons of fresh, pasteurized milk per day which is equal to a good retail route. Seven milk depots are now in successful operation selling a complete line of dairy products.

The dealers are now paying a flat price for milk and NO SURPLUS, but



ONE OF THE SANITARY, CASH AND CARRY STATIONS MAINTAINED BY THE DANVILLE PRODUCers Dairy Co. Notice the price schedule in front and the trim, business-like appearance of the building. Seven of these cash and carry stations are now operating in Danville selling a full line of Producers Dairy products.

the producers report they get more money at our plant. The soundness of the plan and the tremendous possibilities of such a program in developing milk sales by producers organizations depend on the following points: (1) No delivery expense, (2) No collection expense, (3) No bad debts, (4) No bottle loss, (5) Personal contact with customer, (6) Minimum investment, (7) Increases consumption by narrowing spread.

In to Stay

The dealers have been erecting stations across the street from the Producers and selling milk for 7c but this activity has only increased the Producers business. The customers know what's back of the program of "Cities Dairies," as the dealer-owned stations are called. They are attempting to squeeze out the farmer-owned stations.

The Danville Milk Producers Association was organized to bargain for a fair deal with the distributors. The distributors refused to bargain so the Producers Dairy with a cash and carry system was organized not to bargain but to sell milk, not because they wanted to go into business but because they were forced to. Now they like it and are in business to stay.

Producers Creameries Have Federal Inspection

Illinois Producers' Creameries was established for just one reason—to get more money into the pockets of its members. More money for the producer is being secured by producing a higher quality butter and giving the farmer the profits in processing and distributing. The consumer is willing to pay more money for Prairie Farms butter because it tastes better. Prairie Farms is better butter because it is made in modern, sanitary, co-operative plants from higher quality cream. The cream is of higher quality because it is picked up twice weekly at 5,000 Illinois farms by co-operative trucks and churned while fresh.

78 Truck Routes

Illinois Producers' Creameries in the short space of 15 months has established a better system of butterfat procurement thru a network of 78 truck routes now serving producers in 34 counties. Approximately $25,000 extra was returned out of profits, to producers during their first year of operation. In addition, the general price level of butterfat was raised nearly 2c in territories served by cooperative plants.

Again Illinois Producers' Creameries took the lead in the production of high quality butter when on July 15th Federal and State butter inspection was started in all of its plants. Arrangements were made with Roy C. Potts, specialist of the Division of Dairy & Poultry Products, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to provide an official Federal-State butter inspector who grades and scores every pound of Prairie Farms butter manufactured in these co-operative plants.



"PRAIRIE FARMS" IS THE BUTTER THAT must please. To insure its uniform high quality, government inspection was initiated recently in co-operative plants where it is made.

Above government inspectors are looking at sample in plant of Farmers' Creamery Company, Bloomington. Frank A. Gougler, J. B. Countiss and Forrest Fairchild in background.

As soon as it is churned federal certificates of quality will then be issued for each car before it leaves the plant for the market in Illinois Producers' Creameries' refrigerator cars. Each tub will be marked with the emblem similar to the Prairie Farms butter carton so that any buyer can buy this butter with confidence and know it is uniformly good regardless of where made.

Issue Certificate

Prairie Farms butter sold in cartons in most down-state towns will contain "certificates of quality" issued by the Federal Government only after the high standards of quality which allow their use have been met. Each certificate will be dated so that the consumer can tell exactly when the butter was churned. This not only assures the housewife high quality butter but also guarantees her of its freshness and purity. During the first six months of 1934, 30½ cars of Prairie Farms butter was sold to hotels, stores and restaurants in Illinois in competition with scores of other brands which plainly shows that consumers appreciate its high quality.

Farmers can increase their cream checks by producing higher quality cream and marketing it through their own co-operative creamery. Demand for our butter is constantly increasing and more quality cream is needed to take care of our customers.

Cite Two Creameries For Unfair Prices

Salt Lake Butter Manufacturers Investigated for Discrimination

Two Salt Lake City creameries are being investigated by David F. Smith, Utah Commissioner of Agriculture, on charges of alleged discrimination on the price being paid to producers. The charge alleges that the creameries are paying Utah farmers 19 and 20c a pound for butterfat while Idaho producers are being paid 23 and 24c, and in many cases the creameries are absorbing the freight charges. A federal investigation of the charges has also been asked by Gus. P. Backman, Utah Code Administrator.

Commissioner Smith has stated that if the discriminatory practices occurred within the border of the state the management of the companies concerned are liable to a heavy fine and a jail sentence.

It is thought that the investigations against the two local companies will result in a sweeping probe of the buying of cream within the state. The Commissioner has asked the head of the Idaho State Board of Agriculture for his assistance in stamping out manipulation of fat prices.—The Dairy Record (July 25, 1934).

An old trick, well known to Illinois farmers, is the practice of some private creameries of buying cheap in communities where cream producers are not organized, and paying above the market in other sections to kill off cream pools or co-op. creameries.—Editor.

Producers Creameries Gain Despite Drought

In spite of the drouth the Producers' Creamery of Peoria reports a nine per cent gain in volume of butter manufactured during May, 1934, over the volume manufactured for the same month in 1933. June, likewise, showed a slight gain over June of last year although Illinois creameries generally had their volume reduced around 25 per cent this year compared with last.

The Producers' Creamery now has approximately 25 per cent of the retail butter business in Peoria. Many of the best stores, restaurants and hotels now use Prairie Farms Butter exclusively.

The Producers' dairy is also manufacturing large quantities of ice cream mix and cottage cheese. Similarly, the Farmers Creamery Co. at Bloomington has made rapid strides since its opening more than a year ago.

The chief value of co-operative creameries, aside from returning farmers the profits in processing and distributing, is in forcing private buyers to pay farmers what their cream is worth. All producers, of course, benefit from this service.—Editor.

An all-time heat record for the middle west and southwest was set during July and early August.

AAA License Hearings

Milk Producers Seek Fair Prices Under Market Administrator

THE age-old battle of the milk producer in his efforts to gain a fair share of the consumer's dairy dollar was re-enacted at a series of hearings sponsored by the AAA held at Peoria, Rockford, Champaign, Bloomington, Danville, Decatur and Benton during August.

Chief Examiner for the federal Adjustment Administration was Harry C. Cook, assisted by J. T. Flythe, government attorney; George Irvine, economist; Daniel M. Dent of the Consumers' Council; and F. S. Milberg, official reporter for the National House of Representatives who took down testimony and evidence.

At Peoria where the Roszell Bros. are reported to have told so-called "independent" milk producers that they would lose their market unless they oppose a government license, a warm two-day session was held. On the opening morning the Red Room of the Jefferson Hotel, hot and stifling, was packed with producers who overflowed into the corridors long before the opening of the meeting at 9:30 A. M.

"Independent" Badges

Bystanders stated that Roszell's had organized the "Independents" and provided trucks to haul them to the meeting from points as distant as Pontiac, more than 50 miles away. Wearing large badges labeled "Independent" these producers who plainly had been misinformed filled the front seats at the opening session.

By the end of the day the "Independents" were a disillusioned lot of producers who realized they had been duped, that there was nothing in the proposed license to bar their milk from the Peoria market. The badges were conspicuous by their absence the second day.

Witnesses who appeared for the Peoria Producers Dairy, representing the organized milk producers in the territory, were: President Ryland Capron, Manager Wilfred Shaw, Secretary John Hagenstoz, Albert Hayes, president of the Peoria County Farm Bureau, and others. Donald Kirkpatrick and Paul Mathias of the I. A. A. legal department, J. B. Countiss, dairy marketing director, and George Thiem, director of information, attended the hearing.

Attorneys Heyl and Bradley represented the Roszell Dairy and the Illinois Milk Dealers Association which seemed to be leading the fight against the license. Opposing witnesses were largely local producers who had been given special consideration in prices for their milk.

Officers of the Producers Association disclosed that farmers were getting a little more than $1 per cwt. as a net weighted average price for milk while dealers were charging the consumer 10 cents a quart. Organized producers are asking for a Class I price of around $2 per cwt., 92 score butter plus 20 per cent, plus 20 cents per cwt. for Class II, and approximately butterfat plus 10 cents for Class III.

Attack Cooperative

In cross-questioning President Capron of the Producers Dairy, Attorney Heyl for the distributors sought to attack the co-operative and shake the confidence of organized producers in their Association.

Manager Shaw testified that much of the milk entering the Peoria market was manufactured into such products as butter, cheese, ice cream mix, etc., which entered interstate commerce. The distributors' attorney tried unsuccessfully to undermine this testimony. Shaw also stated that local distributors had shipped dairy products to St. Louis at the time of the strike there.

The chief argument advanced by the distributors was that the milk license would disturb the market and that the government had no jurisdiction because their business was strictly intrastate. "This market has been in a disturbed condition for several years," said Albert Hayes, speaking for the producers, "and this meeting is a fair sample of what we've had to contend with." He stated that many markets were now operating successfully under AAA milk-licenses which have been helpful in improving conditions for the producer.

Archie McPhedran of Peru, president of the Mississippi Valley Milk Producers spoke briefly reviewing conditions at Peoria and other markets and pointing out the need at Peoria and other markets for narrowing the price spread between producer and consumer.

Answering the question why the Producers Dairy was not able to pay more than the dealers for milk, Mr. Hayes stated that only 20 per cent of milk received by the Produeers Dairy goes into the fluid milk class which commands a premium, whereas nearly all of the milk purchased by other distributors goes into the fluid class which retails at 10 cents per quart.

At Rockford where distributors and producers have been getting on well under a contract which pays the farmer $1.85 per cwt. for all milk delivered, President Mainland and Manager Wilkie Lee of the Midwest Dairymen's Company testified for the producers. They requested that the operation of a license be postponed for this market until the occasion for its use arises. At Rockford the so-called "dip" stations on the outskirts of the city, of which there are more than 30, opposed the license. Distributors expressed the belief that the license was not needed at that market. Attorney Heyl also represented distributors at Champaign.

Will File Briefs

As this is written, hearings have not been completed at all the markets mentioned above.

Briefs will be prepared by the various producer groups with the aid of the I. A. A. Legal and Dairy Departments at the conclusion of the hearings and sent to the AAA Dairy Division at Washington. It is believed that one market administrator will be capable of supervising all or nearly all the downstate markets when licenses are issued.



PLANT, EMPLOYEES, AND DELIVERY TRUCKS OF THE QUINCY CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS' Association. Five snow-white trucks and eight wagons drawn by grey horses deliver a full line of dairy products on each route. The Quincy Co-operative dairy has found it profitable to have clean and attractive vehicles. Every employee is given a medical examination twice a year.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interest of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

George Thiem, Editor
John Tracy, Assistant

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AAA Must Be Retained

ANY effort by organized commission men, processors and their allies to ditch the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the principle of acreage control will be vigorously resisted by the organized thinking farmers of America.

Crop adjustment machinery developed under the AAA must be retained. The drouth may temporarily make reduction of basic crops unnecessary. But until foreign markets are restored and domestic buying power improves, farmers know that they must plan their production or take the consequences in ruinous prices. Only an announcement of the possibility of abandoning acreage reduction next year was sufficient, recently, to send grain prices tumbling at the terminal markets. This fact is a complete answer to critics who attribute all of the gain in farm prices to the drouth.

A simplified adjustment program through grain acreage control such as that outlined by President Smith heretofore in the RECORD, has met with the general approval of farmers wherever the proposal has been considered. Informed farmers will not surrender the most effective legislative weapon they have yet been given to raise farm prices. The processing tax has been called the farmer's tariff. More and more farmers are coming to appreciate the truth of this comparison. While the processing tax on hogs has not brought equal benefits to all hog growers, particularly to feeders, because of the imperfections in the plan and difficulties in operating it, there is no question about the net benefits to the industry as a whole. Not only beef cattle but also mutton prices have been aided by the reduction in hog numbers.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act has made a great contribution to the welfare of the farming industry despite some irritations resulting from initial efforts to operate so complex and colossal a program. The machinery it has developed must be continued, at least so long as American farmers are forced to do business under an economic system in which production and price control, price fixing and organized wage-fixing form such a large part.

A Century of Progress

THE Century of Progress Exposition reveals among other things a century of progress in piling up distribution costs. You can readily see why the farmer is getting such a small percentage of the consumer's dollar. Mrs. Consumer, herself, whom the processors and distributors desire to please, in fact must please to get their share of the business, is largely responsible for higher-priced food and lower prices to the farmer. In the good old days, for example, when farmers were getting half or more of the consumer's pork dollar, bacon was bought by the piece or slab. Now it is carefully sliced, wrapped in half-pound and pound cellophane packages by pretty red-haired girls dressed in white, then placed in attractive cartons all printed up with beautiful trade names in colored ink. At the Fair, this process all looks very interesting. Great crowds stand around to watch the performance. Then you remember that every operation adds to the cost of the finished commodity. And when consumer buying power is down, as at present, those extra operations are charged back against the producer in a lower price for his livestock. So it is with many other farm products.

A Chicago Leader Speaks

THAT many farmers get the wrong impression of the attitude of city people toward agriculture from reading the metropolitan newspapers was intimated by Rufus C. Dawes, president of the Century of Progress Exposition, in his official welcome to the farmers of America at the opening of Farmers' Week.

"Chicago is prosperous when the farmers are prosperous," said Mr. Dawes. "Business of Chicago lags when agriculture languishes. Business men of Chicago realize that farmers have taken every advantage of science; they have increased production per man and the production per acre.

"The problem of the distribution and the sale of the product of the farmer is still unsolved, and it is a problem in which the welfare of the city is as much involved as that of the farmer. In the solution of this problem the men living in the cities have a greater responsibility than the farmer himself."

How different is this attitude from that so often shown by certain Chicago newspapers, speculators, and processors. A minority of voluble critics of farmers' efforts at helping themselves have brought Chicago a lot of unnecessary ill will. We need to hear more from men like Mr. Dawes who really represent the group which has contributed most toward building this great city.

The past four years have demonstrated, as Mr. Dawes suggests, how dependent the city man is on the buying power of farmers. Lack of confidence is not nearly so important a factor in general prosperity as lack of a fair relationship between farm and non-agricultural prices. Business and employment have improved since 1932 largely because farm prices advanced enabling farmers to buy more factory products.

Observations

Farm income this year will approximate $8,250,000,000, a 29.3 per cent increase over 1933. This estimate is by Standard Statistics, not by the AAA. It includes crop adjustment benefits paid or scheduled to be paid between now and Jan. 1. This record is rather a complete answer to enemies of crop adjustment who criticise everything that is being done to pull agriculture out of the mire.

Secretary Henry A Wallace stopped in the office this morning (Aug. 21) for an informal visit and chat with officers and members of the I. A. A. staff. The tired, deeply lined and care-worn face many of us saw at Rockford the Sunday before, was completely changed. A little sleep and rest will do wonders for a normally healthy constitution. On his way east, the Secretary changed his plans to attend Speaker Rainey's funeral at Carrollton and accompany the President back to New York State.

Henry Wallace's mind, heart and soul are wrapped up in the many-sided economic problems affecting the welfare of the country, and particularly agriculture. His job undoubtedly is the heaviest of any cabinet member. Each commodity represents a different problem. He is and must be well-versed in the broader phases, at least, of every production control and licensing program being administered. Secretary Wallace doesn't discuss politics. He isn't interested in it except as it affects the working out of solutions. He readily admitted that he agreed with the suggestions of three prominent Republicans, Ogden Mills, Henry L. Stimson, and a coming possible Republican presidential candidate, that the tariff should be sharply cut on industrial products to allow foreign goods to enter this country in exchange for surplus American farm products.

But how to do it. Such a program, if energetically carried out so as to result in heavy foreign buying of farm products and make acreage and crop control unnecessary, would be far more radical than anything yet attempted by the present administration. Democrats as well as Republicans are sensitive about the tariff, Mr. Wallace said. Some progress will be made in this direction but to make drastic slashes at one fell swoop would close up many industries and bring about a temporary maladjustment that would rock the country. "It's surprising how many congressmen and senators a small industry employing not more than 500 people, perhaps, can muster to their support when any lowering of the tariff is suggested," the Secretary told his audience at Camp Grant.

Processing taxes, alcohol-gas dilution, co-operative marketing, direct buying of livestock, corn-hog control, reclamation, taxes, Farm Bureau membership and many other questions were raised at our informal session. The Secretary thought Illinois farmers were doing rather well to maintain an organization of some 61,000 members. He was interested in I. A. A. activities and the record of patronage dividends and services used kept in Secretary Metzger's office for each member. He conceded that there would be a good deal of justification for reducing the processing tax on hogs and placing part of the burden on cattle and sheep since these classes of livestock have been benefited by the hog control plan. He pointed out that if hog prices go to parity, the processing tax automatically is eliminated under the AAA Act.

It is likely that the processing tax will remain on hogs until November 1935. As hog receipts dwindle at the terminal markets more and more of the processing tax, it appears, is being passed on to the consumer. At this writing, hog prices plus the processing tax very nearly approach parity.

What is the attitude of the Department of Agriculture on reclamation projects? "There's no question about our attitude," he smilingly replied. "We expressed our opinion. The administration plans to take out of production enough marginal land to compensate for the extra acres that will be brought under the plow. $25,000,000 has been appropriated already for this purpose. The irrigation projects, he continued, will not affect corn belt farmers so much as they will farmers now producing specialty crops in the irrigated area. They are the fellows who will be hurt."—E. G. T.

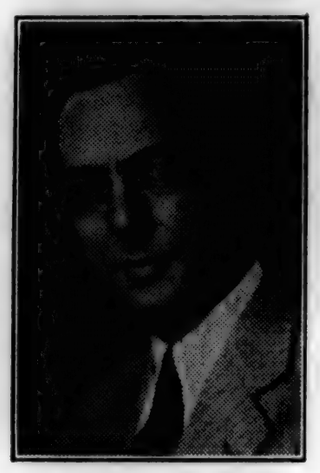
Corn Loan Repayments Million Dollars Daily

Corn loans, which were made last winter and spring to mid-western farmers to the total of $120,647,500, were being repaid to the Government at the rate of more than a million dollars a day in mid-August although the maturity date for the loans some weeks ago was extended from August 1 to September 1. Officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration stated that $26,369,464.69 had been received on Aug. 13, and that loans were being repaid at an increasing rate.

The loan period was recently extended an additional five months from September 1st with the understanding that the borrower must first offer his corn (at current market price) to the federal government before sale.—Editor.

Consider Sale Soybean Hay To Federal Relief Officials

As we go to press considerable progress has been made by the I. A. A. and Soybean Marketing Association toward rounding up supplies of Illinois soybean hay for the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation and other buyers from drouth areas. Most of the hay will be shipped to save livestock in the burned-out areas west of the Mississippi river. The soybean-growing counties have been given hay allotments based on their acreages. Federal relief authorities have indicated their desire to purchase somewhere between 50,000 and 150,000 tons of Illinois soybean hay.



EARL C. SMITH

President John W. Armstrong of the Soybean Association, President Earl C. Smith and Treasurer Robert A. Cowles of the I. A. A. have been carrying on negotiations for several weeks with the idea of strengthening the market situation for soybeans. With close to a 50 per cent increase in acreage this year, the outlook for a reasonable price for soybeans was anything but favorable. Buyers were decidedly pessimistic. Then the possibilities of making hay out of a substantial percentage of the crop was presented by Mr. Smith and Mr. Armstrong to meetings of soybean growers, and the entire market situation changed. Buyers began taking an entirely different attitude toward future prices. If growers take advantage of the opportunity to dispose of a substantial portion of the soybean crop in the form of hay, 1934 soybean income promises to be greatly enhanced.

John T. Smith, soybean grower of Champaign county, has been retained temporarily by the Soybean Association to contact growers and determine what response would be made to the plan. It is planned to provide hay inspection before shipment. Baled soybean hay of good quality, which is dry and free from weeds, will bring close to $15 per ton less handling charges at country points. A good field will yield one and one-half to two tons of hay per acre.

The Pure Milk Association also has negotiated for substantial quantities of soybean hay for their members in the Chicago milk shed. Meetings of Central Illinois soybean growers and farm advisers were held during the State Fair, August 23-24 at the call of President Smith, to discuss the hay deal.

A Good Day's Work at The Cook County Building

John Macauley Says the Check For $227.15 Wasn't Hard To Take

Back in 1930 the Cook County Highway Department decided to widen 131st street, a country road in the southern part of the county. The project took approximately 17 feet additional right-of-way from the farm of John R. Macauley, hale and hearty Scotchman who holds a membership in the Cook County Farm Bureau.

Mr. Macauley sold his farm during the boom but the real estate men who bought it decided when land values went blooey, to deed the farm back to him. While in possession, the buyers generously gave the strip of land to the county, signing an easement therefor. When Macauley got the farm back he tried to secure compensation for his land but nearly three years of effort proved fruitless.

Checked the Records

Finally a neighbor suggested that he appeal to the Illinois Agricultural Association, which he did. G. W. Baxter of the I. A. A. went with Mr. Macauley to the Cook County Recorder's office where after checking the plat and deed found that the parties who bought the farm had signed the easement after the land had been deeded back to Macauley. The original deed was taken and presented to the Cook County Highway Department as proof that compensation should be made to the present owner. A new appraisal was secured and on July 19 Macauley received a check for $227.15.

In a letter to the Cook County Farm Bureau, member Macauley expressed his appreciation for the service as follows:

"I am writing to thank you and the Illinois Agricultural Association for your help in getting settlement for right-of-way taken by the Cook County Highway Department bordering my farm on 131st street. I had previously written several letters to different county officials, but without getting any place toward a settlement. While talking to a Farm Bureau member one day he said: 'Why don't you ask the Illinois Agricultural Association to help you. The services of their claims division is free since you are a member of the I. A. A. and Cook County Farm Bureau.'

Pays to Belong

"I wrote to the Illinois Agricultural Association and in a few days I received a letter from them signed by G. W. Baxter saying that he was ready to help me in any way he could. . . . Mr. Baxter went with me to the County Building and from that time, which was early in January, up until today he has worked hard and accomplished a settlement.

"I am convinced that it pays to belong to the Farm Bureau. Anyone can get service enough to many times offset the amount of his dues, if he applies for it in the right way. John R. Macauley."

Lemont, Cook County, Ill.



JOHN R. MACAULEY
Cook County Farm Bureau Member.
"I am convinced it pays to belong," he says.

Tell Distress Debtors How To Secure Relief

More than $100,000,000 of farmers' debts in the United States have been adjusted so that the loss of farms by debtors has been avoided, according to a report by the Farm Credit Administration. The Administration states that farm debt adjustment committees in 2,400 counties of 42 states have indicated their belief that success in adjusting debts between creditors and debtors had made it unnecessary in most cases for farmers to resort to bankruptcy under the Frazier-Lemke moratorium law.

In Illinois, county debt conciliation committees report that debts were adjusted for approximately 3,000 distressed farmers whose indebtedness totaled around $20,000,000.

In many counties Farm Bureau leaders are members of the conciliation committees established under the direction of Walter McLaughlin, director of the State Department of Agriculture.

Recommended for Debtors

At its last meeting in Springfield, the State Debt Conciliation Committee recommended the following procedure to distressed debtors for relief:

1. Go to the county Farm Debt Adjustment Committee and lay the problem before them with the idea of securing a voluntary adjustment with creditors.
2. If the county committee cannot bring about an adjustment refer the problem to the county conciliation commissioner authorized under section 75 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act. Under this section, written and sponsored by the Farm Bureau, the commissioner has additional powers to make an agreement reached by the majority of creditors in number and amount, binding upon a minority.
3. Failing to secure a voluntary settlement by either of these methods, the debtor may petition to become a bankrupt under the Frazier-Lemke amendment to the Bankruptcy Act. Under this Act the debtor may elect to remain on his farm for a period of five years under the control of the Federal court. To remain on the farm, however, he must pay rent fixed by the court, and the taxes.

In Illinois a number of county debt adjustment committees have been active in settling a large percentage of the cases brought before them. In some counties very little has been done. It is generally known that unnumbered creditors and debtors have made their own adjustments without resorting to outsiders. In such instances loans have usually been extended and interest rates modified.

Careful reading of the Frazier-Lemke amendment reveals that it is largely a moratorium bill. No scaling down or interest reduction is compulsory. Creditors must first consent to such action before anything can be done. A debtor must be bankrupt before he can get any relief under the law.—Editor.

Favors Limiting Service To Farm Bureau Members

Our big co-operative creameries, one of which has paid back to member patrons more than a half million dollars in the last 10 years, have been an important influence in maintaining Farm Bureau membership in their respective communities, L. L. Needler, secretary of the Indiana Farm Bureau, told delegates at the Midwest Conference in Chicago, August 15.

In the districts where these co-operative creameries have been operating, our County Farm Bureaus invariably have a strong membership, he said.

Needler expressed the belief that Farm Bureau membership must not be neglected for the commercial services. "We have to tie these services closer to the Farm Bureau," he said, "or we'll lose our membership. The Farm Bureau member is not going to continue supporting his organization if the non-member gets just as much service as the member. It's not right nor fair to extend benefits made possible by the Farm Bureau, to all farmers regardless of whether or not they are members."

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Secretary Wallace at No. Illinois Gathering

ONE of the largest outdoor gatherings ever held in Illinois was sponsored by the Winnebago Farm Bureau at Camp Grant, Rockford, on August 19 where Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace was the honored speaker.

Farm Bureau leaders and farm advisers from some 20 Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin counties joined in the celebration which drew a crowd estimated at 15,000 people. The meeting was given more than state-wide significance and importance by the presence of many farm organization representatives and officials including Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Earl C. Smith, president of the I. A. A.; C. V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer; Dr. W. L. Burlison, acting dean of the State College of Agriculture; Walter W. McLaughlin, State Department of Agriculture; H. A. deWerff, president State Association of Farm Advisers in addition to local business and civic leaders.

200 At Dinner

Nearly 200 men attended the dinner to the Secretary of Agriculture in the Faust Hotel at noon where Barney Thompson, editor of the combined Rockford newspapers gave a brilliant address of welcome to the Secretary and other guests.

George F. Tullock, president of the Winnebago County Farm Bureau, and Farm Adviser Charles H. Keltner were masters of ceremony and did a very splendid job of carrying out the program of the day. Mrs. Tullock and Mrs. Keltner were hostesses to some 25 or 30 visiting women at a dinner in another part of the hotel.

Short talks were made both at the dinner and at the afternoon meeting. "We're glad we have a Secretary who knows how to grow good seed corn," said Clifford Gregory in introducing Mr. Wallace at the dinner.

In a brief inspiring talk President O'Neal emphasized the importance of national unity and the close relation that exists between the welfare of farmers in different sections of the country.

In introducing Secretary Wallace at the big afternoon gathering President Earl C. Smith stated that no informed person denies the great benefits that have been brought to farmers under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. While the drought has disturbed the uniformity of application of measures that have been taken, he said, all real friends of agriculture will fight to retain the principles in this legislation. He paid tribute to the leadership of Secretary Wallace in his efforts over many years to bring about effective legislation to cope with farm surpluses.

The Secretary, careworn and showing the effects of his many responsibilities, spoke extemporaneously. He frankly laid bare the economic and political forces which created the present disorder and unemployment. "Agriculture," he said, "is in the process of gaining some of the advantages made possible to industry and labor by the corporation and effective organization."

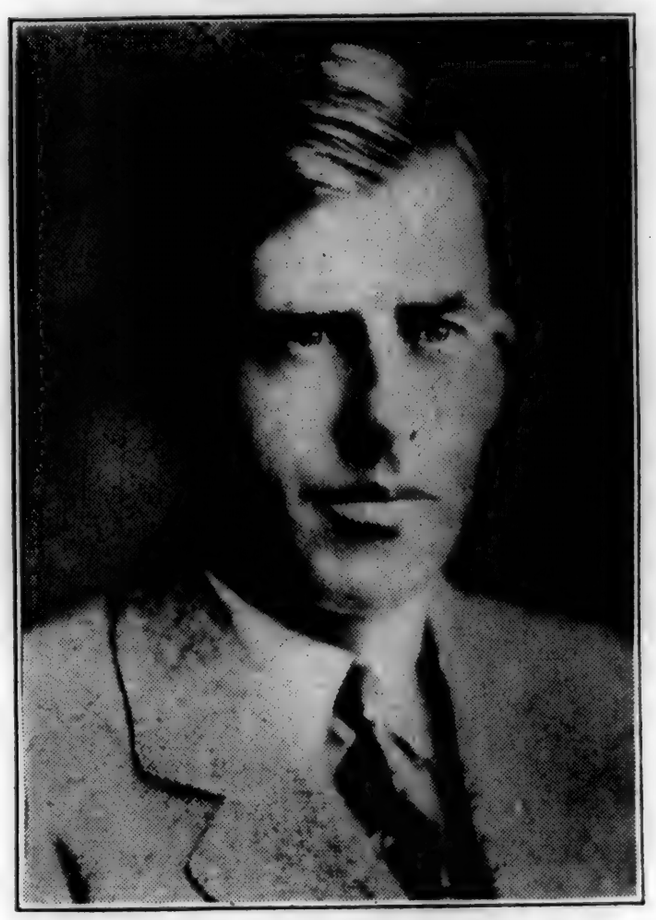
Problem Not Solved

The drought hasn't solved our problems by any means, said Mr. Wallace. There promises to be a shortage of livestock next year and livestock farmers will probably get attractive prices. But there is still great danger ahead if we fail to study our markets and production figures, and if necessary cut acreage again. There will be nothing but disaster ahead, he continued, if we have average weather and no control over acreage in the next five years. We had short corn crops in 1930, 1931 and 1933, he pointed out. Yet in spite of this we overproduced livestock.

Many people who oppose planned production forget that we have all but lost our foreign markets, and a substantial part of the domestic market for farm products since power farming has so largely replaced horses and mules. For the future he envisioned an economic democracy in which the different groups and classes such as agriculture, labor, industry, etc., would have equal voice in working toward a more equitable distribution of the national income.

We have had political democracy for some time, he said. But economically corporate setups have enabled certain groups to amass wealth at the expense of many who earned but did not get their fair share of national income. He expressed the belief that we must first get rid of prejudice, fear and greed in working out solutions. All of these prevent rather than help to bring about what we are after, he said.

What we hope to develop is not communism nor fascism but a national economic council in which men will sit down and work out their common problems



HENRY A. WALLACE, Sec. of Agriculture. He knows how to grow good seed corn.

with the government acting as referee.

Answering the critics of regimentation, he pointed out that some people who handle farm products make a better living when there is a heavy production. Many of these are good folks but they see only their own problem, he said. They live on commissions and percentages, and any program which reduces volume and their income is abhorrent to them regardless of the price the farmer gets.

Cotton Control Helps

Emphasizing the importance to the corn-belt of cotton control in the south, the Secretary said that last year the oil in the cotton seed plowed under could have replaced the lard in approximately 15,000,000 hogs. Cotton seed oil is a direct competitor of lard. Without cotton acreage control this year the south easily could have produced additional cotton seed oil to replace the lard from 20,000,000 hogs.

"An attempt might have been made eight years ago to balance the world economic situation," he said. "Of course it would have been extremely difficult and unpopular politically. It would have meant taking about $700,000,000 annually of foreign goods. Instead we loaned our debtors money and put off the evil day until 1930. We had to face this thing sooner or later.

"We have picked up considerably during the last few years, however. We are getting more than 10 cents for our corn, 40 cents for wheat, eight cents for tobacco, two cents for hogs and six cents for cotton. Livestock has lagged behind. It always does. But eventually livestock farmers come into their own and sometimes with a vengeance.

"The change in the value of our dollar abroad has increased foreign demand and has helped certain farm prices.

(Continued on page 16)

Personal Property Tax In Chicago Vs. Country

High Percentage of Rural Folk Pay Their Taxes

The Chicago American of July 28th published an article on "Taxes in Farm Country," from which it draws some unwarranted conclusions.

Referring to the published personal property assessments in Alden, Dunham and Hartland townships, McHenry County, the **American** comments in part as follows:

> **"From a glance at the personal property assessments, we are inclined to the conclusion that these McHenry County citizens—farmers with livestock and implements, business men with merchandise stocks, bankers, etc.—pay less in proportion to the wealth and population of the towns than the citizens of Chicago are paying under Assessor J. L. Jacobs."**

The three townships to which the **American** refers are almost exclusively agricultural, all having a population of between 800 and 900 in 1930. Not one of them has an incorporated city, village or town. Alden township has a small unincorporated town, also named Alden, a place of perhaps 100 people, the chief business houses of which are two stores, both of which are assessed and pay taxes on their stock of goods. Some of the families living in Alden are engaged in farming. Others, often aged, residing in Alden, or scattered here and there in the three townships, have gardens or small tracts of land, usually with poultry and some with a few livestock. There is no bank in the three townships.

The American further comments on the small number of citizens having personal property assessments, which it gives as "less than 300" in Alden township, "some 250" in Dunham township, and "180 assessments" in Hartland township. All these estimates are unduly generous. Excluding corporations and counting all assessments against the same person as one assessment, the Alden assessor listed 251 citizens. This is surely a high score for a township which had only 129 farmers in 1930, besides other residents, mostly in the small town of Alden. The assessors in the other two townships scored about as high. With no town, the Dunham assessor, with only 165 farms, listed 225 citizens. Also with no town, the Hartland assessor, with 141 farms, listed 159 citizens. It is evident that the assessors missed no farm or non-farm residents. Has the Cook County Assessor done as well in listing the residents of the City of Chicago?

It is one thing to assess personal property and another to collect the taxes thereon. It is still too early to say what proportion of the 1933 personal property taxes will be collected in McHenry County. Of the 1932 personal assessments, 28 are delinquent in Alden township, 28 in Dunham township and 27 in Hartland township. The percentage of assessment items which are delinquent varies between eleven and seventeen, mostly on the smaller amounts of taxes charged. The percentages are probably even smaller on the basis of the amounts charged.

What are the facts in Chicago? While Assessor Jacobs is doing better than his predecessors, the county collector is doing a poor job of getting the money in on personal property assessments. Less than 30 per cent of Chicago people have been paying personal property taxes. Most Chicago residents are in the habit of tearing up their personal property tax bills or giving them to a neighbor politician to be "fixed."



THE ENTERPRISING GROSSMANN BROTHERS, Oscar and Armin of the St. Clair County Farm Bureau, made use of the opportunity to put in some good licks for organization and the Farm Bureau at the Smithton homecoming attended by more than 2,500 people.

Another float featured a horse and a pony hitched to an old buggy. The horse was labeled "Farm Bureau 1934"—the pony "Farm Bureau 1927."

Secretary Wallace At No. Illinois Gathering

(Continued from page 15)

Some of the folks who are against regimentation want to lower the tariff drastically to bolster up foreign purchasing power. Such men as Ogden Mills, Henry L. Stimson and another who may be a presidential candidate for the Republican party, have suggested that this be done. I agree with them. But how rapid can or should this be done? Democrats are just as sensitive about the tariff as Republicans.

Must Control Acreage

"If we greatly reduce the tariff and start importing large quantities of foreign goods so foreigners can take our farm products it would mean a tremendous readjustment in many industries. The way it looks to me we may have to continue for some years to curtail production. The farmer is getting a lot of pity because of this so-called regimentation, but just remember it is self-imposed. No farmer was forced to cut production.

"Some people think it is sinful to reduce acreage and livestock. Yet they seem to think it all right for industrialists to close their factories and throw people out of work. It's more necessary that farmers control production than industrialists. People can only eat about six bushels of food a year but everyone could use two automobiles if they were produced in unlimited numbers and sold relatively as cheaply as farm products.

"If farmers don't plan their production and regain their lost purchasing power our entire civilization is imperiled. We don't want communism nor fascism but we do want a balanced economic order."

"Producers Day" Coming Watch For Announcement

A state-wide "Producers Day" featuring livestock marketing at township and community meetings to be held simultaneously in every county and community in Illinois is on the program for late September, probably the 27th or 28th.

The Livestock Marketing Department of the I. A. A. under the direction of Ray Miller is sponsoring the event in co-operation with the County Farm Bureaus, Producer Commission agencies, and I. L. M. A.

Following the plan of last year, a radio program from WLS will be broadcast during the evening. The unit meetings will tune in and have this broadcast as a feature of the program.

County meetings in charge of the County Farm Bureau livestock committees will be held preliminary to "Producers Day" to plan for local meetings in the various townships and communities. Accomplishments, problems, and future goals in co-operative livestock marketing will be reviewed and considered.

The effectiveness of cooperative organizations is to a great extent in proportion to the volume of the product handled. It is well recognized that volume handled by cooperatives is greatly dependent upon the extent to which producers of livestock, grain, butter-fat, etc., understand and appreciate the accomplishments and possibilities of concerted action in marketing farm products. Plans for the state-wide livestock "Producers Day" are designed to stimulate interest in cooperative marketing and to bring to the attention of producers the necessity of following up the production control program with equally effective co-operation in marketing farm products.

Davis Puts Opponents Of AAA On the Spot

Controlling Production Is Exactly How Others Maintain Prices, He Says

IN the best speech he has made since becoming administrator of the Adjustment Act, Chester C. Davis put critics of the crop control program on the spot in a masterful discussion and review of 10 years efforts to solve the farm problem, on Farm Organization Day at the World's Fair, Chicago, Aug. 13.



CHESTER DAVIS

Taking a shot at the partisan-dictated editorial policies of certain mid - west newspapers, particularly the Chicago Tribune and Chicago News, Davis pointed out how they had criticized both the equalization fee plan and later the Farm Board program because "they provided no means of production control."

"Today the farmers are cooperating to that very end," the AAA chief declared, "and doing a good job of it. The producers of the major crops are organized as they never were before. You would think, wouldn't you, that these critics would welcome the present program as right down their alley? But no, they don't like the way the farmers are doing it, and the way the program is being financed. Maybe in time a program can be evolved to suit them."

Would Go Bankrupt

If a manufacturer continued to make and sell goods, forcing the price lower and lower below his production costs, he would soon be bankrupt, Davis declared, in defending the adjustment program. "So he aims to produce what he has or can get orders for, at a price that brings him out whole. Society approves that practice and calls it good business for the manufacturers. Strangely enough when the farmers organize to do that very thing some perfectly well-intentioned and high-minded folks call it sinful."

The speaker gave many illustrations showing how organized business and labor controls output to maintain prices.

"I think the farmer will not be fooled, nor stampeded by individuals who are irritated by what is being done and who hope, by the mere repetition of terrifying words, to frighten them into retreat," he said. "The farmer's business makes him a planner. It is my conviction that he is ready to do his part in a long-time program of adjusted production and improved marketing that leads toward a sounder and more profitable industry for himself and his children.

Unfair to Farmer

"It is unfair to ask farmers to play the economic game under one set of rules while industry and labor play under another. The drought is a circumstance which must be given due weight in mapping continued adjustment operations. But we have no reason to believe that lands of the United States have permanently lost their productivity. If farmers again sow without restraint and reap fully where they sow, they will reenter the cycle of unsaleable supplies and low prices from which they now promise to emerge."

Davis asserted that the purchasing power of producers of the seven basic commodities originally named in the Act has been increased 70 per cent (including benefit payments received or coming) after allowing for the higher prices of the things they buy. The purchasing power of all farmers has been increased 26 per cent by the various forces working for recovery, he said.

Apparently lost on Chicago newspapers was Mr. Davis's erudite explanation of the economic forces which created the farm problem and the steps that have been taken and why, to solve it. Farmers generally know that there is more intelligence and expert knowledge in the agricultural department at Washington today than perhaps at any time in history.—Editor.

"Work or Don't Eat" is A. F. B. F. Policy on Relief

Expressing the belief that every deserving citizen should have an ample supply of food, clothing and shelter, but condemning "what appears to be a fast-developing dole system encouraged and demanded by communistic influences," directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation on August 10 passed a resolution urging state and federal governments immediately to make radical changes in present unemployment relief policies.

"We believe a proper slogan would be," said the resolution

"All who work eat
All who are unable to work eat
All unemployed who refuse to work at comparatively reasonable wages on emergency projects provided by government—don't eat."

The Farm Bureau leaders are of the opinion that so-called temporary unemployment relief is fast becoming a permanent system and unless curtailed will destroy American ideals and the self-respect of millions of citizens. "American farmers believe in and support reasonable wages for all workers but condemn a system of government unemployment relief or charity that encourages idleness and indifference to emergency employment at comparatively lower wages."

Corn Loan Borrowers Profit By Price Upturn

Figured at 30c Advance In Price, Program Makes $20,000,000 For Illinois Farmers

Thousands of Illinois farmers took advantage of the upturn in the price of corn during July and early August to dispose of their sealed corn and pay off their federal loans.

The Whiteside County Farm Bureau reports that on August 8, 48 farmers paid back their loans when the local price reached 67 cents. This was the high day up to that time. The previous high record was three weeks earlier when 41 farmers sold their corn when the market was 55 cents.

Of nearly 75 million bushels sealed in Illinois nearly 25 per cent of the loans to 36,606 borrowers had been paid back by Aug. 13. Based on mid-August prices farmers gained an average of 30 to 40 cents per bushel more than they would have secured had not the federal government at the urgent request of organized farmers led by the I. A. A. started the loan program at 45c per bushel. Thus farmers rather than speculators have reaped the benefit of advancing prices.

This gain figured at only 30c per bu. applied to all the corn sealed in Illinois means that farmers profited to the extent of around $20,000,000.00. Applied to unsealed as well as sealed corn carried over by farmers, it means a much higher gain than that estimated above.

Farmers Benefit By AAA Milk Licenses

Figures for 23 milk sales areas under federal licenses showed an average increase in returns to producers on Class I milk, of 52 cents per cwt. for June and July 1934, as compared with the low mark reached by depression prices in May 1933.

In the Quad Cities area around Rock Island and Davenport, producers in May 1933 received 38 per cent of the 1927-'29 Class I price. Under the milk license, secured with the help of the Quality Milk Producers and the Illinois Agricultural Association, producers there last month enjoyed a price on Class I milk which is 69 per cent of 1927-'29 level. These figures do not include increases in Class II and Class III prices which also prevail on many markets under federal licenses.

Morgan County Holds "Livestock Producers" Day

Four hundred men, women and children assembled near Jacksonville on August 8 to hold their first county-wide Livestock Producers Day. The program consisted of judging contests, grading, demonstrations, music and talks.



J. R. FULKERSON

Lee Divine of the Producers Commission Association at E. St. Louis, conducted a grading demonstration and pointed out the various market classes of finished steers and Herefords. He also graded an assortment of calves and yearlings. Ezra Hines, head hog salesman, graded and priced the hogs and Oscar White, head sheep salesman, pointed out the various grades of lambs, why they were graded that way and what the various grades would bring on the market.

J. R. Fulkerson, president of the St. Louis Producers, H. D. Wright, manager, and "Ernie" NolKemper, Director of Publicity, made short talks about present conditions in the livestock industry and the possibilities of future markets.

Ray E. Miller, Director of Livestock Marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association, was on the afternoon program and discussed some of the broader phases of the cooperative movement as it is being developed throughout the United States.

Shippers Profit

The program was arranged by the Morgan County Farm Bureau livestock marketing committee under the leadership of Lester Martin, chairman of the committee, and of the Morgan County Shipping Service.

The Morgan County Shipping Service began operating in February, 1933. At the present time it has served more than 1,000 customers. The Association has handled 40,000 hogs, 2,800 cattle and calves and 1,300 sheep, saving shippers $2,595.87. The organization was the largest shipper to the St. Louis Producers in the year 1933. It operates in Morgan, Brown and Scott Counties.

Daniel Dieterich, president of the Shipping Service, explained in detail why it was established and how it operates. The Morgan County Farm Bureau committee has set its goal at 50% of the livestock in the county to be marketed through Producer agencies in 1934.

The Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association has filed returns under the capital stock tax for its member co-operatives. The tax is $1 for each $1,000 of the adjusted declared value of the capital stock.

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all county Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of September and October, 1934, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective county Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such county Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the by-laws of the Association.

Annual meetings of county Farm Bureaus will be held during September, 1934, as follows: Christian, Jefferson.

Counties that hold annual meetings during October are: Adams, Cass, Cumberland, Ford, Scott, Hancock, Henderson, Jo Daviess, Warren, Marshall - Putnam, Menard, White, Montgomery, Pike, Pulaski-Alexander, Macon, Shelby, Stark, Wayne.

(Signed) Geo. E. Metzger, Sec'y., Sept. 1, 1934.

4-H Club Camp Boy Writes of Washington

"I am taking this opportunity to express my appreciation to the Illinois Agricultural Association for helping make possible my trip to the eighth national 4-H club camp at Washington, D. C.," writes Frank Krell, Sangamon county 4-H club champion, in a letter to President Earl Smith.

"Much of the discussion during the conference centered around the future activities and education of the 4-H club boys and girls," wrote Frank. "Almost all of the delegates intend to take up some phase of agriculture, thus expressing faith in the future of agriculture. . . .

"Many expressed their desire to cooperate with the government in making the Agricultural Adjustment Act a success so as to insure lasting agricultural prosperity.

"Much appreciation of our early government was gained through our tours of historical points of interest. Through these tours one could readily appreciate our progress in this nation. It was plain to see that the wheels of progress could not be stopped, but that it is our duty to adapt ourselves to the new situations which arise.

"The National 4-H club camp offers so much of educational value that I hope the Illinois Agricultural Association will continue to support this worthy project."

Frank's letter was read to the I. A. A. Board during the July meeting.

Rail Rates On Stock To Chicago, St. Louis Cut

Western railroads recently reduced their rates on livestock to Chicago and St. Louis to meet truck competition. Substantial reductions were made from points in Iowa and as a result of this reduction, it has been necessary to grade back the rates from intermediate Illinois points which would necessarily be on a higher basis than these new rates, reports G. W. Baxter of the I. A. A. Transportation division.

L. J. Quasey, Commerce Counsel of the National Livestock Marketing Association, represented the various Producer Agencies in obtaining this reduction and the Illinois Agricultural Association carefully checked the Illinois revision to see that Illinois farmers receive the proper reduction. This reduction only affects the territory on and west of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. to Pekin and west of the Illinois River to its confluence with the Mississippi River at or near Grafton, Illinois. For example: the present or old rates from Grafton are as follows:

Cattle 18½c per 100 lbs.

Hogs (Single and Double deck) 22½c per 100 lbs.

Sheep (Single Deck) 29c per 100 lbs.

The new rates, which become effective September 1, will be:

Cattle and Hogs (Double Deck)
Sheep (Double Deck)
Calves (Double Deck) 17c
Hogs (Single Deck) 19½c
Sheep (Single Deck) 21½c.

$3.30 Reduction

This makes a reduction of $3.30 on a straight carload of cattle, $9.20 on a double deck of hogs, $4.95 on a single deck of hogs and $9.00 on a single deck of sheep.

To cite another case, the present rate from Macomb to Chicago is as follows: cattle 20½c, hogs (single and double deck) 25c, sheep (single deck) 31c.

The new rate on cattle, hogs (double deck), sheep (double deck), calves (double deck) 21c; hogs (single deck) 24c; sheep (single deck) 26½c.

This results in a reduction of $9.20 on hogs double deck, $1.65 per car on hogs, single deck, $5.40 on sheep, single deck.

It will be noted that the new rate from Macomb on cattle is 21c as against the old rate of 20½c. The tariff provides, however, that where the old rate is lower than the new rate, the old rate will apply. Therefore the old rate of 20½c will apply on cattle in this case.

It is our belief that this reduction will materially benefit shippers in that territory and also have the effect of increasing the rail movement of livestock, said Baxter.

What Life Insurance Can Do for You

By L. A. Williams

EACH person who asks the question, "What can life insurance do for me," wants an intelligent answer. The millions who carry life insurance must have a reason. The greatest business in dollars and cents in the world cannot be an accident. The business of life insurance, having the smallest percentage of failures* during depression, of all forms of business, must be a worthwhile thing.

Then, how can it be used by you, and why? Country Life Insurance Company, owned and operated by the Farm Bureau members of Illinois, was organized to provide low cost legal reserve life insurance so every farmer and every member of the family in good health could afford some form of protection. Not only was it started low in cost, but dividends returned have made net costs still lower as a special inducement for protection for young people, old people, and those desiring to leave dependents cared for.

Twenty Payment Policy

Best known of all policies, but not the most popular in amounts, is the Twenty Payment Policy, known as Twenty Pay Life. This plan provides for a paid-up policy after twenty full premiums have been paid. It can be purchased in as small amounts as one thousand, and as much more as the insured's means and risk will permit. At age 35 the premium on one thousand is $29.01 in Country Life, and pays dividends to further reduce this cost, beginning at the end of the second year.

In the event of death on a $1,000 policy $1,000 is paid even though death occurs after but one premium is paid, except in suicide. (Full claim allowed after two years in case of suicide.) If twenty full premiums have been paid the policy becomes fully paid, and dividends continue to come to the insured so long as he holds this fully paid policy, or until death. In the event the insured wishes he may cash out the policy at the end of twenty years, receiving more cash than he paid in, and having had twenty years of protection besides.

This policy appeals to young people especially, as they like to feel that they will get some benefit from their insurance without having to "die to beat it," as the expression goes. Then, too, there is the chance of not being able to earn in later years, and a desire on the part of the insured to "get through" paying premiums and not have to pay all your life.

Ordinary Life Policy

The Ordinary or Straight Life Policy is the lowest cost policy, all considered, that the Company has to offer. It is even cheaper than 12 year term or term to 65 years, when cash value is concerned. Most people believe you have to "die to beat" the Ordinary Life policy. This low cost policy has cash and loan values after the third premium, and could be cashed out at any time after the third year, if insured should desire to quit. The longer the policy is in force, the more available cash for loan or surrender. In the twentieth year the amount of cash available is so near the amount paid in that it makes the net cost of protection over twenty years a very few dollars.

The rate on this Ordinary Life policy at age 35 is $20.63 per $1,000 per year, with dividends to further reduce cost. On this as on the Twenty Pay Life policy, Country Life insures the child at birth and others on up to age 65, providing health will permit.

But several other forms are available in Country Life Insurance Company namely, the Twenty Year Endowment and the Endowment at 65 for old age annuities, as well as term insurance as low as $10 or $12 per year per thousand. The Twenty Year Endowment policy costs about $40 per thousand, a little less at young ages, and a dollar or two more at ages over 35 years, but the endowments guarantee the face of the policy at death or maturity. For instance, at the end of 20 years if your rate was $40, you would have paid in $800, you receive from the Company $1,000 plus all the dividends for twenty years, having had insurance for twenty years.

Uses of Insurance

Besides the forms of policies there is the use and uses of proceeds of policies which are of great importance. A father guarantees the education of his child by setting up an insurance fund which in the event the father is taken away pays a monthly sum through grades, high school and college, and then presents the graduate from college with a material sum to get started on his or her career.

Life insurance made payable to "my estate" is a special provision for paying off the mortgage. Unless, however, it is the intention of the insured to liquidate such obligations he should at no time name as beneficiary "his estate." Some dependent or relation should be named to receive policy benefits wherever possible. It saves probate costs, and likewise pays direct to beneficiary a sum which cannot be touched by the insured's creditors.

Monthly Income

Instead of paying or having paid in one lump sum such proceeds as are rightfully due the wife who for instance is named the beneficiary, there is in the policy a provision for a regular amount each month to her for life or for a specified term of years. She receives 3½% interest on unused funds, and is always certain of the principal with no bother about investment or the chance of loss from investment sharks or borrowing relatives.

The phenomenal growth and strength of Country Life Insurance Company compared to all other records of legal reserve life insurance development has made the thousands of farmers who own and who made possible this great Company wonder how they can carry life insurance to the best advantage. The low rates and excellent dividends are not alone an attraction, but the many ways the Company's policies may be adapted to the needs of Farm Bureau members is likewise an inducement to insure with their own Company.

This brief article describes the various policies offered by the Company and the advantages and uses of each.

* Less than three percent of all Life Insurance Companies on the legal reserve basis failed during the depression.

Hog Cholera Season Is Here, Pays To Vaccinate

Since January 1 member counties of the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association have distributed 12,763,000 cc of serum and 1,130,603 cc of virus. This service has afforded Farm Bureau members insurance against hog cholera that they may cash in on higher prices later.

With shortened supplies of hogs and rising prices, producers are hastening to vaccinate.



Cattle feeding looks attractive from a long-time standpoint, and where feed is available the situation is particularly favorable for finishing top steers for next summer, according to H. M. Conway, market specialist of the National Live Stock Marketing Association. Best long-fed steers now in feed lots are in a steady to strong position.

Reduced marketings of hogs are expected to be accompanied by higher prices during August and through most of September. With the corn crop scarcely 60 per cent of normal, feed prices will continue relatively high durring the balance of this year. The long-time outlook, Conway believes, is favorable but to profit by the prospective situation, it is necessary to maintain breeding stock as the corn and hog situation is likely to be completely reversed a year from now. As to hogs in feed lots, the market calls for finish, and some delay and additional weight seems safe during the latter part of August and early September.

Drought has changed the sheep feeding situation rather sharply. The proportion of feeder lambs has increased and a rather strong potential feeding demand has been offset and delayed. With a relief buying program for ewes the situation could be improved materially and a late feeding demand is expected to develop. For some time lambs should be marketed only as they are finished and in the corn belt many lambs need grain or late pastures to put them in killing condition. From a long-time standpoint, the present emergency will tend to put the sheep industry in a stronger position.

St. Louis Producers Show Increase

During the first six months of 1934 the St. Louis Producers handled a total of 4,183 carloads of livestock, a slight gain over the corresponding period of 1933 in spite of heavy '34 decreases in market receipts of hogs and sheep. Receipts of cattle and calves show an increase, due in part to shipments of livestock from drought areas.

Farmers who have a surplus number of pigs over their allotment may (1) keep the pigs and cancel their corn-hog contract if the surplus is great, (2) donate the extra pigs to a federal relief agency, (3) market the surplus pigs and pay a penalty of $20 for each hog marketed in excess of quota, (4) destroy the runty, slow-growing pigs of inferior quality on the farm so as to come within the allotment.

No Limit On Feeder Pigs

Corn-hog contract signers may make unlimited purchases of feeder pigs from August 1 to November 30, 1934 under a new ruling. Such pigs must be ear-marked or kept separate from hogs produced on the farm, and within one week following date of purchase the buyer must file a statement with the county committee, signed by the seller, giving full information about the purchase.

Wheat or other small grains may be planted by corn-hog signers in 1934 without restriction, if pastured or harvested for hay.

Farmers National Acts To Boost River Trade

Elevator facilities, barges and other equipment owned by the Turner-Hudnut Company of Peoria and Pekin will be used by the Farmers National Grain Corp. under a recent arrangement completed by the two organizations. The elevators are located at Pekin, Chillicothe, Henry and Hennepin.

The arrangement will afford the co-operative an opportunity to assemble and load barges for movement into Chicago or south to St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans.

It will provide facilities for Farmers National to handle an estimated five to six million more bushels of grain annually. Farmers National owns a good-sized elevator at Havana, and has facilities at Peru and Ottawa for loading barges. A big elevator is nearing completion in Peoria and another new elevator is contemplated at Morris.

Farm Income Higher In 1933 On Illinois Farms

Thirty-two farms in Knox county on which farm accounts were kept in co-operation with the Farm Bureau and State Extension Service made an average net income of $2,038 a farm in 1933 as compared to an average net loss of $477 in 1932. Much of the increase in income was due to a gain in inventory, although the cash income was higher.

Average receipts for the 32 farms were 60 per cent of those in 1929. The most profitable one-third of the farms showed an average net income of $3,608. The least profitable third had $752 a farm.

Illinois Grain Corporation received word on August 10 that the Anchor Farmers Elevator in McLean county had been destroyed by fire. The Anchor Elevator was one of the first to join the state co-operative.

19 New Members Join I. A. A. Auditing Group

The importance of keeping accurate records and knowing exactly the financial condition of the co-operative association or company may not be apparent to many members. Yet more companies have gone broke because directors and managers failed to keep careful check of income and expense, losses and profits than possibly from any other cause.

The fact that Illinois co-operatives, set up with the help of the I. A. A. and County Farm Bureaus and other co-operatives, have available the services of competent auditors at cost through the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association, has an important bearing on the uniform success of such business enterprises in this state.

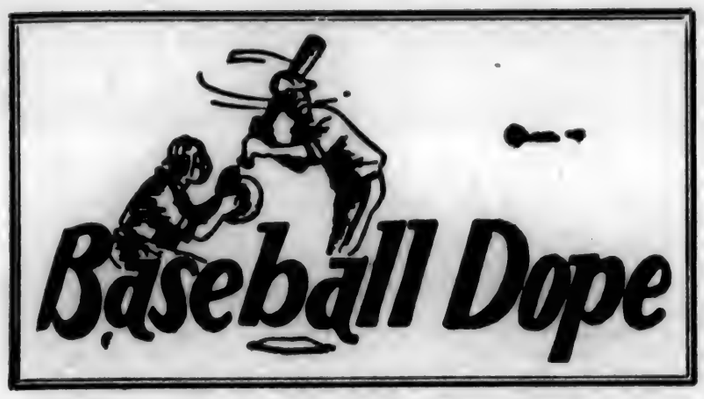
In the seven months beginning Jan. 1 this year the Auditing Association completed 218 audits compared with 182 in the same months last year—an increase of 36.

Nineteen new members, likewise, were signed since January 1 as follows:

Farmers Grain Company, Kane, Greene County; Walnut Grain Company, Walnut, Bureau County; Lawrence County Farm Bureau, Lawrenceville, Lawrence County; Lawrence Co. Mut. Fire Ins. Co., Lawrenceville, Lawrence County; Pike County Service Company (Office at Quincy, Ill.), Pittsfield, Pike County; Altona Farmers Telephone Co., Altona, Knox County Rock Island Service Company, Moline, Rock Island County; Galesburg Pure Milk Assn., Galesburg, Knox County; Penfield Farmers Grain Co., Penfield, Champaign County; Warren County Service Co., Monmouth, Warren County; Henderson Service Company, Stronghurst, Henderson County; Paxton Farmers Grain Company, Paxton, Ford County; Producers Creamery of Champaign, Champaign, Champaign County; Kenney Elevator Company, Inc., Kenney, DeWitt County; Allen Farmers Elevator Co., San Jose, Mason County; Danville Producers Dairy, Inc., Danville, Vermilion County; Bergeson Grain Company, Ashton, Lee County; Altona Co-op. Grain Company, Altona, Knox County; Ottawa Co-op. Grain Company, Ottawa, LaSalle County.

$32.16 Refunded Per Member

Dividends declared by the Kane County Service Company in 1933 averaged $32.16 per member customer. This means that the average Farm Bureau member patron not only received his Farm Bureau dues back in refunds from this one service alone, but also an additional $17 for co-operating in the project.



Will county defeated Woodford 6 to 3 and 11 to 1 in the quarter finals of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League. Games were played at Frankfort and Eureka. Carroll and McHenry, divisional winners, were scheduled to play their first game at Woodstock August 25.

Sangamon and McDonough crossed bats in the first game of their series August 18 at Macomb. McDonough won 8 to 6. Shelby will play the winner of this series while Will county is waiting for the outcome of the Carroll-McHenry contest.

In the game at Macomb Sangamon started out handsomely by driving in five runs in the opening inning. Then G. Bradford, McDonough pitcher, settled down and held his opponents scoreless until the eighth. McDonough kept hammering away against Scott and Fitzhugh, Sangamon pitchers, throughout the game. Two runs in the second, three in the fifth, and three more in the seventh were enough to win.

6,000 At Randolph Co. Farm Bureau Picnic

Six thousand people attended the evening program of the Randolph County Farm Bureau picnic at Sparta Fair grounds August 2, reports Farm Adviser E. C. Secor.

"L. A. Williams spoke to an enthusiastic crowd in the afternoon following a program of baseball between Farm Bureau members from the west side of the county vs. members from the east side," he writes.

"Father Nell from Effingham county who has done so much for organized agriculture in the St. Louis milk shed, spoke in the evening to one of the largest groups ever assembled at a Farm Bureau picnic."

In the evening the Farm Bureau girls defeated Sparta factory girls at soft ball. The boys' game was rained out.

The Randolph County Farm Bureau Soft Ball League is going into its fourth series of games with three teams still undefeated — Red Bud, Baldwin and Walsh communities.

L. J. Ullensvang, general insurance agent for the Lee County Farm Bureau, reports that the Farm Bureau recently organized a soft ball league. He believes that next year the entire county will participate and schedule games with teams from adjoining counties.

Too Many Farmers?

"In the long run, we may come to realize that real farm prosperity depends upon reducing the number of workers in agriculture as rapidly as productivity per worker rises," says Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture. "Even now (with normal weather) we could produce all the farm products we need with 60 per cent of our present farmers. As soon as industrial activity is restored we should turn to the task of helping these four million workers, unneeded in agriculture, find more productive occupations elsewhere.

"Not 'back to the farm,' but 'factoryward ho!' is the slogan we must adopt and put into practice," says Ezekiel, "if we wish to translate our industrial technological potentialities into really higher standards of living for everyone."

Three Ways To Cut Taxes On Farm Lands

Three ways to reduce farm taxes are suggested in an extensive report on "The Farmers' Tax Problem" recently prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at the request of Congressman Marvin Jones, chairman of the Agricultural Committee.

The three ways suggested are: (1) reduce the number of local governmental units, (2) combine governmental functions and reallocate them between states and counties, and (3) put more of the revenue load on sources other than general property.

The report published as House Document 406 discusses the personal income tax as a possible means of reducing the taxes on real estate and in that way giving the farmer relief at the time he needs it most, when his income is low. Such a change would help toward a solution of the problem, says the report, provided expenditures are kept down at the same time.

Taxes per acre of farm real estate reached a peak in 1929 at 241 per cent of the tax per acre in 1913. In 1932 gross farm income per acre was $5.08, compared with $7.73 in 1913 and $12.24 in 1928, the 1932 figure being 44 per cent below that of 1913, while taxes per acre were 89 per cent above prewar.—Editor.

Year Book Contest For Community Clubs $150 Prize

The American Farm Bureau Federation is sponsoring a Prize Year Book Contest which closes November 1, 1934. The year books to be entered by a community or local Farm Bureau unit must contain outlines of programs designed to interest, inform, and inspire every farm family to enlist in the Farm Bureau.

The entries must contain the signed statements of the Farm Bureau chairman, county adviser and home adviser, if there is one, that such programs were actually carried out as planned.

Fifty dollars will be awarded for first prize, $25 second prize, $15 third, $10 fourth and ten prizes at $5 each. Programs used in 1933 and 1934 are eligible.

Farm Week At World's Fair A Big Success

FARM WEEK at the Fair brought thousands of farmers from Illinois and other middle west states to Chicago the week beginning Aug. 11. Special programs were held throughout the week beginning with a parade on Saturday and Farm Organization Day the following Monday. Farm Bureau leaders attending the Midwest Conference went in a body to the Exposition on August 13 where Administrator Chester C. Davis was the principal speaker.

John C. Dameron of McLean county, Illinois, who won the hog calling contest last year, was given third place at the contest this year. Mrs. Charles Hayes of Alta, Peoria county, Illinois, won first in the husband calling contest. Milking, horse pulling and tug-of-war contests were other features. Station WLS broadcast most of the proceedings during the week which set new attendance records.

Soybean Oilmeal Fed Cattle Top All Others

The three best lots of cattle fed in a recent experiment at the University of Illinois experiment station received soybean oilmeal as the protein supplement to their rations. The top lot paid 90c per bu. of corn and were appraised by packer buyers as "as good a lot of yearlings as you will see." The steers were carried on bluegrass pasture from Dec. 22 to April 13, then moved to dry lot to finish out the feeding period of 220 days. Average daily feed: 12.4 lbs. shelled corn, 1.8 lbs. soybean oilmeal, 5 lbs. corn silage, 1.5 lbs. alfalfa per head.

St. Louis Area Gets A Milk Price Boost 35c

The Sanitary Milk Producers recently secured an increase in the price of Class I milk from $2 to $2.35 per cwt. FOB distributors' plants. The new schedule became effective August 14.

Class II was broadened to include besides cream, evaporated milk, condensed milk, flavored milk and cream, buttermilk and cottage cheese. Class II price is 3.5 times 92 score butter, plus 30 per cent, plus 20 cents per cwt.

Corn-Hog Program

As we go to press practically all counties have been approved by the state corn-hog review board. On August 17 A. J. Surratt, chairman, stated in the I. A. A. office that 83 counties had been O. K.'d.

Benefit payment checks have started coming into Illinois in substantial amounts, and work has begun by field inspectors to determine whether or not contract signers have carried out their part of the agreement. Contract signers who have planted more corn than their allotted acreage must cut this extra corn within 72 days after planting. Second benefit payment checks are scheduled to arrive after November 15 when corn-hog signers have been inspected to show they have complied with the reduction agreement.

Hardest Hit Counties

Fourteen Illinois counties were recently designated as emergency counties by the Drouth Relief Administration. The hard hit counties are Adams, Pike, Brown, Calhoun, Greene, Hancock, Jersey, Schuyler, Scott, Edgar, Monroe, Perry, St. Clair and Randolph.

Farm Bureau-Farm Account Meeting Ottawa Sept. 27

A Farm Bureau-farm management meeting will be held in Ottawa on Thursday, September 27. The meeting will be a roundup for co-operative farmers in LaSalle, Grundy, Marshall-Putnam, DeKalb, Kendall, Henry, Stark and Bureau counties.

Approximately 150 farmers in this territory have been keeping continuous records for the past three years and their books will be analyzed and discussed by farm-management specialists of the University of Illinois. A Federal Department of Agriculture man also is expected to appear on the program. J. B. Cunningham is field man for the northern Illinois area.

Seek Shift of Employees' Pension To Freight Rates

Railroads are proposing a freight rate increase to provide approximately $170,000,000 more revenue for the new pension system for railroad employees.

The American Farm Bureau Federation and the I. A. A. will protest any proposed increase in rates on farm products because of the inability of farmers under present circumstances to stand a larger freight load than they are now carrying.

Many Big Farm Bureau Picnics Held During Aug.

"In spite of a hot, sultry day we had around 4,000 at our Farm Bureau picnic at Marion," writes Dee Small, farm adviser in Williamson county. "This was a good turn-out and O. D. Brissenden, assistant organization director, gave an excellent address. We heard a lot of favorable comment on his talk."

Larry Williams addressed one of the largest Farm Bureau picnics of the year at Galesburg in Knox county. Business men shut up shop for the afternoon to join in the festivities.

A similar farmer-businessman picnic sponsored by the Edgar County Farm Bureau was held at Paris where President Earl C. Smith was principal speaker.

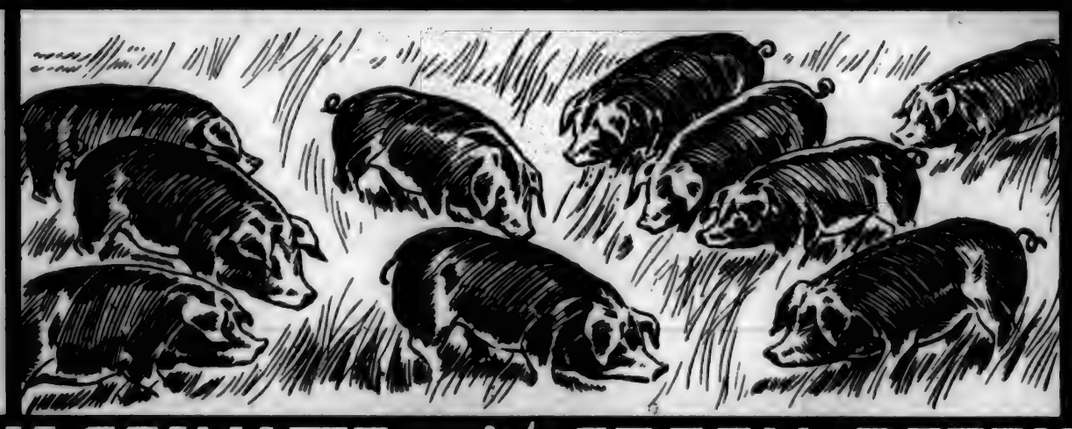
Galesburg Pure Milk Ass'n

The Directors of the Galesburg Pure Milk Association at their last meeting voted to start work on a quality program and visits will be made to all farms. A price conference with the dealers was held and an increase in price of fluid milk is anticipated. All dairies are now paying 8c above 92 score butter prices for manufactured milk.

Drought Cattle Bought

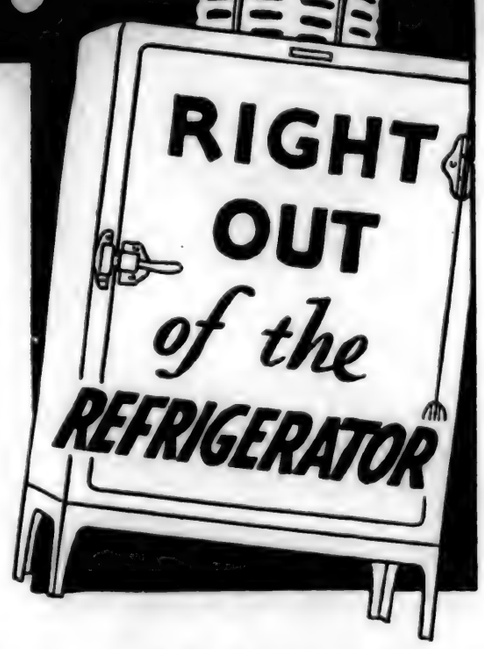
More than 2,623,000 head of drouth-stricken cattle had been purchased by the AAA in western drouth states on August 10. Average price per head ranged from $13.60 to $13.70. The cattle were bought from more than 180,000 farmers in 19 states, all west of the Mississippi river.

INSURE Your Pig Crop Now AGAINST CHOLERA!



VACCINATE with FRESH, POTENT, FARM BUREAU SERUM

It is convenient, economical and safe to use Farm Bureau serum. Your County Farm Bureau maintains a constant supply of the best quality serum and virus that can be had.



ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU SERUM ASSOCIATION

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Number 10 | OCTOBER, 1934 | Volume 12

1935 Corn-Hog Program

Here Are Some of the Principal Provisions Being Considered

A SIX point crop adjustment and storage program for corn and hog producers in 1935 was recommended by Mid-West Farm Bureau leaders at a recent conference in Chicago with officials representing the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The recommendations were favorably received. Similar conferences have been or will be held with farm groups in other sections of the country.

The program, which at this writing is receiving favorable consideration, would provide for:

1. **A one-year corn-hog adjustment plan (for 1935 only) with a reduction of corn acreage similar to that of 1934 using the same base for each farmer. Readjustments would be allowed where land has been transferred.**
2. **Pay contract signers two-thirds as much per acre for contract or idle ground as they will receive under the 1934 agreement.**
3. **Allow use of contracted acres for any purpose other than the production of grain.**
4. **No limit on production of hogs but pay contract signers $1 per head on the domestic allotment of hogs to each producer.**
5. **Finance program by a processing tax of 10c per bu. on corn and a processing tax of $1 per cwt. on hogs from Nov. 1, 1935 to Nov. 1, 1936 or an alternative plan of reducing the present tax of $2.25 to $1.50 on Nov. 1, 1934 and continuing at this rate until Nov. 1, 1936.**

(Consideration is being given to levying compensating taxes on other commodities benefiting by the grain acreage control program so as to make possible a lowering of the tax on hogs.)

6. **Make loans on corn up to 75% of the parity price level to contract signers.**

The object of the program for 1935 is to safeguard present price levels for corn, hogs, and other grains and livestock and to re-establish parity prices for such basic crops as have not yet reached that level.

While Farm Bureau leaders more than two months ago recommended in a conference with AAA officials at Washington a simplified one-contract per farm



grain acreage adjustment program for 1935, the planning division of the AAA points out two serious obstacles to achievement of such a desirable situation next year. One is that the wheat adjustment program still has another year to run. The other is a legal department decision holding that benefit payments must be made to producers of the commodity on which a processing tax is levied. This would complicate distribution of revenues if processing taxes, to pay for grain acreage reduction, were spread over a number of commodities.

Administration planners advised that a one-contract system per farm to control acreage was both desirable and sound and would be effective as a perma-

(Continued on page 4, Col. 1)



The new home for the International Livestock Exposition at the Chicago Stock Yards is going forward to rapid completion. It will be ready in time for its 35th anniversary this year, December 1-8, says Manager B. H. Heide.

On each side of the amphitheater will be a huge two-story building for housing exhibits. Each of the wings measures 165 x 310 feet. The north wing will have a direct connection with the Stock Yard Inn, now being remodeled. The entire show will be housed under one roof. Fireproof construction throughout including a concrete roof, and sky-light ventilators mechanically operated, are part of the new construction.

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I. A. A. Supports Two Measures, Opposes Two

State Legislation of Chief Interest To Farmers Reviewed

To refresh the memories of Farm Bureau members on the voting records of their state senators and representatives on important legislation considered in the more recent sessions of the Illinois General Assembly, the I. A. A. board at its September meeting authorized the publication again of the table which appeared in the April issue.

The first two measures on which the vote is given on page 5 were considered in the regular session of the General Assembly during the first half of 1933. These two measures are the revenue amendment definitely limiting property taxes and the Lantz bills for poor relief

The I. A. A. vigorously supported both of these.

The third measure, the key bill of the state tax levy and bond bills, was considered in the first special session in the fall of 1933. The I. A. A. vigorously opposed this measure which provided for a new $38,000,000 state tax levy on property and an issue of $30,000,000 in state bonds.

The fourth measure was not included in the legislative report which appeared in the April issue of the **RECORD**, since it did not pass the Third Special Session until late in April, 1934. This was the Senate bill to divert one-third of all gasoline taxes from highways and streets to the State School Fund, thereby depriving the State, the counties and the cities and villages each of one-third of the gasoline taxes allotted to them. In accord with its declared position against further diversion of gasoline taxes from highway and street improvement, thereby further increasing unemployment and demands for relief, the I. A. A. opposed this bill. Its supporters could not obtain the two-thirds vote necessary to give it immediate effect, but it passed with a majority vote of each House, becoming effective July 1. Since it is limited to the period ending March 1, 1935, the diversion of gasoline taxes thus provided covers eight months.

Lantz Bills

It will be remembered that the I. A. A. favored the use of revenue from the administration's sales or occupation tax for the replacement of property taxes, but opposed the use of these funds for unemployment relief. To meet the situation constructively, the I. A. A. sponsored three bills known as the Lantz bills to give full constitutional taxing power to Cook county and an additional tax rate to 17 downstate commission-governed counties so they might levy taxes to care for their own poor people as townships in 84 supervisor governed counties in the state are now required to do.

The I. A. A. succeeded in securing the passage of the Lantz bills but they were vetoed by the governor.

As forecast by the Association and many others at the time the Lantz bills were vetoed, this action resulted in calling the first special session of the legislature to meet in October, 1933. Against the opposition of the I. A. A., bills were passed levying an additional state tax of $38,000,000 on property in 1934 payable in 1935 against which tax anticipation notes for $28,500,000 could be issued and sold to provide relief funds.

A companion bill proposed a state bond issue of $30,000,000 to be voted on in November, 1934, the proceeds of the bond issue to be used to redeem the state anticipation tax notes issued and interest thereon.

Other bills enacted provide that if the bond issue carries in November they are to be paid by the state—one-half from gas tax allotments to the counties and one-half from gas tax allotments to the cities and villages in proportion to the share of such funds used for relief in such counties and in such municipalities.

The I. A. A. advises its members and all voters to vote in favor of this bond issue to prevent the $38,000,000 levy falling on property. But it also serves notice that in the future bond issues of this or similar character will have the determined opposition of the I. A. A. at least until such time as the General Assembly imposes equal and uniform responsibility for poor relief upon every community and county of the state.

Check carefully the voting records of your representatives in the General Assembly. Support only those whose records justify it. See table on pages 5-6.

Vote For Agriculture

The important thing for farmers to note is that in Iowa we have the Democratic party solidly for the national farm program and for tariff reform; we have the Republican party approving in large part the national farm program and tariff reform. Only the reactionary wing of the Republican party in Iowa has joined hands with the habitual enemies of the farm program.

This is a good sign for agriculture. Farmers of course should not be content with these general expressions of good-will. Every candidate for congress should be examined closely, to see whether his record and his promises indicate that he will fight for the maintenance of the agricultural adjustment act and its processing tax, for the program of tariff revision in the interests of farm exports, and for the Honest Dollar. . . .

Whether his party label happens to be Democrat or Republican, no congressman should be elected from Iowa, or from any other farm state, this fall, who is not willing to support President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace in the battle to keep farm income on the upgrade. We dare not turn control of congress back to the kind of politicians whose denial of farm rights and whose ignorance of economic principles gave us 10-cent corn and $3 hogs under the Old Deal.—Editorial in Wallace's Farmer.

1935 Corn-Hog Program

(Continued from page 3)

nent program but it seemed more advisable to initiate such a system for the crop year 1936 rather than next year.

The Adjustment Administration has under consideration a corn-hog referendum among producers through a series of state and district meetings of production control association leaders, and later meetings of corn-hog producers in each county where full information and facts governing the future outlook for corn and hog prices can be revealed. Farmers realize that they are in no position to vote intelligently on a corn-hog adjustment program until they have had all the facts pertaining to the market and price outlook fully explained.

Not Compulsory

No corn-hog plan, the administration warns, will be forced on producers. They must indicate their desire for such a program through county meetings of their production control associations. At a recent series of three meetings attended by approximately 1400 County Farm Bureau leaders in Illinois sentiment was unanimous for continuing the crop adjustment program. Intelligent farmers know that one favorable growing season with no limit on acreage will likely send farm prices tumbling toward the starvation levels of 1932.

The program outlined above proposed for 1935, as stated, is not final. Corn belt farm representatives who met with officials in the AAA's planning division headed by H. R. Tolley believe that it has great merit and offers the basis for a plan to restore and maintain prices of basic farm commodities at satisfactory levels next year.

Representing farmers at the Chicago conference were Edw. A. O'Neal, president, A. F. B. F.; Earl C. Smith and C. V. Gregory, Illinois; Chas. E. Hearst, Iowa; W. H. Settle, Indiana; W. R. Ogg, acting sec'y. A. F. B. F. H. R. Tolley, chief and several economists of the planning division represented the A. A. A.

How Your Senators and Representatives Voted on Legislation Affecting Farm Interests

(The I. A. A. vigorously supported the first two measures and vigorously opposed the last two bills—S. B. 1 for a new $38,000,000 state tax levy on property and an issue of $30,000,000 in State bonds and S. B. 70 for diversion of gas taxes to the State School Fund)

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	H. J. R.65 (Revenue Amendment)		Lantz Bill (Poor Relief) S. B. 729 (key bill)		S. B. 1 State Tax Levy and Bond Bills (key bill)		S. B. 70 Diversion of Gas Taxes to Schools	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
7th District (Rural section of Cook and parts of Chicago)								
Sen. Huebsch	X				X		*	
Rep. Ickes	X				X			
Rep. Foster	X				X			X
Rep. McGrath		X		X	X			
8th Dist. (Boone, Lake and McHenry)								
Sen. Paddock	X		X			X		X
Rep. Lyons	X		X			X		X
Rep. Wm. M. Carroll			X		X			X
Rep. Bolger		X	X		X			
10th Dist. (Winnebago and Ogle)								
Sen. Baker	X		X			X		X
Rep. L. M. Green	X		X			X		X
Rep. Hunter	X		X			X		X
Rep. F. B. Wilson		X	X		X			
12th District (Carroll, JoDaviess and Stephenson)								
Sen. Boeke			X		X		X	
Rep. Acker	X		X		*		*	
Rep. Bingham	X		X					X
Rep. C. D. Franz		X	X			X	**	
14th Dist. (Kane and Kendall)								
Sen. Benson	X		X		X			X
Rep. McCarthy	X		X			X		
Rep. Peffers	X			X		X		
Rep. Petit		X			X			
16th Dist. (Livingston, Marshall, Putnam, Woodford)								
Sen. Lantz	X		X			X		X
Rep. Bruer	X		X			X		X
Rep. Turner	X		X			X		X
Rep. Fahy		X	X		X			
18th Dist. (Peoria)								
Sen. Behrman		X	X			X		X
Rep. Scott	X					X		X
Rep. Stack			X		X			X
Rep. McClugage		X	X		X			
20th Dist. (Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee)								
Sen. O'Connell		X	X		X		X	
Rep. Bratton	X		X			X		
Rep. Elmer Wilson	X		X			X		X
Rep. Burns		X	X		X			
22nd Dist. (Edgar and Vermilion)								
Sen. Hickman		X			X		X	
Rep. Bookwalter			X			X		X
Rep. Breen		X	X		X			
Rep. Edwards			X		X			
24th Dist. (Champaign, Moultrie, Piatt)								
Sen Clifford		X	X			X		X
Rep. Little	X		X			X		X
Rep. Black	X		X			X		X
Rep. Anderson		X	X		X		X	
26th Dist. (Ford, McLean)								
Sen. Siebens		X	X		X			
Rep. Kalahar	X		X			X		
Rep. Johnson	X		X			X		X
Rep. Russell		X	X		X		X	
28th Dist. (DeWitt, Logan, Macon)								
Sen. Williams		X	X		X		X	
Rep. Chynoweth	X		X		X		X	
Rep. Doyle		X	X		X		X	
Rep. Gayle		X	X		X		X	
30th Dist. (Brown, Cass, Mason, Menard, Schuyler, Tazewell)								
Sen. Lohmann		X				X		
Rep. Hall			X			X		
Rep. Teel		X	X			**	X	
Rep. Petefish		X	X		X		X	
32nd Dist. (Hancock, McDonough, Warren)								
Sen. Mayor		X	X			X	X	
Rep. Thomas	X		X			X		X
Rep. Grigsby		X	X		X		X	
Rep. Davidson		X	X			X		X
33rd Dist. (Henderson, Mercer, Rock Island)								
Sen. Carlson	X		X			X		X
Rep. McCaskrin	X		X			X		
Rep. Searle	X		X			X		X
Rep. Sinnett		X	X		X		X	

* Deceased. ** Voted "present."

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	H. J. R.65 (Revenue Amendment)		Lantz Bi'l (Poor Relief) S. B. 729 (key bill)		S. B. 1 State Tax Levy and Bond Bills (key bill)		S. B. 70 Diversion of Gas Taxes to Schools	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
34th Dist. (Clark, Coles, Douglas)								
Sen. Mundy					X			
Rep. Strohm	X		X			X		X
Rep. Handy		X	X		X		X	
Rep. O'Hair		X	X		X		X	
35th Dist. (DeKalb, Lee, Whiteside)								
Sen. Wright								
Rep. Collins	X		X			X		X
Rep. Allen	X		X			X		X
Rep. Devine		X	X		X		X	
36th Dist. (Adams, Calhoun, Pike, Scott)								
Sen. Penick		X	X		X			
Rep. Scarborough	X		X			X		X
Rep. Heckenkamp		X	X		X			
Rep. Lenane		X	X		X			X
37th Dist. (Bureau, Henry, Stark)								
Sen. Gunning	X		X			X		X
Rep. Jackson			X			X		
Rep. Rennick	X		X			X		X
Rep. R. J. Wilson		X	X		X		X	
38th Dist. (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Montgomery)								
Sen. Stuttle		X	X		X			
Rep. Cross	X		X			X		X
Rep. Bray					X			
Rep. Stewart		X	X		X		X	
39th Dist. (LaSalle)								
Sen. Mason	X		X			X		X
Rep. Soderstrom			X		X			X
Rep. Benson	X		X			X		X
Rep. Conerton		X	X		X		X	
40th Dist. (Christian, Cumberland, Fayette, Shelby)								
Sen. Vogelsang (deceased)								
Rep. Sparks	X		X			X		X
Rep. Roe		X	X		X		X	
Rep. Lorton		X	X		X			
41st Dist. (DuPage, Will)								
Sen. Barr	X		X		X		X	
Rep. Walker	X		X		X		X	
Rep. J. H. O'Neill	X		X			X	X	
Rep. Hennebry		X	X		X		X	
42nd Dist. (Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Marion)								
Sen. Finn		X	X		X			X
Rep. Branson	X		X			X		X
Rep. Lager			X		X		X	
Rep. Bauer		X	X			X	X	
43rd Dist. (Fulton, Knox)								
Sen. Ewing	X		X			X		X
Rep. Hawkinson	X		X					
Rep. Mureen	X		X			X		X
Rep. McClure			X			X		X
44th Dist. (Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, Washington)								
Sen. Kribs		X			X		X	
Rep. Waller	X		X				X	
Rep. Davis		X	X		X		X	
Rep. Brands		X	X		X		X	
45th Dist. (Morgan, Sangamon)								
Sen. Searcy	X		X			X		X
Rep. Lawler	X		X			X		X
Rep. Hugh Green	X		X			X		X
Rep. Evans		X	X		X		X	
46th Dist. (Jasper, Jefferson, Richland, Wayne)								
Sen. Burgess		X			X			X
Rep. Sunderland			X			X		X
Rep. Arnold		X	X		X			
Rep. Parker		X	X			X		X
47th Dist. (Bond, Madison)								
Sen. Monroe		X			X			
Rep. Streeper	X		X			X		X
Rep. Schaefer O'Neill		X	X		X			
Rep. Burton	X		X		**			
48th Dist. (Crawford, Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Lawrence, Wabash White)								
Sen. Shaw		X	X		X		X	
Rep. Thompson			X			X		X
Rep. F. W. Lewis		X	X		X		X	
Rep. D. T. Woodard		X	X		X		X	
49th Dist. (St. Clair)								
Sen. Kline		X			X			
Rep. Huschle			X			X		X
Rep. Holten		X	X		X			
Rep. Borders		X	X		X		**	
50th Dist. (Alexander, Franklin, Pulaski, Union, Williamson)								
Sen. Karraker		X	X		X		X	
Rep. Browner	X		X			X	X	
Rep. L. E. Lewis		X	X		X		X	
Rep. Ray C. Carroll		X	X		X		X	
51st. Dist. (Hamilton, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline)								
Sen. Thompson			X			X		
Rep. Rush			X			X		X
Rep. Upchurch			X		X			
Rep. Porter		X	X		X		X	

* Deceased. ** Voted "present."

If the State Bond Issue Fails to Pass Nov. 6th

Here's An Estimate of Resulting Increased Land Taxes Next Year

On November 6th the voters of Illinois will have submitted to them a proposed bond issue for $30,000,000 as the only possible way of preventing a heavy additional State tax on all property.

If the bond issue is not approved, a State tax for a minimum of $38,000,000 is already levied on all property assessments for this year, the entire amount of which will be payable in 1935.

If the proposed bond issue is approved, the State tax levy on property will not be made. In that case the proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used to retire State Anticipation Tax Notes already issued, or soon to be issued, for a total of $28,500,000 and to pay interest accrued thereon.

If the bond issue is approved, the bonds and interest thereon will be paid out of gasoline tax allotments to the counties and to the municipalities therein, which have used the funds raised by sale of the Anticipation Tax Notes for relief purposes. For this purpose the State will withhold from the counties one-half of the gasoline taxes required for such bonds and interest each year, and one-half from the municipalities therein, in all cases in proportion to the amount of such relief funds allocated to each county and to each municipality therein.

The Illinois Agricultural Association opposed this bond issue legislation and has by resolution adopted in the Danville Annual Meeting last January given notice that while, under the circumstances, it favors the proposed bond issue, it will not support any bond issue of this kind hereafter, at least until the State has required every community to do its full part in providing relief funds for its own people and has set up a fair taxing system.

Unless the bond issue is approved in November, an additional State tax of at least $7,500,000, all payable in 1935, will be imposed on all Illinois farm property. This would amount to between $10 and $80 per farm of 160 acres, depending on valuation. A table follows which shows the minimum increase in taxes which defeat of the bond issue would impose upon farm property in each county. Every reasonable effort should be made to prevent this additional burden.

The Illinois Agricultural Association urges thorough organization by County Farm Bureaus, to inform farmers and village people about the importance of voting for the bond issue and to man all rural and village polling places in the November election.

If Farmers' Will

"If they will, farmers through their organizations can help shape their own economic destiny. As individuals, one farmer's strength cancels another's. Through organization, his strength multiplies. Only as he can and will express himself through organization is the farmer's influence felt in national councils.

"The continued pressure of the Farm Bureau through its state and national units has kept the agricultural problem continuously before the nation." — Chester C. Davis, Chief, AAA.

County	Estimated taxes on farm property at 60 cent rate	Average taxes per 160 acres
Adams	$126,000	$41
Alexander	12,000	21
Bond	27,000	20
Boone	54,000	50
Brown	30,000	27
Bureau	120,000	37
Calhoun	24,000	26
Carroll	60,000	36
Cass	42,000	33
Champaign	162,000	43
Christian	114,000	45
Clark	34,800	21
Clay	27,600	18
Clinton	42,000	26
Coles	66,000	36
Cook	97,200	72
Crawford	42,000	31
Cumberland	20,400	19
DeKalb	108,000	45
DeWitt	60,000	40
Douglas	72,000	47
DuPage	72,000	82
Edgar	102,000	45
Edwards	14,400	18
Effingham	31,200	19
Fayette	36,000	15
Ford	93,600	50
Franklin	24,000	22
Fulton	108,000	34
Gallatin	18,000	19
Greene	60,000	32
Grundy	66,000	42
Hamilton	13,200	10
Hancock	120,000	42
Hardin	12,000	21
Henderson	54,000	41
Henry	150,000	48
Iroquois	174,000	41
Jackson	34,200	19
Jasper	24,600	15
Jefferson	24,000	13
Jersey	33,600	26
JoDaviess	75,000	34
Johnson	13,200	12
Kane	102,000	57
Kankakee	$90,000	$38
Kendall	54,600	45
Knox	123,600	47
Lake	90,000	85
LaSalle	240,000	58
Lawrence	27,000	25
Lee	120,000	44
Livingston	198,000	49
Logan	132,000	57
McDonough	97,200	45
McHenry	120,000	56
McLean	240,000	53
Macon	114,000	54
Macoupin	84,000	29
Madison	96,000	41
Marion	30,000	16
Marshall	72,000	52
Mason	72,000	39
Massac	14,400	18
Menard	54,000	46
Mercer	90,000	45
Monroe	42,000	33
Montgomery	78,000	32
Morgan	120,000	59
Moultrie	52,200	41
Ogle	132,000	47
Peoria	120,000	58
Perry	30,000	23
Piatt	96,000	58
Pike	60,000	21
Pope	12,000	12
Pulaski	13,800	24
Putnam	19,800	35
Randolph	45,000	24
Richland	24,600	21
Rock Island	90,000	63
St. Clair	120,000	58
Saline	28,800	25
Sangamon	132,000	42
Schuyler	37,800	24
Scott	34,800	39
Shelby	99,600	37
Stark	54,000	50
Stephenson	102,000	49
Tazewell	138,000	60
Union	33,600	27
Vermilion	147,000	44
Wabash	23,400	31
Warren	112,800	55
Washington	52,200	27
Wayne	32,400	14
White	16,800	10
Whiteside	114,000	44
Will	156,000	55
Williamson	36,000	28
Winnebago	78,000	45
Woodford	108,000	55

I. A. A. Board Opposes Cut in Gas Tax Now

Fear Reductions Will Heap More Taxes On Farm Lands And Property

The board of directors of the I. A. A. in its September meeting approved the report of the Public Relations Committee on the question of cutting motor license fees to $3 and reducing the gas tax from three cents to two cents per gallon.

The committee reported that it is "convinced that uniform motor vehicle license fees of $3 will not yield sufficient funds to retire the state highway bonds and pay the interest thereon, nor would the state's portion of the gas tax fund left after paying relief funds be adequate to maintain and police state highways and retire that portion of state highway funds not retired from the reduced motor vehicle license fees."

The committee expressed the fear that if the proposed reductions advocated by a state motorist association were put through, counties and cities would be required to levy increased property taxes to maintain their roads and streets.

It was recognized that the present classification of license fees is unjust due to fictitious horse power rating. Motorists with light cars are often required to pay the same or a larger fee than motorists with heavier cars.

The committee looks favorably upon classification of motor vehicles for license fee purposes upon the basis of

(Continued on page 9, Col. 2)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interest of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

George Thiem, Editor
John Tracy, Assistant

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Illinois An Accredited State

ILLINOIS is now an accredited state in bovine tuberculosis eradication. The Farm Bureau may justly take pride in this achievement. Initiated by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry and supported by the state government, tuberculosis eradication work in Illinois made slow progress until the power of the Farm Bureau movement was put actively behind it. Illinois for many years had been a dumping ground for tubercular cattle from other states. Buyers of dairy and beef breeding stock had the state on their black list. Cow dealers in Northern Illinois had built up an impressive business replacing dairy cows that "went wrong."

County Farm Bureau committees appeared before boards of supervisors and secured appropriations for county veterinarians. Many Farm Bureaus put money into the project. Effective publicity was used to inform farmers about the scourge of tuberculosis. Farm advisers assisted in organizing communities to hasten testing and prevent further infection.

The Illinois Agricultural Association set up a tuberculosis eradication department in 1923. It offered a standing reward of $100 for information leading to conviction of anyone found guilty of violating the state and federal regulations governing shipment of cattle into the state. In 1925 the I. A. A. successfully sponsored legislation appropriating $2,000,000 to pay indemnities and carry on the work. It supported the provision in the act making testing compulsory when 75 per cent of the cattle in the county had been tested.

Today Illinois herds are comparatively free of this costly disease. Buyers can come here unafraid. Losses of cattle from tuberculosis have been reduced to a minimum. Thus has the position of the Farm Bureau movement, once opposed by minority groups, been vindicated.

Co-operatives Support A. A. A.

IT'S significant that of all the marketing agencies and commission companies handling farmers' grain, their own co-operatives are alone in supporting the crop adjustment, price-raising program. We have yet to hear a good word for the Agricultural Adjustment Act from an old-line commission company. On the other hand there have been frequent attacks by such interests on this legislation.

In its recent annual meeting, the Farmers National Grain Corporation reaffirmed its faith in the AAA program and pledged its future support to any reasonable plan that will bring parity prices to agriculture. The co-operative is first and last for the farmer. It is not primarily interested in profits from commissions.

Let all farmers show their appreciation for the battle farm co-operatives are waging in their behalf by marketing their grain, livestock, milk, cream, fruits and vegetables, and other farm commodities through their own agencies.

On Controlling Production

Washington, Sept. 16—(AP)—The National Lumber Code authority today fixed the total production for the fourth quarter at 3,074,000,000 feet compared with 3,800,000,000 for the present three months' period. . . . to allow for the expected four per cent seasonal decrease in consumption and to reduce stocks in excess of those on hand at this time last year.

Thus through organization are the lumbermen controlling production and holding up prices. Yet some folks insist that farmers produce without restraint regardless of the price they receive. Price fixing through production control, was practiced by industry long before the NRA was invented. Farmers, with the co-operation of government, are now attempting to get somewhere near the value of their products through similar action. Organized production control is the only way agriculture can keep farm prices in line with non-agricultural prices and promote a free exchange of goods and services so necessary to national recovery.

Industrial Prices

"Real selling prices themselves must be reduced—they must be brought within the range of a greater number of buyers. In no other way can industry be stimulated to higher levels of activity."

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, is speaking. Colonel Leonard P. Ayers, well-known banker and economist, commented similarly recently in speaking of industrial prices. So warned farm representatives long before the debacle of 1929 in pointing out the disparity between agriculture and industry.

The remedy for unemployment and business stagnation plainly lies in bringing farm prices up or industrial prices down, or both, so as to reestablish normal trading. Acreage reduction and drought have narrowed the gap. The serious feature of this situation is that many farmers in stricken areas have nothing to sell and so the price level means little to them. Nevertheless farm buying power as a whole is definitely improving.

It was the disruption of price relations between farm products and industrial goods, marketing costs and taxes which created the depression and widespread unemployment. Prosperity will return when price levels are such that the farm and city man can exchange their goods and services freely.

Observations

Contrary to all the talk and newspaper propaganda about "liberty," and "regimentation," we have yet to hear a complaint from any farmer that he is being regimented against his will or deprived of his liberty.

The present farm program is being carried out under the authority of legislation enacted at the request of organized farmers. Politicians please note. It was not forced on us. Farmers fought 12 years to get it. The initial crop adjustment plan was and is quite complicated. The corn-hog program has been difficult to administer so as to give 100 per cent satisfaction. But the Adjustment Act is our program and we shall stand by it and try to improve and simplify its administration. The gains we have made and the results obtained since 1932 speak for themselves. They prove conclusively that farmers perhaps knew more about their own business and what was needed to control surpluses and raise prices than did Mr. Hoover who now views with alarm.

Presumably there was "liberty" back in 1932 and earlier. Where did it get us? We could plant our crops, reap bountiful harvests, sell at a loss, buy industrial goods at high prices from protected industries if there was anything left after paying taxes—and finally surrender the farm (as many did) to the bank or insurance company.

"Regimentation" is a word come into new and widespread use. It means essentially organization. So under the wheat, cotton, tobacco, and corn-hog adjustment plans farmers have voluntarily organized with the friendly aid of government. And for what purpose? To put their house in order. To reduce the surpluses recognized as the crux of the farm problem by Arthur Hyde, Alexander Legge, Jim Stone, and others, all good friends of agriculture, who never had a chance to solve it because they lacked the needed legislative authority.

"Regimentation" we now hear so much about has been practiced by intelligent manufacturers, business men, and labor, for many years. They have profited by it. A regimented industrial price structure has been maintained behind a high tariff wall for 50 years or more. Manufacturers have always regimented their production and marketing to sustain profitable price levels. Organization on the scale practiced in the past year is new to farmers. Spread out and divided up into small units, farmers, apparently, couldn't get together and regulate production and marketing as successful industry has done. The Agricultural Adjustment Act gave us our chance. And it worked much faster of course, than anyone expected, because of the drouth.

The real test of our intelligence is still to come. Farm prices are up. Are we smart enough to fight for this act and use it to keep them there? Or will greed, and the hope of producing unlimitedly to sell at present or higher price levels, prove our undoing. We can't have our cake and eat it too. God help us to act with wisdom.—E. G. T.

Quincy Co-op. Has 50 Per Cent of Retail Business

Adams county milk producers who own and control the Quincy Co-operative Dairy are demonstrating that they can run their own business in a business-like manner.

Last year this co-operative handled nearly five million pounds of milk. It manufactures a full line of products including butter and cheese, ice cream and two chocolate milk drinks. In spite of keen competition and extremely low retail prices it has been able to hold more than 50 per cent of the business in Quincy.

Oppose Gas Tax Cut

(Continued from page 7)

weight, but suggested further study to enable wise recommendations for revising such fees so as to still yield a sufficient return to pay off highway bonds and interest.

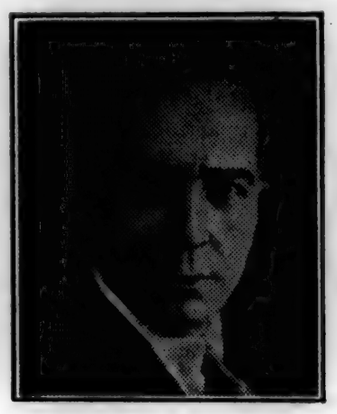
From information now available it appears that if the gas tax is reduced to 2c and present allocations to counties and cities are not changed, the state will be unable to engage in any new construction and will be compelled to practically abandon the maintenance of existing roads. Furthermore the state will not be able to match allocations made to Illinois by the federal government.

Until such time as provision is made for the retirement of state highway bonds and interest thereon and for maintaining and improving local roads and streets from funds derived from sources other than increased taxes upon farm lands and other tangible property, the I. A. A. is opposed to reduction of the state gasoline tax. A final report on the two proposals will be made to the board at a later date.

George E. Hunt is the new farm adviser in Greene county. Norman L. Davis is county organization director.

Fight for Retention of Processing Tax

The Agricultural Adjustment Act is the first piece of farm legislation of basic importance ever enacted and put in operation in this country that was drafted by farmers and administered in the interest of farmers, Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said in addressing the annual picnic of the Adams County Farm Bureau, Quincy, September 15.



EDW. A. O'NEAL

"This legislation gave us the necessary machinery for effective collective action to plan intelligent production and marketing for our crops," he said. "We have made wonderful progress. Prices of seven basic commodities have already risen above parity. Farm income this year, it is estimated, will be around $3,000,000,000 more than it was in 1932."

The Processing Tax

Appealing to Illinois farmers to stand solidly back of the Farm Bureau in its effort to restore agriculture and the nation to permanent prosperity, he said: "Let's not forget that other groups have been given similar opportunities. . . . We must fight for the retention of the processing tax in the AAA in order to finance adjustment in production control and in disposing of surplus. It is the heart of the Adjustment Act; take it out and you destroy the effectiveness of the Act."

Mr. O'Neal stressed the importance of simplification of the program for production control. "We are urging the President and Congress to give us a stable dollar, thus carrying out the promise of the President when he said: 'We must establish and maintain a dollar which will not change its purchasing and debt-paying power during the succeeding generations.'

"We must fight for fair tariffs, for protection of our home market for farmers, and against too high industrial tariffs. The Farm Bureau stands squarely on the proposition that agriculture must be given equal benefits with industry in future tariff policies.

"We should see to it that in our great agricultural states our representatives pledge themselves to our program that they will fight day and night for our cause. Let's all get busy and see that this is done before the fall elections."

Study the legislative report on pages 4-5-6-7. Watch the November RECORD for further details.

Quad Cities Producers Get 25c Per Cwt. Raise

A price advance of 25 cents per hundredweight for Class I milk at the Quad Cities (Rock Island-Moline) market was recently made effective by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The new price is $1.85 per cwt. The larger dealers have been retailing milk for nine cents. The new minimum schedule for distributors is eight cents retail and seven cents wholesale for milk with less than 3.9 per cent butterfat; eight and one-half cents retail and seven and one-half cents wholesale for four per cent milk.

The revised agreement establishes a complete base and surplus plan effective September 1 so as to make the total of all bases of producers equal the total of Class I (milk) and Class II (cream) sales.

Reports state that distributors are vigorously opposed to the new price schedule. The amended license gives distributors a margin of about five cents a quart on their retail sales at the nine cent price, which they claim is not enough. A 10 cent price would give distributors a margin of about six cents a quart.

Producer distributors are selling raw milk at eight cents. Also many consumers are buying milk at the farm for 20 cents a gallon. This has cut into the larger distributors' routes they claim, hence their demand for a larger margin to make a profit.—Editor.

$39,000,000 Corn-Hog Checks For Illinois

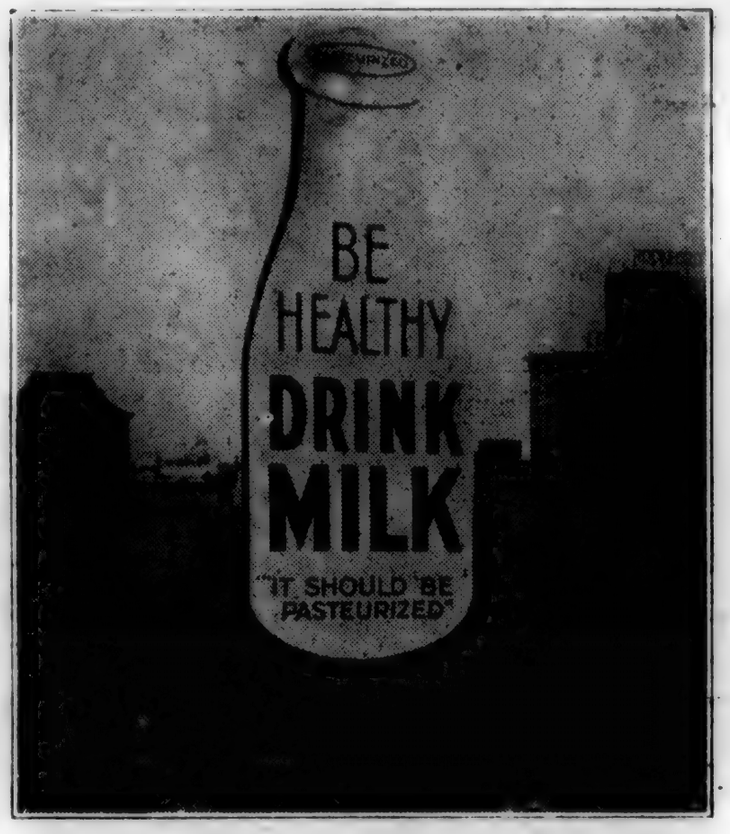
Illinois corn-hog signers will receive about $39,000,000 in benefit payments, according to recent estimates.

The first payment will total nearly $17,850,000. The second about $13,523,000 and the third and final payment around $8,671,500, less local administrative expenses. The last payment is scheduled to be paid after Feb. 15, 1935.

Corn-hog checks are being mailed out of Washington at the rate of more than $4,000,000 a day. By September 1 more than $55,000,000 or considerably in excess of one-third of the first installment of some $133,000,000 had been distributed.

Production Credit Assn. Champaign One Year Old

The Champaign (Illinois) Production Credit Association, oldest in the United States, marked its first anniversary September 12 by announcing that more than one-fourth of amounts loaned has been repaid, with no overdue accounts. Loans are made from three to 12 months and bear five per cent interest.



ONE OF TEN HUGE SIGNS IN AND ABOUT Rockford to Boost Consumption of Milk.

Chicago Milk Producers Price Increase Halted

Ask For 50c Raise in Class I And New Basis of Payment

Consideration of an increase in the price to be paid producers in the Chicago milk shed for Class I milk has been deferred to a later date, the AAA reports.

The Pure Milk Association is working hard to secure an increase of 50 cents per cwt. for Class I milk over the present $2.25 price. The fact that dairymen throughout large areas of the Chicago milk shed have been compelled to buy high priced grain and hay because of the drouth has greatly increased cost of production. Farmers supplying the market with its rigid requirements of modern equipment and sanitation believe they are fully justified in demanding an increase in price despite the comparatively low state of the butterfat market.

The Association also proposed a plan changing basis of payment to producers. It would relate the total of Class I milk sales on the market to the total of 100 per cent established bases of producers so as to arrive at that percentage of each producer's established base for which he could receive the Class I price.

Similarly total sales of Class II (cream) also would be related to the total of 100 per cent established bases so as to arrive at the percentage for which producers would be paid a blended price.

All milk delivered in excess of the combined Class I and Class II percentages would be paid for uniformly at the surplus (Classes II) price. The total amount of money available to pay producers would be determined as at present. The Association believes that this plan would make it possible for some producers to reduce their production to that quantity for which they can receive the Class I price. This plan also would greatly simplify the job of figuring the value of milk delivered by individual producers.

Reduce Milk Surplus By Educational Work

By Wilkie Lee

Health Department statistics have proved that per capita consumption of milk, not in Rockford but everywhere, is far below the amount needed for normal health and efficiency. With all the scientific backing of its product which the milk industry has, producers and distributors have been noticeably lax in the merchandising of their product.

With these facts in mind the Mid-West Dairymen's Company, milk producers organization, and the distributors of Rockford decided to conduct an educational program.

Workers were employed to go before Women's clubs, schools, parent-teachers associations, churches, playgrounds, factories, boys and girls clubs and newspapers through the medium of plays, demonstrations, talks, stories, projects, recipes, window displays, posters, and effective literature as well as other devices. The giant ten foot porcelain milk bottle above is one of ten located on important highways and in the center of the business district. It reminds thousands every day of the importance of milk to health as well as that milk "Should Be Pasteurized."

The program is supported by the Mid-West Dairymen's Co. whose officers and directors are: President, Hugh W. Mainland; Vice-President, George H. Johns, Jr.; Treasurer, Harry Stevens; Secretary, Harold C. Crandall; Directors: J. Clayton Hoisington, Mauritz W. Nystrom, Wesley A. Newman, Wilbur E. Sawdey, William Nicolson, Dr. E. E. Walker, Frank Salley; and Manager Wilkie A. Lee—and by the 11 milk pasteurizing plants of Rockford, namely: Pinehurst Farms, Muller's Union, Central, Ferm, King Farm, East Side, Forest City, Ravetta, Kishwaukee, Uptown, and Rockford Dairies, Inc.

File Milk License Briefs

The Legal Department of the I. A. A. has filed briefs on behalf of seven downstate milk producers' associations with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in support of marketing agreements and licenses for the distribution of milk. The deadline for filing was Sept. 10.

Distributors at all or nearly all markets filed briefs opposing licenses. Greatest objection of dealers to license is their loss of power in dominating market and dictating prices, and dislike of government officials examining their books.—Ed.

Fred Lee, temporarily retained as legislative adviser by the American Farm Bureau Federation last year, is the man who drafted the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Mr. Lee is a Washington attorney who was formerly head of the Legislative Drafting Bureau in the House of Representatives.



WHAT PRICE HURRY?

● No one in their right mind would race a train to a grade crossing. Yet, every year, thousands of foolhardy drivers try it. Few live to try it again.

● Grade crossing chance taking is only one of many foolish things motorists do. Passing a car when ascending a hill is another source of fatalities. High speed in traffic, split-second running of stop lights—all take their daily toll in human lives.

● What price all this hurry? What's a few seconds gained compared to months in a hospital, repair costs, law suits or funeral expenses.

● Decide now to drive sanely at all times; to watch your driving as well as the other fellows'. And above all, for your own protection, insure adequately in your own Farm Bureau company — Illinois Agricultural Mutual. See your County Farm Bureau insurance man now for complete details.

Rates for a new

FORD, CHEVROLET or PLYMOUTH

$15.40 initial payment; then $8.40 every six months. Less as car gets older.



"Here lies Joe who raced a train.
He used his foot and not his brain."

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

608 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

EVERY YEAR

more than 30,000 motorists lose their lives. A million are injured. That's a high price to pay for carelessness. Reports show that in most cases, careless, foolhardy driving was the principal cause. Use your head more—your accelerator foot, less. It will pay more in the long run.



OUR SEVEN POINT PROGRAM

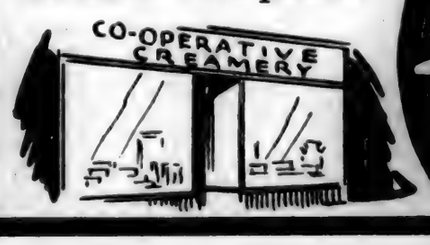
1. QUALITY IMPROVEMENT—Clean milk from T. B. tested cows, sanitary equipment, cooled promptly.



2. CHECK WEIGHTS & TESTS—Guarantees payment according to butterfat test and amount delivered. Eliminates complaints.



3. CONTROL SURPLUSES—Stabilize market, handle surplus not wanted by distributors in farmers' own plants.



Co-op Marke B Price Af

NOT ALL ONE-SIDED; DEALER GAINS TOO

Where milk producers are organized and operating soundly, distributors are offered—all on the same basis—a steady supply of high quality milk at a fair price so they can make a reasonable profit. They buy from the producers' association at less risk because payment is based on use. This stabilizes the distributors' business, insures a steady income, and tends to eliminate destructive price cutting. Producers are anxious to co-operate with dealers in advertising and boosting sales, which benefits all concerned. Intelligent distributors co-operate with producer organizations.

HOW THE CONSUMER BENEFITS

The consumer gets a continuous supply of clean, safe, wholesome milk at a reasonable price, enabling maximum use of milk and cream in the daily diet. On many markets, consumers have a voice along with producers and distributors, on milk councils.

A SOUND PROGRAM

Milk producers know by experience that they must be organized to have a voice in the market . . . to gain a fair share of the consumer's milk dollar . . . . to secure a reasonable return for their labor and invested capital. When farmers are unorganized they receive as low as 20 per cent of the consumer's dollar. The market at Danville before the producers united is an example.

Farmers realize that milk dealers, too, are entitled to a fair return on their investment and management. They have learned by experience that producer-dealer co-operation and good will, with fair returns to both, is the only way to a permanent and satisfactory market relationship.

Going it alone for the farmer does not pay. Organization is the answer to his problems.



NEW FIGURES SHOW ORGANIZATION GETS LARGER SHARE OF CONSUMER'S DOLLAR *for* MILK PRODUCERS

Fluid Milk Prices Increased During Last Two Months at Markets Where Producers are Organized.

	From	To		From	To
LaSalle-Peru	$1.25	$1.95	Rock Island-Moline*	$1.60	$1.85
Rockford	1.50	1.85	St. Louis*	2.00	2.35
DeKalb	1.75	2.25	Galesburg	1.85	2.00

(*Trade agreements in force.)

These figures are impressive. Multiply the increases in price by the total pounds of milk delivered in a year, and you have millions of dollars added to dairy farmers' income.

In every case, these advances were secured because farmers **asked** for them. Their requests were heeded because at every market named above, producers are ORGANIZED.

Occasionally, not often, you find a distributor who voluntarily raises the price to the producer. Humanity is selfish. Business is that way. It's out after profits, the more, the better. The responsibility lies with farmers, no one else, to see that they get a square deal for themselves, a fair share of the consumer's dollar.

Now the friendly aid of government is available to milk producers through the trade agreement section of the AAA. Let's not forget that this Act is the result of the 12-year fight of Organized Farmers led by the Farm Bureau for surplus control, price-raising legislation.

Trade agreements and licenses are in effect on two of the above markets. Chicago was the first city to get a trade agreement. Why? Because organized producers, again, requested them. The return to the producer for milk has been increased in each case. Similar agreements and licensing of dealers in the interest of fair prices to the producers have been applied for by members of the Mississippi Valley Milk Producers, supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association, for the following markets: Peoria, Bloomington, Champaign, Danville, Decatur and smaller southern Illinois cities.

5. **WATCH DEALERS' CREDIT RATING**—Prevents loss to farmer. Eliminates deadbeat dealers.



6. **ACCURATE MARKETING INFORMATION**—Helps producer plan his production throughout the year.

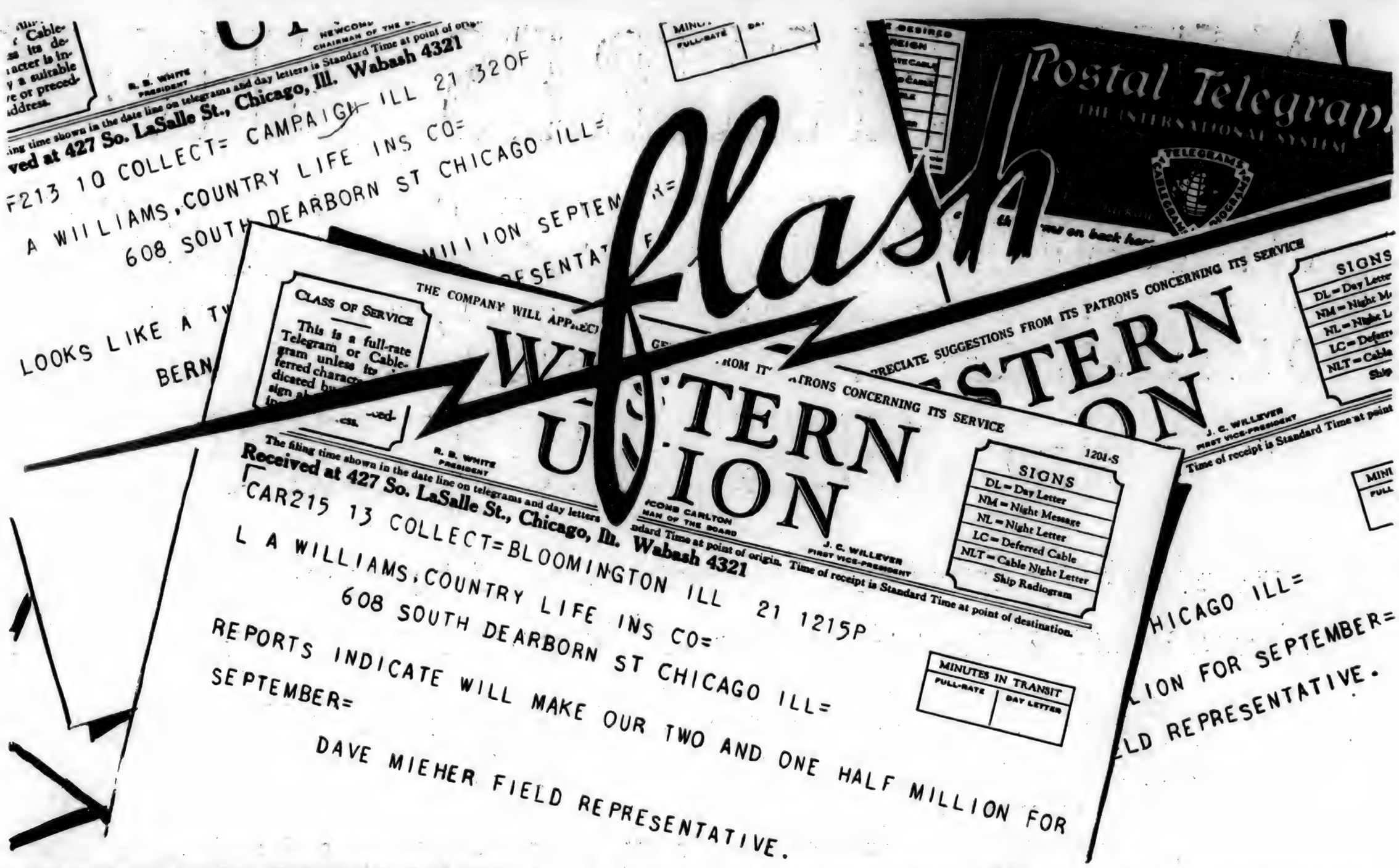


7. **ADVERTISING**— Aids both farmer and distributor by expanding fluid milk and cream sales.



MISSISSIPPI VALLEY MILK PRODUCERS, Inc.

608 So. Dearborn Street - - - - - - - - - - Chicago, Illinois



EXTRA

SEPTEMBER INCREASE BREAKS ALL RECORDS

Total Insurance in Force Exceeds $63,000,000

MGR. LARRY WILLIAMS THANKS ALL WHO CO-OPERATED

By L. A. Williams

We rejoice in the success of our record breaking accomplishment for September. As we go to press all signs point to a two and one half million month—which, with the few months remaining in the year should make 1934 the high spot so far in Country Life history. I want to thank all policyholders for their hearty co-operation as well as the agents and Farm Bureau members who are helping to make this our most successful year.

Your Company Shows Amazing Strength and Growth

In 1929, Country Life opened its doors and set out to become the "model of all life insurance companies." That meant unquestioned security for policyholders, conservative, sound investment of funds, rock-bottom net cost of insurance through low overhead and selling costs. Further, what profits accrued from shrewd, economical management should belong to the holders of Country Life policies.

The idea took. Farm Bureau members and their friends have blazed a dazzling trail of record breaking accomplishment through six lean years to the present magnificent total of more than $63,000,000 insurance in force.

With a net lapse of but 7.92 per cent in 1933, mortality approximately 28% of the expected, Farm Bureau members may well be proud of the type of risk the company accepts.

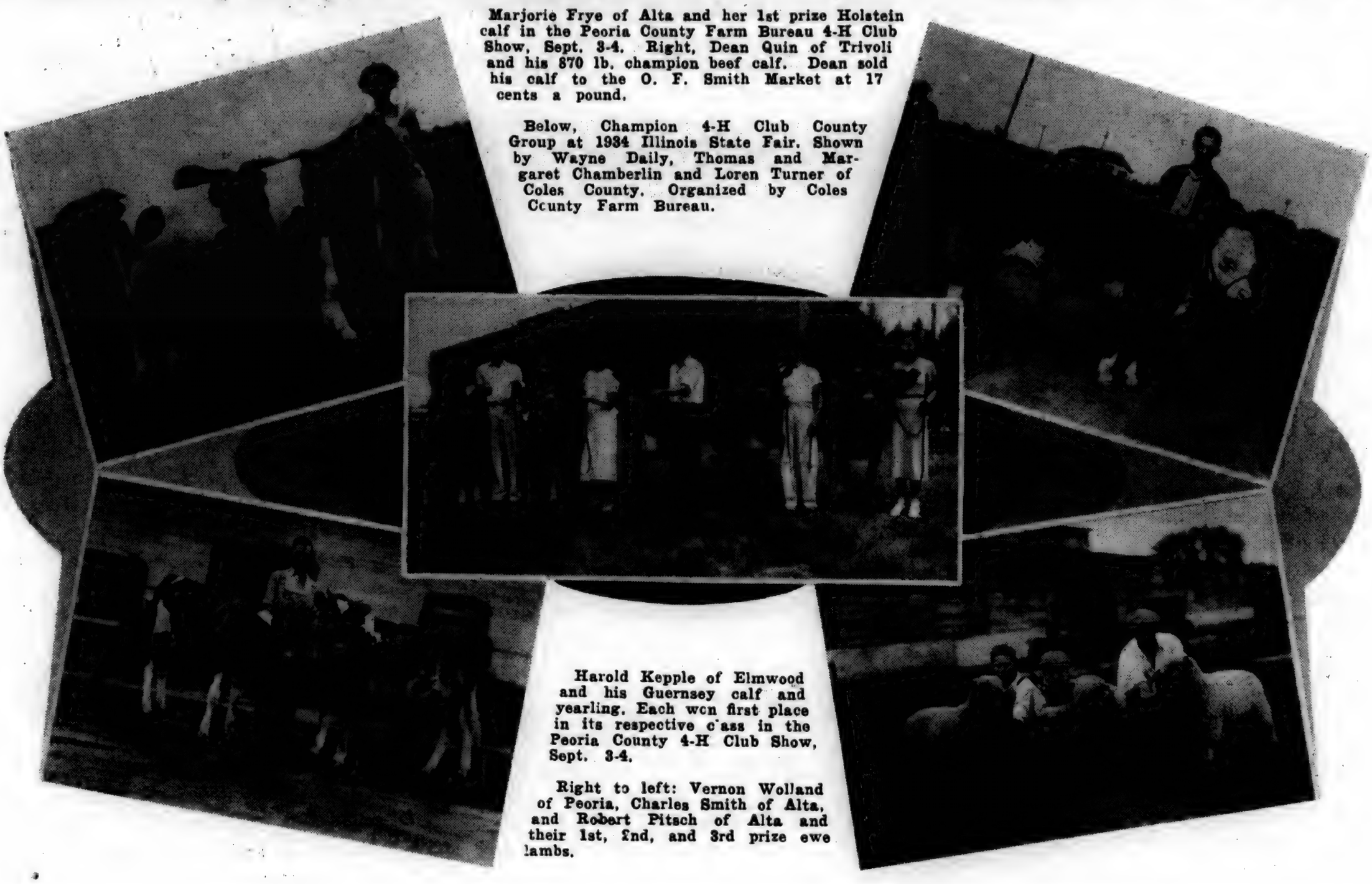
$63,000,000 INSURANCE IN FORCE

An investment structure of more than $3,000,000, over 85% in cash, government, state and municipal bonds, demonstrates again the sound footing on which Country Life Insurance Company strides forward to future greatness, increased strength, and constantly lowered cost of securing protection for its thousands of policyholders.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

608 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

Farm Bureau Supports 4-H Club Work



Marjorie Frye of Alta and her 1st prize Holstein calf in the Peoria County Farm Bureau 4-H Club Show, Sept. 3-4. Right, Dean Quin of Trivoli and his 870 lb. champion beef calf. Dean sold his calf to the O. F. Smith Market at 17 cents a pound.

Below, Champion 4-H Club County Group at 1934 Illinois State Fair. Shown by Wayne Daily, Thomas and Margaret Chamberlin and Loren Turner of Coles County. Organized by Coles County Farm Bureau.

Harold Kepple of Elmwood and his Guernsey calf and yearling. Each won first place in its respective class in the Peoria County 4-H Club Show, Sept. 3-4.

Right to left: Vernon Wolland of Peoria, Charles Smith of Alta, and Robert Pitsch of Alta and their 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prize ewe lambs.

Illinois 4-H Clubs Doing Constructive Work

Farm Bureaus Are Active in Training Farm Boys And Girls For Useful Lives

Thousands of Illinois farm boys and girls like those in the accompanying picture have taken part in 4-H club work under the leadership of the County Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Extension Service during the past summer.

"The boys in our 4-H Jersey Calf Club have done a splendid constructive piece of work," reports Farm Adviser Rusk of Coles county. "Tommy Chamberlin, the boy in the middle holding his sweet two-year old heifer is rounding out his tenth year of club work. He won first in the 4-H club class and fourth in the strong open class at the Illinois State Fair. He showed this heifer's dam before her and also won first with her at previous state fairs.

"Tommy has won many honors in club work including the trip to Washington. He is now a junior at Eastern Illinois State Teachers College and I hope he will attend the College of Agriculture at University of Illinois a year from now. His sister Margaret showed a calf this year that is a grand-daughter of a cow she showed three or four years ago. Several of the boys and girls have thus built up good herds of Jersey cattle at home through consistent, constructive 4-H club work.

"Coles county 4-H boys and girls won all the 1sts in 4-H club classes, all the seconds for which they showed and Grand Champion County Group.

"We also have winners in Baby Beef classes (1st County Group in Hereford steers), also other good winnings in baby beeves and sixth in the Poland China litter show at State Fair," reports Mr. Rusk.

"Our Corn Club boys will have their show at our County Institute at Charleston, October 18th and 19th."

LaSalle County Show

Medals, ribbons and a cup to the outstanding 4-H Club of LaSalle county (Otter Creek) were awarded recently at the annual 4-H Club campfire achievement program held in Allen Park, Ottawa, reports Farm Adviser C. E. Gates.

Money won by the Club members at the Mendota Show and the State Fair was distributed. The medals were awarded by the Chicago Producers Commission Association. Several hundred club members and their leaders attended.

H. A. deWerff, county farm adviser of Woodford county, reports that the Chicago Producers sold 13 4-H beef club calves from that county on December 5, two of which brought a top price of $9.45. The better calves weighed more than 1,000 pounds. Other good calves sold for $9.20, and $9. The lowest price was $7.95. Calves are purchased in Nebraska at a cost of $6.75 per cwt. laid down in Woodford county.

Peoria County Farm Bureau held its County 4-H Club Show early in September. Some of the winners are shown above. In nearly every county in Illinois similar shows and 4-H club projects are an important part of the Farm Bureau program. Training boys and girls in the art of better farming, home-making and livestock production — all of which means good citizenship—is one of the great contributions Farm Bureaus are making to the future of agriculture.

A total of 5,164,954 cattle had been purchased on the ranges of 21 drouth-stricken western states up to September 12. Purchase payments total more than thirty and one-half million dollars and benefit payments $17,670,423.

Davis Answers Attacks of Hoover And Others on AAA

Farm Act Makes Power of Government Available For Farmers to Help Themselves

Hoard's Dairyman and partisan newspapers have attacked the provision of the AAA drouth cattle purchase contract by which the seller agrees to co-operate with any future control program adopted for the cattle industry, in consideration of the benefit payments which constitute that part of the purchase price of drouth cattle meant solely for the farmer.

In a recent radio address on the American Farm Bureau program, Administrator Chester C. Davis defends this provision on the ground that benefit payments under the Agricultural Adjustment Act can only be made legally in consideration of an agreement to adjust production.

"In the cattle purchase plan," said Mr. Davis, "we wanted to be sure that a portion of the purchase price of cattle would belong to the farmer or rancher. We found we could accomplish this by designating a portion of the price paid as a benefit payment. This was not pleasing to some bankers. But the drouth-stricken farmers liked it. . . .

"If the editor of Hoard's Dairyman had honestly sought to ascertain the facts, he could not in good faith have published that editorial."

Answering ex-President Hoover's statement in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post that "the whole thesis behind this program (AAA) is the very theory that man is but the pawn of the state," Mr. Davis said: "This is not a correct statement of the philosophy of the Adjustment Act or its administration. The object of this program is to make the power of government available to enable the farmers of this country to do the job which they as individuals or as associations had proved unable to do in 15 years' effort. . . .

"The McNary-Haugen bill aimed to give the producers a fair price for that portion of their crops consumed at home independent of the world price for the surplus. In defense the opponents of this legislative idea were forced to take a definite position. They advanced several alternative proposals — more generous farm loans, government assistance to co-operative, and finally government price stabilization operations.

"The Agricultural Marketing Act was adopted in 1929 as a defense against the program that had been advanced by farmers. Generally, the farm organizations took the position that the Farm Board should be given a trial. Experience during its existence definitely proved two things: first, that it was futile and unfair to the co-operatives themselves to expect them and their members to undertake the load of regulating supplies and stabilizing markets for any widely-grown commodity; second, that government stabilization in the absence of farmer control of production will not work. . . .

"Following the 1932 election the stage was set for the new deal for agriculture. Farm organization leaders who met with Secretary Wallace in March, 1933, had the benefit of long experience under the Farm Board and previously. They outlined the program which was enacted in the Agricultural Adjustment Act not quite 16 months ago."

Market For Corn Stover

The AAA recently acted to provide a commercial market for corn fodder and stover. For such quantities of fodder and stover as remain unsold in April, 1935, the government agrees to pay the following prices:

	Alternative No. 1 Whole	Shredded
No. 1 Corn Fodder (entire plant)	$8.50	$9.00
No. 2 Corn Fodder (entire plant)	8.00	8.50
No. 1 Corn Stover or Sweet Corn Stover (ears removed)	7.50	8.00
No. 2 Corn Stover or Sweet Corn Stover (ears removed)	7.00	7.50

Initial allotments of quantities of fodder will be made soon to states, and will be prorated to counties and individual farmers. It is contemplated that purchases of corn fodder and stover will be handled through the livestock feed office of the AAA recently opened in Kansas City.

Ogle County Has Army of 240, Fight for Agriculture

A total of 240 organization committeemen of the Ogle County Farm Bureau paraded in military formation during the recent annual picnic at Oregon. Each committeeman wore a special helmet. They were reviewed by "General" L. M. Gentry, chairman of the county committee.

During a brief ceremony in the grandstand each member took the pledge to fight for agriculture and the organization at the command of the County Farm Bureau president, John D. Coffman. R. J. Hamilton is county organization director.

Plan now to attend the big I. A. A. annual meeting at Quincy in January.



A red hot battle for the state championship is in prospect as McDonough and Will counties go into the final series. Both are outstanding teams. Will county is supreme in northern Illinois and McDonough county has beat all comers in the central and western sections.

McDonough eliminated the fast, heavy-hitting 1933 champions from Sangamon county, and more recently the divisional winners from Shelby. McDonough had a tough battle with Sangamon, the latter taking the second game of the series and forcing the western Illinois boys to put up their best brand of baseball to take the third game at Beardstown.

The first McDonough-Shelby game was a walk-away for McDonough. Close to 2,500 people saw the game played on the teachers college grounds at Macomb. The second game at Shelbyville drew a small crowd, but the Shelby boys played better baseball and held McDonough to a 9 to 2 victory.

Beat Carroll

The scrappy Will county nine defeated both Woodford and Carroll in the inter-divisional contests. The first Will-Carroll game at Lanark was a pitchers' battle with Will county barely winning 1 to 0. The second game played September 15 at Frankfort was more one-sided with the Carroll county team coming out on the short end of a 9 to 2 score. Schuldt of Will county held the Carroll batsmen to six hits, whereas his teammates batted out 13 safeties against Schaut and Rahn.

As we go to press it seems likely that the opening game of the championship series will be played Saturday, September 29 at Frankfort. Manager E. W. "Boots" Runkle is promising a crowd of 3,000 at the return game in the McDonough county seat.

Drouth And Farm Income

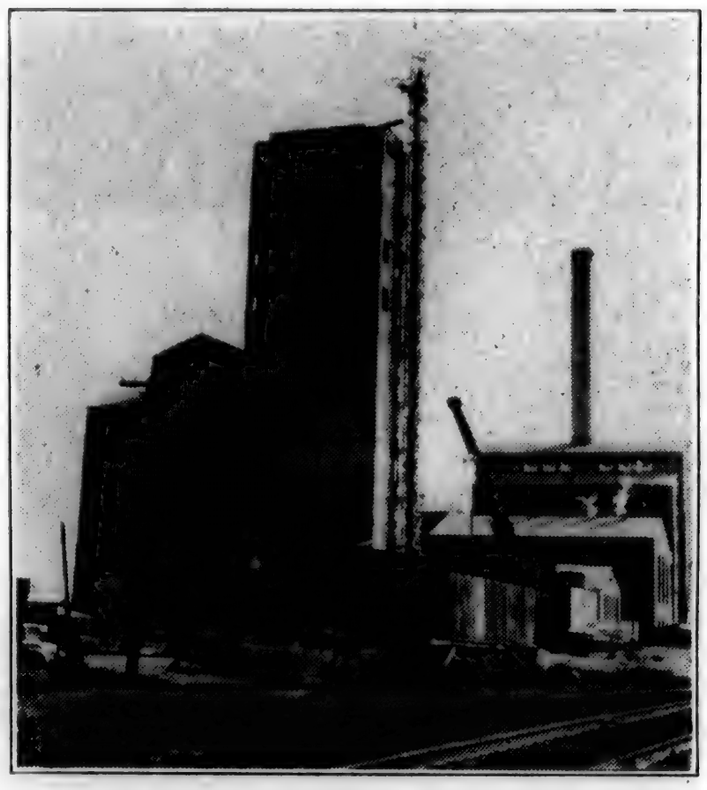
Farmers as a whole in the U. S. will have more than $900,000,000 additional income, or nearly 20 per cent in excess of 1933 income, according to estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Only about one-third of farm income in 1933 was derived from states worst affected by the drouth. Another third came from the partially affected central states east of the Mississippi River, the remaining third came from all other states which were largely unaffected.

Waterways and the Farmer

Here Are Some Things You Should Know About Water Transportation

By G. S. Wilkin,
Inland Waterways Corporation



MILL HOUSE, FARMERS NATIONAL GRAIN Corporation elevator at Peoria in course of construction. Hiram Walker distillery in background, July, 1934.

IT IS surprising how little is known by the public generally about the extensive system of inland waterway transportation which has been maintained by the Government for the past 16 years; especially by those who are receiving the greatest benefit from this service, namely, the residents of the Mississippi Valley and the Great Middle West. And yet, as President Roosevelt has said, the people are more keenly interested in the affairs of government today than ever before. They are especially attentive to any information concerning the new agencies that have been set up by the Government, under the New Deal, for the relief of unemployment and domestic distress.

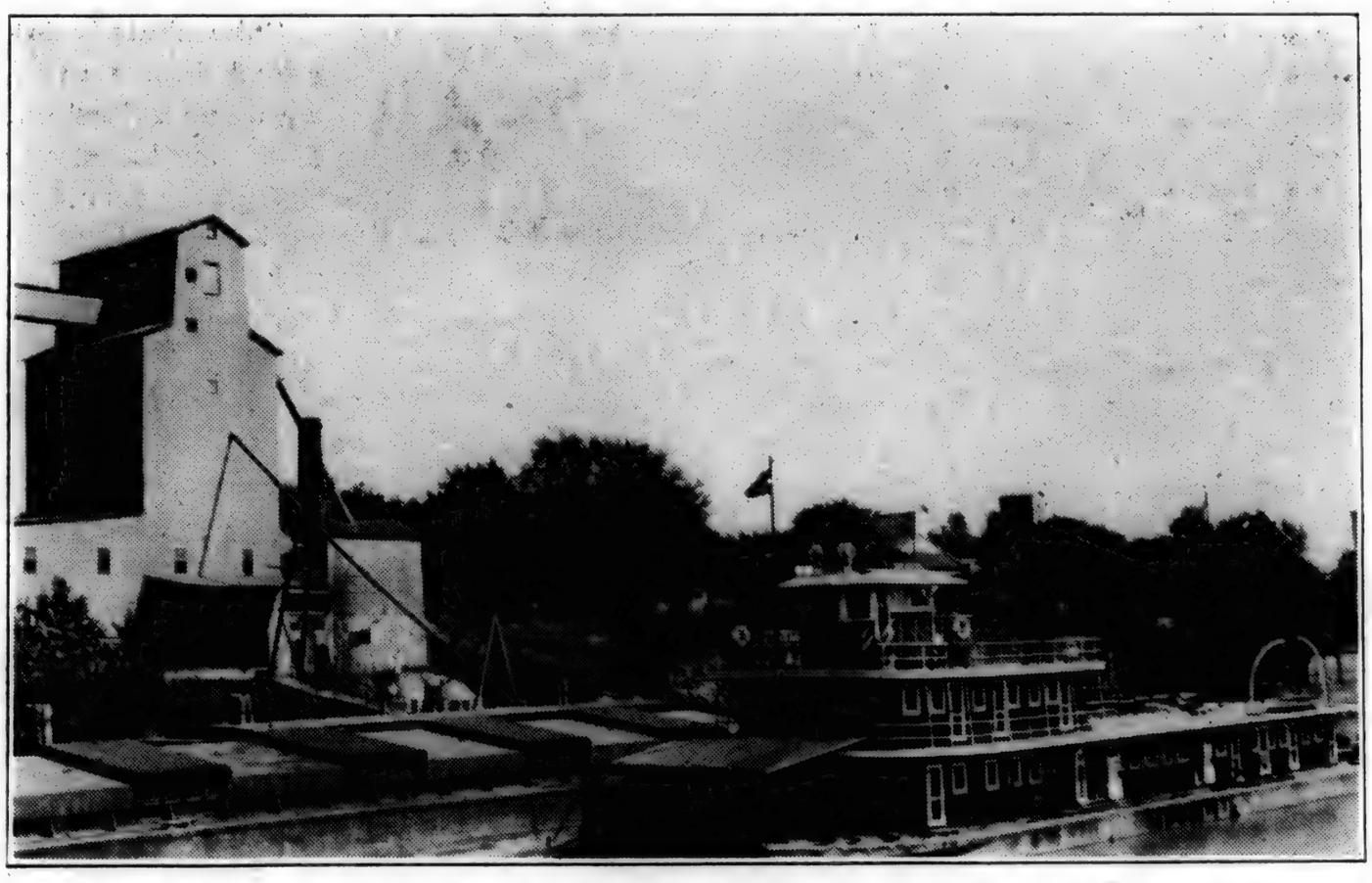
The great humanitarian program of harnessing our streams for flood control, soil and water conservation, power development and navigation is by no means the least interesting of these campaigns. Its far-flung effect on the economic and social life of the nation appeals to the imagination.

The Tennessee Valley Authority with its announced policy of raising the standards of living of a vast segment of our population; the curbing of the Columbia River, in the far northwest, for irrigation and navigation; and the improvement of the Missouri, Ohio and Illinois Rivers and other tributaries of the mighty Father of Waters, with the consequent creation of thousands of inland lakes and parks—all these are only a few of the projects that strike a responsive chord in the soul of a people who are stunned by, and groping for a way out of the darkness of the present world-wide depression.

While this program of river and harbor improvement is being executed more vigorously than ever before, the President now proposes to place it all under a scheme of national control and co-ordination in lieu of the hit and miss method of the past. This work has been carried on by the Government under the War Department for the past 13 years. The Army Engineers have achieved noteworthy results and an enviable reputation for efficiency and integrity during this period. Foreign nations have sent representatives to study their amazing achievements on the Missouri and other rivers.

But, the phase of this work about which the public seems to know the least is that of actual navigation on these streams. For most people it has a strong appeal to the imagination. The romance of early steamboat days will live forever in "Steamboat Bill," "Show Boat" and Mark Twain's works, but they were no more than a glamorous memory by the year 1900.

The unorganized river packets could not continue the hopeless struggle against the concentrated attack of powerful railroad interests, and they were finally driven off the rivers completely. With their competition eliminated railroad rates soon mounted to prohibitive levels. The opening of the Panama Canal in 1914 inaugurated low rates which put the land-locked interior out of competition with seaboard territory. Population and industry in the middle west immediately began to decrease.



LOADING GRAIN FROM FARMERS NATIONAL ELEVATOR AT HAVANA, ILLINOIS. SHIP Tom Sawyer and barges in foreground. Brook and Farmers Co-op. Elevators in background to right.

For this reason, agitation was started for the rehabilitation of river transportation, as the only means of restoring economic parity; but it was not until 1918 that barge service was resumed on the Mississippi and Warrior Rivers, and then only by the United States Government as a war measure to relieve railway congestion.

It was barely re-established when the war ended, but operations were continued under the Railroad Administration until it went out of existence in 1920. At this time the Service was transferred to the War Department and re-organized under the title of The Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service.

In 1924 it was incorporated under the name of "Inland Waterways Corporation" and $5,000,000 was appropriated by Congress for additional capital. In 1928 new legislation authorized an appropriation of $10,000,000 more; but, out of the total of $15,000,000 only $12,000,000 has been withdrawn from the treasury to date.

The Corporation has not only operated on the modest sum since its creation, but up to December 31, 1933, had earned a net income of approximately one million dollars after setting aside more than four and one-half million dollars for depreciation. So far as known, this is the first instance of the Government making a profit from a business undertaking. This record shines in comparison with

the vast subsidies voted to other governmental agencies. Senator Black says, over a billion dollars subsidy has been voted to air mail contract carriers since 1925. There is nothing to show for this money today in the form of tangible assets.

On the other hand, the Inland Waterways Corporation has valuable property and equipment to account for every penny of its investment. It owns a fleet of 25 towboats ranging from 600 to 2,700 H. P., four 800 H. P. self-propelled barges and 266 steel barges, varying from 400 to 3,000 tons capacity. In addition, it has thousands of dollars worth of terminal equipment and a 20 mile railroad connecting its terminals on the Warrior River with Birmingham, Ala.

8 Barges One Load

Few people realize the huge tonnages moved by this equipment. One of the regulation 2,000 ton barges, from an interior view, resembles a large two-deck warehouse. It has a capacity equivalent to fifty 40 ton freight cars. The standard tow consists of eight such barges corresponding to 400 railroad cars.

On the Lower Mississippi Division the service consists of two tows per week in each direction between New Orleans, Saint Louis and Chicago.

The Upper Mississippi Division operates two tows per week in each direction between St. Louis and Minneapolis. This service is synchronized with that on the Lower Mississippi and close connections are made at St. Louis, avoiding delay incident to transfer between the two divisions.

The Warrior Division maintains a weekly self-propelled barge service between New Orleans and Mobile and a weekly towboat service between Mobile and Birmingport.

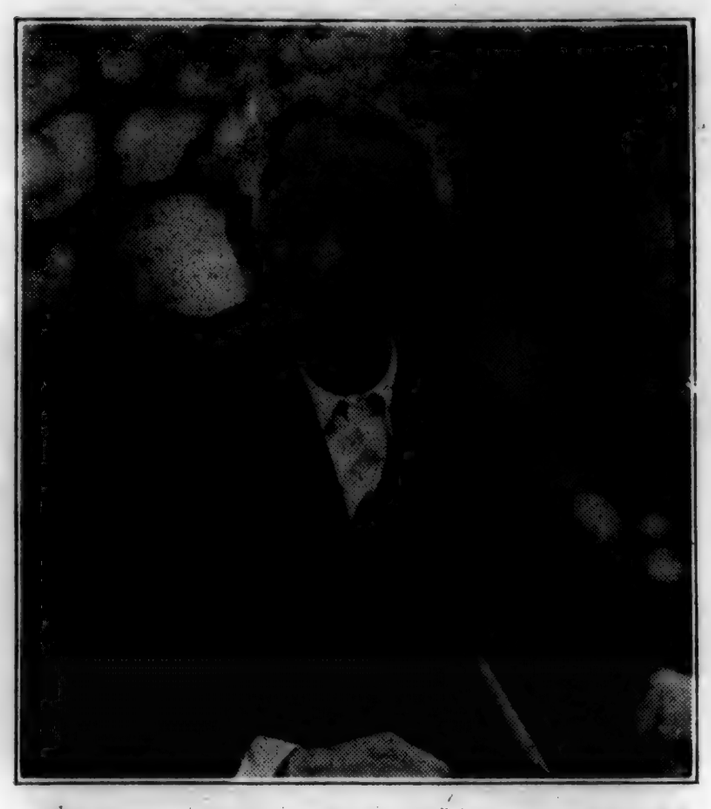
Water-Rail Rates

While this far-flung system of silently efficient and cheap transportation presents a most striking picture, the most interesting phase of the service from a practical standpoint, is the tremendous saving it affords the shipping public.

Federal Barge Line rates are generally made with relation to, and twenty per cent less than, corresponding all-rail rates. Substantially the same savings are available under joint barge-and-rail and rail-barge-rail rates as are afforded by the all-water rates between Barge Line Ports.

As a result of long and continued effort joint rates have been established with 135 railroads, and through these joint rates the people of 42 of the 48 states may share in the economical benefits of water transportation.

Up to December 31, 1933 the direct savings on freight handled by the Barge Line amounted to over $20,000,000; but, this sum is insignificant compared with the reduction by other carriers induced by water competition. The following illustrations give some idea of this benefit to the public:—



JOSEPH J. FORD, AGE 102, OF CRAWFORD County, is the oldest corn-hog contract signer in the U. S.

Rates—(In cents per hundred lbs.)

	Rail	Water	
Cotton			
1931—Memphis, Tenn. to New Orleans, La.	.60		
Present Memphis, Tenn. to New Orleans, La.	.48	.25	
Saving	.12	.35	
Coffee			
1931—New Orleans, La. to Peoria & Chicago, Ill.	.54		
Present New Orleans, La. to Peoria & Chicago, Ill.	.35	.28	
Saving	.19	.26	
Sugar			
1931—New Orleans, La. to Chicago, Ill.	.54		
Present New Orleans, La. to Chicago, Ill.	.33	.25½	Export
Saving	.21	.28½	
Canned Goods			
1931—Pacific Coast to Peoria, Ill.	1.05		
Present Pacific Coast to Peoria, Ill.	.80	.72	
Saving	.25	.33	
Grain			
1931—St. Louis, Mo. to New Orleans, La.	.28.5		
Present St. Louis, Mo. to New Orleans, La.		.08	Export
Saving		.20.5	

While the farmer participates in these savings as a general consumer, he is benefited even more in the shipment of his own products. The cotton growers in the south and the grain producers in the north are reaping the full advantage of this service. It permits an augmented movement of grain south, creating a new competitive condition, relieving the congestion at Chicago and, thus, tending to elevate the general price level. This benefits all growers whether they are located adjacent to the waterways or not.

This is the first of two articles on the inland waterways by Mr. Wilkin. The second will appear in the next issue of the RECORD.—Editor.

A Good Team

I just want to express to you my appreciation of the picture on the cover of the September issue of the Illinois Agricultural Association **Record.** When I look at it, it brings to my mind the days when I worked in the hay fields and harvest fields on my father's farm over sixty years ago. We had just such a team of kindly faced, docile animals then. I just cannot help liking horses and mules for farm work. If treated kindly and properly cared for, it is a real pleasure to work with them—they seem to form an integral part of the farm family. An intelligent team greets you in the morning, is only too pleased to carry out one's every demand—and to my mind represents one of the pleasures of the farm.

I fully appreciate the value and necessity of mechanical equipment on the farm of today—I do not for a moment think we should go back to horse farming—but I do love a good team of horses or mules, and the illustration on the **RECORD** that came to my desk today brought it to mind, and I thought I would let you know how I liked it.

W. E. Taylor, Deere & Co.,
Moline, Ill.

New Treaty With Cuba To Aid Farm Exports

It is estimated that the new trade treaty recently completed with Cuba will result in that country's taking the output of nearly a million acres of American farm lands if the agreement works out as expected. George N. Peek of Illinois, special adviser to the President on foreign trade, was instrumental in working out the agreement.



GEO. N. PEEK

Cuba sharply lowered its tariff against lard and pork products, cotton seed, corn, and soybean oil, wheat flour, canned vegetables and a number of industrial products in return for lowering the import duty on Cuban sugar and tobacco.

The loss of this market since 1928 because of the high Smoot-Hawley tariff, retaliatory tariffs by Cuba, and lower buying power in that country represented the output of 817,267 acres of American farm lands.

Quality Milk Association had a special exhibit at the Mississippi Valley Fair, Davenport, Ia. showing a mechanical professor who gave a short talk every 10 minutes about the value of milk. The talk was recorded on a disc which automatically switched on every 10 minutes throughout the day. Manager Frank Watson reports that close to 60,000 people viewed the exhibit.

31,000 Farmers Are Refinanced in 15 Months

By Walter L. Rust, President, Federal Land Bank of St. Louis

DURING the past 15 months, more than 31,000 farmers in the St. Louis farm credit district have been able to refinance their farm mortgage loans with long-term, amortized Federal land bank or commissioner's loans. These new loans have prevented foreclosures, reduced interest rates, and granted the farmer a longer time in which to work his way out of debt.

The importance of the Federal Land Bank as a financing agency was emphasized by passage of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, at a time when the farm mortgage situation was relatively frozen.

For 16 years the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis had been making long term, amortized, farm mortage loans at low rates of interest. But during that 16 year period, credit from other sources was plentiful. The farmer, to obtain a farm loan, did not have to leave his barnlot. Money was pushed into his hands. And why not? Land was selling at high prices and producing high priced crops and livestock.

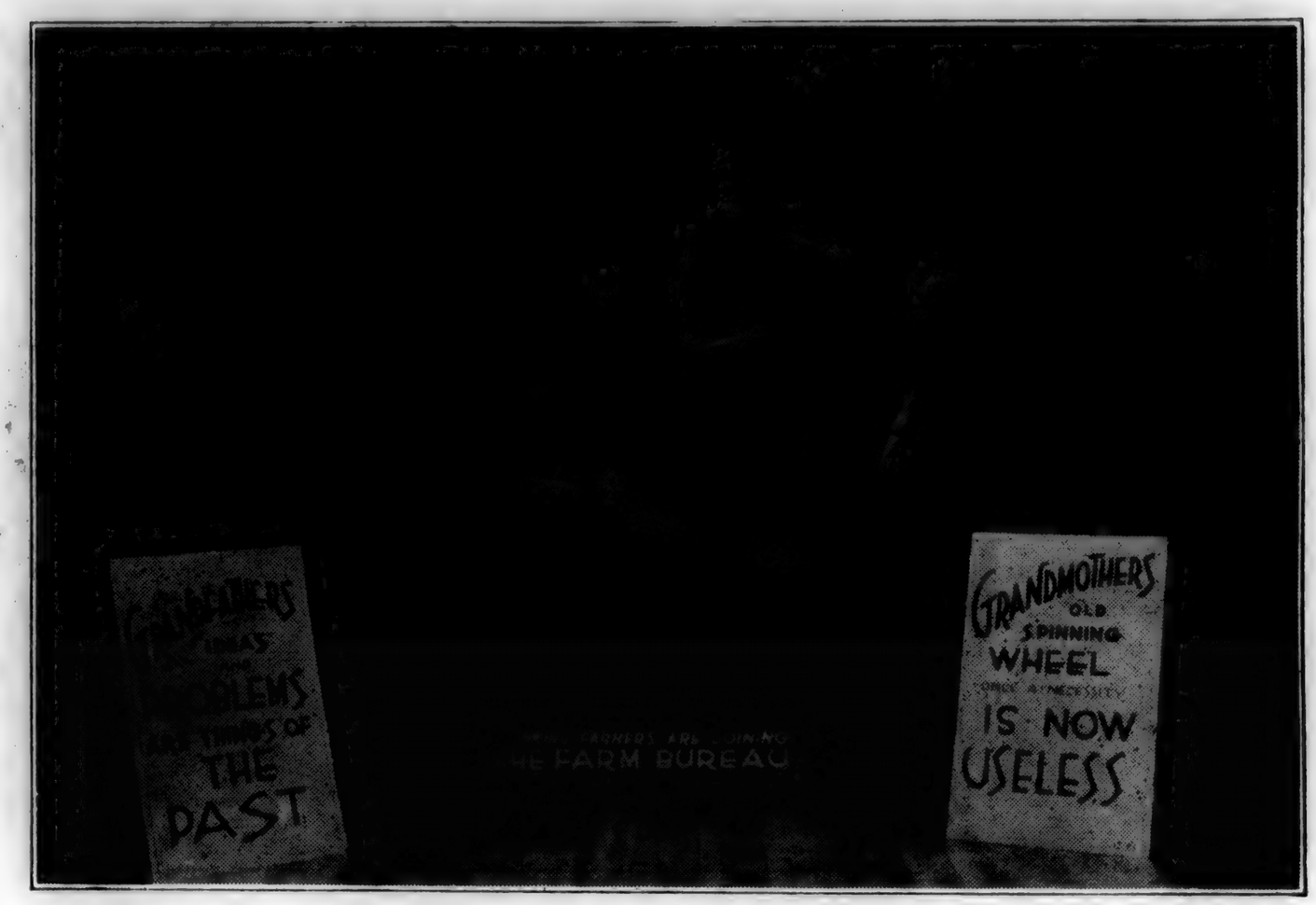
Land Drops Sharply

By 1933 this condition had changed. Land prices had dropped 97 points since 1920, and the farmer was fortunate if he got the cost of production from his crops and livestock. Creditors were demanding that their money be paid at once.

The farmer, in searching for a straw to hold to, turned to the Federal Land Bank System, which, with the new idea of amortized loans, had been going along, year after year, gaining valuable experience.

Congress saw the strategic position held by the 12 land banks of the nation. In these institutions rested the solution of the problem of the foreclosure-threatened, over-capitalized farmers. To aid them still further, the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act was passed.

This Act, which received Executive approval on May 12, 1933, permits the land banks to make direct loans to borrowers in areas not served by a national farm loan association. It grants interest reductions to land bank borrowers until 1938. It permits land bank borrowers to postpone principal payments, and makes it possible for land banks to grant extensions to worthy borrowers and to reamortize such extensions. It also provided for the land bank as agents of the Land Bank Commissioner to make loans for as much as 75 per cent of the appraised value of the farm improvements and personal property mortgaged. However, the farmer is required to have a 25 per cent equity in his farm, and a reasonable possibility of working out of debt with normal prices and normal management.



THE BOND COUNTY FARM BUREAU MAKES EFFECTIVE USE OF ITS WINDOW SPACE TO ADvertise for Greater Membership.

The extent to which economic conditions and this legislation affected the activity of the land banks is reflected in the records of the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis.

On May 1, 1933, after the Federal Land Bank had been in operation for 16 years, the outstanding loans numbered 31,020 for $97,015,372.91. On July 21, 1934, less than 15 months after the financing campaign got under way, the Federal Land Bank on its own account and as agent of the Land Bank Commissioner had closed 31,033 new loans for $92,902,400.

100% Growth

In other words, a 16-year-old institution made a 100 per cent growth in but 15 months. In these figures can be found evidence of the speed and efficiency with which the Land Bank has met the demands of financially distressed farmers of Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas.

These 21,033 loans have stopped foreclosure action in thousands of cases. One farmer in discussing the Land Bank and his loan said:

> "The Land Bank has meant to me what a good father means to a worthy son.
>
> "The party holding my mortgage on my farm was overly anxious to obtain the place for the outstanding indebtedness and was looking forward to immediate foreclosure and possession, knowing full well that there was no place in which I could seek relief through organizations and individuals.
>
> "But I fooled him. My land bank loan has given me a new interest in life. This isn't such a tough old world after all."

Cut Interest Rates

Land banks and commissioner's loans have reduced interest rates. On commissioner's loans the farmers pay 5 per cent interest while on land bank loans made through national farm loan associations the interest rate is only 4½ per cent until 1938. These amortized loans extend over a long period of time, ranging from 13 to 36 years. Each year a portion of the principal is paid together with interest on the unpaid balance. In many cases, these payments, including both a portion of the principal and interest, are no more than the farmer had been paying on interest alone.

One happy farmer felt impelled to write the Land Bank a letter of thanks for his commissioner's loan. He wrote:

> "For a number of years I have been paying 10 per cent interest on my loan and let me tell you it is such a pleasure to get out from under 10 per cent interest that I must write you a letter of appreciation. Words cannot express how glad I am to be given this easy plan of paying my home out of debt with only 5 per cent interest."

Although the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis has loaned more than $92,000,000 in less than 15 months, the total over-head indebtedness of the farmers of Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas has not been greatly increased by this refinancing program.

Records reveal that 91 per cent of the



COUNTY WINNERS WHO COMPETED IN THE 1934 COUNTRY LIFE QUEEN CONTEST ON FARM BUREAU DAY, ILLINOIS STATE FAIR, AUG. 24. Miss Irene Bachman of Williamson county, seated, was crowned "Queen," and Miss Marjorie Lambert, McLean county, standing directly behind her, was declared "Maid of Honor."

loan funds disbursed by the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis have been used to refinance debts already owed by farmers.

One of the best measures of the success of the Federal Land Banks in relieving the farm credit distress can be found in the large decrease in the number of letters received in Washington from farmers facing an emergency. Last November, the Farm Credit Administration in Washington was receiving 600 letters daily from farmers whose cases demanded prompt action. These letters have now dropped to less than 50 daily.

In this respect it should be noted that while the Frazier-Lemke Amendment to the Bankruptcy Act, since its purpose is to prevent occasional selfish creditors from foreclosing on distressed farm debtors, is in accord with the program of the Farm Credit Administration. The activity of the Federal Land Banks in the past year has relieved a great majority of the distressed farm mortgages, leaving only a slight minority of farmers who will have to go into bankruptcy to save their homes.

The Federal Land Bank is not a relief device, neither is it a spender of taxpayers' money. Loans are made on a sound business basis. Formerly made from funds secured through the sale of bonds to the investing public, loans are now being closed in bonds of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. The ready reception accorded these bonds by farmers and their creditors is responsible for the fact that during June the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis disbursed more than seventeen and one-half million dollars. This sum broke all previous records for loans closed in a month's time.

The work of the Federal Land Bank is not finished. Applications for loans, while not approaching the volume received at the start of the refinancing program, continue to arrive.

The land banks are designed to be permanent. They have served this generation well. It should be the individual responsibility of every borrower to meet his obligations as they come due that the Land Bank System may continue to operate on a self-sustaining basis and serve future generations in the same manner as it is serving this generation.

The Farm Bureau is proud of the part it played in securing the passage of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act and other helpful measures early in 1933, is appreciative of the aid that administration of this legislation has brought to many distressed debtors.—Editor.

Available Phosphorus Cuts Chinch Bug Loss

Plenty of available phosphorus in the soil will help wheat overcome chinch bugs, according to L. B. Miller, associate in soil experiment fields at the State College of Agriculture.

This consideration is particularly applicable where wheat is to be planted following the harvesting of soybeans for seed, he says.

In Macoupin county this year on Enos Waters' farm, wheat on fallow ground yielded 28 bushels per acre, while on similar soil following soybeans, it returned only 18.9 bushels.

Ground rock phosphate on soils deficient in phosphorus has produced some outstanding results. An application of 1,000 pounds per acre of rock phosphate on many soils is sufficient to grow beautiful crops of alfalfa and clovers.

May Use "Idle" Ground Next Year For Forage

Wheat contract signers may plant their idle ground to forage crops in 1935. Grass and clover crops grown on such land may be used for hay, pasture or seed production. Wheat, corn, barley, rye and grain sorghums are forbidden but millet, soybeans, oats, etc. may be grown when used only for hay, pasture, or roughage.

Seed to Sell?

The Seed Department of the Farmers National Grain Corporation at Chicago advises that it will be glad to bid on all kinds of clover seeds, timothy, lespedeza, soybeans, and others grown by Illinois farmers. Send samples to the Corporation in the Fisher building, Dearborn and Van Buren streets, Chicago.

The Farmers National Seed Department is not only assisting farmers in disposing of seed, but also attempts to bring buyers and sellers together to the mutual advantage of both.

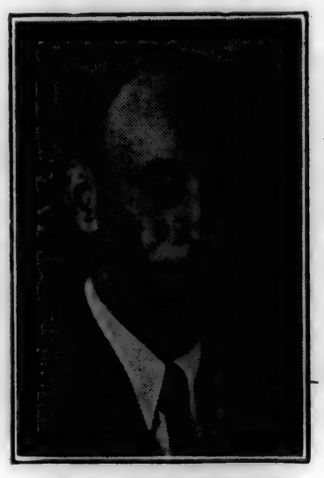
Weather Forecasting

Herbert Janvrin Browne, long-range weather forecaster of Washington, D. C. recently offered a bulletin for $5 "covering the causes of the drought and definitely predicting when it will end." An additional bulletin is offered "giving the dates of cold waves in the northwest, in the Mississippi Valley and the eastern states up to October 15, and naming specifically the dates for killing frosts."

U. S. Weather Bureau officials take no stock in Browne's forecasts. His forecast of rains in western states during August came true. Weather prophets are now predicting a long cold winter. —Editor.

Farmers National Grain Annual Meeting Chicago

During the month of July and August this year the Farmers National Grain Corporation handled 40,169,108 bushels of grain despite the shortest cereal crop within two generations and made a net profit of $683,182.04, which exceeds the loss of $662,503.87 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934.



G. C. JOHNSTONE

This information was given out in the annual report of President C. E. Huff made to the stockholders in Chicago, September 19.

Mr. Huff stated that the capital of the Corporation, $1,048,200, was unimpaired, surplus totaled $64,178.13 and reserves $910,583,56.

Overhead expense, the number of employees, and salaries were drastically reduced during the past year Mr. Huff said because of the substantial cut in volume handled resulting from short crops.

Huff was re-elected president, and G. C. Johnstone, president of Illinois Grain Corporation, was elected first vice-president to succeed W. H. Settle of Indiana who retired from the board.

New Elevators

During the past year the Corporation erected a new 2,000,000 bushel elevator at Amarillo, Texas—"the finest structure of its kind in the southwest," according to Geo. S. Milnor, general manager. A smaller elevator, serving both rail and water transportation, was built at Peoria, Illinois, and a 4,000,000 bushel elevator was leased from the Rock Island railroad in Chicago.

"These steps have greatly strengthened our terminal operations," Mr. Huff said. "Our terminals are all at near capacity at present with sound stocks of grain. Country elevators held by the Corporation are being transferred to local ownership as rapidly as possible. Relationships between Farmers National and the Farm Credit Administration are on a completely satisfactory basis, and excellent credit relations have been continued with the commercial banks. Our merchandizing turnover is the heaviest in history, and our percentage of market handlings is increasing. The future seems secure."

Chief speakers during the luncheon program were Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association who appeared for President E. A. O'Neal of the A. F. B. F., unable to attend because of illness; F. W. Peck, co-operative loan commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration; and Leroy Melton, Greenville, Illinois, president, National Farmers Equity Union.

Build Up Reserves

Build up your reserves as soon as you can, and maintain them. An organization that is consistently undernourished financially isn't any better prepared to meet the buffetings of fate than is the child who has been perennially undernourished from infancy. The necessity for adequate reserves was never greater, faced as we have been and are by depression, drouth, and unparalleled economic conditions.

Mr. Smith charged that the cry of "regimentation" came not from farmers but from opponents of farm surplus control legislation who sought to make the A. A. A. Act unpopular with farmers. Anyone who knows the sincerity of Secretary Wallace, Administrator Davis and their co-workers he said, knows that they would be the last men to force anything on farmers that was not desirable.

"The move to control farm surpluses and raise farm prices was first suggested by two industrialists—farm implement manufacturers—both of whom are now in prominent positions with the government," said Mr. Smith. "These men are George N. Peek and Hugh S. Johnson who, back in 1922, published a book on the subject while they were associated at Moline, Ill. These men saw the need for bringing farm prices up to a level with industrial prices.

"Many platform speakers who are attacking the A. A. A. Act have never read it," Mr. Smith continued. "Title one of this Act is a mandate to the Secretary of Agriculture to use one or more of several suggested ways, with the approval of the President, to restore certain basic farm commodities to parity price levels. All the principles of the old McNary-Haugen bill are in this Act. Authority is there for exporting farm surpluses at world prices and charging the loss against each unit of the commodity marketed. At present we are following the crop adjustment plan because that seems the only thing to do in view of widespread foreign embargoes and high tariffs against American farm products."

Mr. Peck warned that the biggest danger to co-operatives comes from within. There is no fear about continuation of this system if farmers want it and choose leaders who have the ability and sincere desire to make it succeed. "Attacks from private interests cannot hurt you," he said. "You can capitalize on them. The Farm Credit Administration has a different interest than some creditors. Where there are profits from debt it is desirable to keep people in debt. The Administration's chief interest is in getting you out of debt. Our motive is not to make profits but to serve."

The Fighting Spirit

Mr. Melton stated that farmers had been negligent in letting the marketing end of their business slip out of their control. "The fighting spirit," he asserted, "is necessary to co-operative marketing development. I hope it never dies."

Resolutions were adopted supporting the Agricultural Adjustment Act and commending its administrators, opposing imports of grain until it is shown that domestic supplies are inadequate, urging amendment of the grain futures act to redefine the rights of co-operatives on contract markets, recommending simplification and clarification of income tax laws as they apply to farm co-ops., and expressing satisfaction over the fine relationship existing between the Corporation and Farm Credit Administration.



THE MERCER COUNTY FARM BUREAU SOFT BALL TEAM WON THE COUNTY TOURNAMENT LAST July, and two weeks ago won the championship of the Aledo City League. Warren Hendricks, pitcher, has a record of 100 strikeouts in the last 10 games played. Left to right: Standing: Leslie Baldwin, Joe Moseley, Lewis Riddell, Lester J. Schroll, Glenn Millikan. Seated: H. Parkman, Gerald Baldwin, Mark Foster, Captain, Warren Hendricks, Clarence Runbom, J. E. Harris, ex-farm adviser and Morris Ketzle, also members of the team, are not in picture.

I. F. S. Annual Meeting, Decatur, Oct. 18th

Co-op Expert to Speak

The eighth annual meeting of Illinois Farm Supply Company will be held at the Orlando Hotel in Decatur Thursday, October 18. To it will come the officers, directors, and managers of the 58 affiliated County Service Companies to hear from F. E. Herndon and L. R. Marchant, president and manager of I. F. S. respectively, the story of the greatest year in the company's history.

The principal speaker will be F. W. Peck, Cooperative Bank Commissioner for the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C. His subject will be "Efficient Business Procedure for Farm Cooperatives," which should interest everyone who is active in the development of the cooperative movement in this state.

During the session, nine directors for the ensuing year will be elected to the state company from the voting group assembled. The present directors are: Grant Broster, Grayville; J. M. Eyman, Warrensburg; Frank J. Flynn, Woodson; Fred E. Herndon, Macomb; H. A. Keele, Chesterfield; Harry Ebbert, Montrose; Thos. J. Penman, Yorkville; E. E. Stevenson, Streator; and Geo. F. Tullock, Rockford. There will be reports from the management on future plans of the company as well as a full discussion of all phases of Illinois Farm Supply Company operation during the year.

Boys And Girls Tune Up For Skilled Drivers Club

"Every barn lot a proving ground" seems to be the slogan of the more than 300 sons and daughters of Farm Bureau members in each of the 28 counties who have organized their Skilled Drivers Clubs sponsored by the safety division of the I. A. A.

If the space once reserved for farm implements be taken over by the family bus being put through turns, stops, starts and solemn measuring of slides and skids, let no parent be perplexed. If he finds himself becoming interested in the rules of safe driving being studied by his offspring, let it not be considered weakness. For school and highway officials, no less, have become interested in this wise Farm Bureau plan and are working for its success. Chambers of Commerce vote it a great idea. Insurance companies breathe easier for the younger generation and hint at lower insurance rates.

Plans perfected, the Skilled Drivers Club set forth during September to build a membership among Farm Bureau sons and daughters between 15 and 20 years old. To date 28 counties have organized. More are rapidly getting set up. During September each of the organized counties held at least two rousing meetings with big attendance, Livingston taking the honors with no less than 12 meetings.

They're a serious bunch—these youngsters—as they listen to lectures and study up for their driving exams which will entitle them to a badge of merit if they pass, signifying driving excellence and a thorough knowledge of the "rules of the road." A quick appraisal of the requirements has convinced them that it's going to take some real skill to win a badge. So the word's going around that it's an honest to gosh honor to belong to the Skilled Drivers Club and no foolin'. County Farm Bureau officers report a busy time of it handing out registration blanks and test questions to aspirants for the honor of belonging.

What's more, there's a chance that some youngster may win county honors and a cup—or district honors and a trip to the Annual Meeting of the I. A. A. at Quincy where the big, silver cup for statewide honors will be awarded.

So, there'll be plenty of practising in the barn lot this fall. And Farm Bureau members who ordinarily ride to town sitting on the edge of the seat as their heir takes the corners on two wheels will now sit back and relax with a Skilled Drivers Club member behind the wheel.

Dr. Geo. H. Locke, director of the San Joaquin county, California Farm Bureau spent a day recently in the I. A. A. offices getting tips on the set-up and services of the state and county organizations. "Your McLean County took the A. F. B. F. 'biggest county membership' cup away from us last year," said Dr. Locke, "but we're out to recapture it at the next meeting." Dr. Locke has missed only three of the monthly meetings of his County Farm Bureau board in 20 years. He also has attended an average of 10 Farm Bureau "center," or community meetings in his county or adjoining counties each month during this period. "Don't die until you have seen the wonders of California," is Dr. Locke's message to Illinois members.

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The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Number 11 NOVEMBER, 1934 Volume 12

How Candidates Stand on Vital Issues

Results of Questionnaires Presented to Candidates for Congress and the State Legislature in Illinois

IT is important for farmers to know how candidates for office stand on issues of chief interest to agriculture.

It has long been the policy of the Illinois Agricultural Association to determine the attitude of candidates regardless of party, and to present voting records wherever possible, on questions and issues in which farmers are vitally interested. Just now Illinois farmers are concerned as to whether candidates for Congress will vote to uphold and protect the Agricultural Adjustment Act. They want to know if such candidates, if elected, will vote to protect the Adjustment Act from unfriendly amendments and repeal.

There are at least two leading state issues in which farmers are interested, namely,

1. Amendment of the revenue article of the state constitution definitely limiting property taxes, and granting the General Assembly broad powers to tax other sources of revenue.

2. Legislation empowering and requiring each county to provide relief for its own destitute people before calling on state and federal aid. Stopping further diversion of gasoline taxes and using such revenues to put the unemployed to work building all-weather farm to market roads.

In meetings held in September 1,400 County Farm Bureau leaders unanimously authorized and directed that the I. A. A. prepare questionnaires for them to submit to candidates for Congress and for the state legislature on the issues outlined above.

In response to this demand the Association prepared questionnaires and its board of directors and County Farm Bureau presidents submitted the following statement and questionnaire to candidates for Congress from Illinois:

Statement on AAA

"The Agricultural Adjustment Act was enacted by Congress as the result of the organized effort of farmers covering a period of 12 years, to secure enabling legislation necessary to control surpluses of farm production, in order that reasonable price levels might be restored and maintained for basic farm crops. Much confusion seems to exist in the minds of citizens (including many candidates for public office) as to the merit of the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Such confusion is largely the result of propaganda emanating from unfriendly sources.

"The Agricultural Adjustment Act merely provides a mandate of Congress upon the Secretary of Agriculture to use one of several ways, when approved by the President, to assist farmers in restoring and maintaining parity prices for named basic crops. To repeal this Act would be in effect saying that farmers were not entitled to such support and assistance of Government in securing and maintaining parity price levels for their products.

"The Farm Bureau movement of Illinois and the Nation worked to secure the preparation and enactment of this law. They are against unfriendly amendments and certainly unalterably opposed to its repeal. The Farm Bureau will use its influence as experience warrants to secure more simple, practical and effective administration of this law.

"As a candidate for Congress, your reply to the following question will be appreciated and you can be assured that your expressed position will be used only in such manner as is accorded all candidates for the office you are seeking:

QUESTION: If elected to Congress, will you support farmers in their efforts to protect the Agricultural Adjustment Act from unfriendly amendments and repeal?

The table presented herewith shows the response of the various candidates on this issue.

Vote for the Bond Issue

FOR YOUR OWN PROTECTION AGAINST A sharp increase in property taxes next year vote "YES" on the $30,000,000 bond issue in the election Tuesday, November 6.

Unless this bond issue carries, a tax of $30,000,000 will be spread on all INinois property in 1935 to pay for unemployment relief expenditures already made. If the bond issue passes the bonds will be retired out of gas tax revenues accruing to counties and municipalities which received funds from the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission. The state is authorized to withhold counties' and state's share of gas tax funds in proportion to the amount of relief funds allotted them.

While the I. A. A. opposed appropriations by the legislature which made this bond issue necessary, it now supports the bond issue because its adoption is the only way to avoid levying an additional $7,500,000 on farm property in 1935. VOTE "YES" ON THE SMALL BOND ISSUE BALLOT TO RELIEVE PROPERTY OF THIS INCREASED BURDEN. Failure to vote is the same as voting "NO."

Replies of Candidates for Congress

At large, two to be voted for	
Michael L. Igoe	Yes
Martin A. Brennan	No report
C. Wayland Brooks	Yes
Milton E. Jones	Yes
3rd Dist.	
Edward A. Kelly	No report
Frank M. Fulton	Yes
7th Dist.	
Leonard W. Schuetz	Yes
Raymond J. Peacock	No report
10th Dist.	
David B. Maloney	Yes
Ralph E. Church	Yes
11th Dist.	
James A. Howell	Yes
Chauncey W. Reed	Yes

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12th Dist.
C. H. Smith ..... Yes
John T. Buckbee ..... Yes
13th Dist.
Orestes H. Wright (deceased)
Leo E. Allen ..... Yes
14th Dist.
Chester Thompson ..... Yes
John C. Allen ..... Yes
15th Dist.
J. Leroy Adair ..... Yes
Burnett M. Chiperfield ..... Yes
16th Dist.
Rayburn L. Russell ..... Yes
Everett M. Dirksen ..... Yes
17th Dist.
Frank Gillespie ..... Yes
L. C. Arends ..... Yes
18th Dist.
James A. Meeks—Stated he is for program and in full accord with the I. A. A.
Elmer A. Taylor ..... Favorable
19th Dist.
Donald C. Dobbins ..... Yes
Charles H. Fletcher ..... Yes
20th Dist.
Scott Lucas ..... Yes
Warren E. Wright ..... Yes
21st Dist.
Henry H. Mason ..... Yes
Frank M. Ramey ..... Yes
22nd Dist.
Edwin M. Schaefer ..... Yes
Jesse R. Brown ..... Yes
23rd Dist.
William W. Arnold—"Will continue doing all I can to forward program."
Ben O. Sumner ..... Yes
24th Dist.
Claude V. Parson ..... Yes
James V. Heidinger ..... Yes
25th Dist.
Kent E. Keller ..... Yes
J. Lester Buford ..... Yes

Revenue Amendment

The gross injustice of the general property tax is generally admitted. Under the present state constitution more than one-half the people of Illinois able to pay taxes, and three-fourths of the net income of the entire population, are virtually exempted from taxes. They cannot be taxed equitably until the present revenue article is properly amended.

In the last 18 years Illinois voters have rejected four proposed changes in the revenue article. None of these proposals gave owners of real estate and tangible property any assurance of protection from confiscatory taxes. Therefore none won the general support even of property owners. It will be extremely difficult for any amendment of the revenue article to secure the votes necessary for approval. There must be some inducement offered to property owners to vote for it. For this reason the I. A. A. insists upon a constitutional limitation of general taxes upon any property, except for bonded indebtedness, to not more than one per cent of its fair cash value.

In line with this policy the following question was submitted to each candidate for the state legislature in the election on November 6:

Question: Will you, if elected to the General Assembly, work and vote for the submission of an amendment to the revenue article of the State Constitution, containing the following provisions?

1. **Limiting the taxes which may be levied on any tangible property, to one per cent of its fair cash value, except for present indebtedness and for new indebtedness voted by the people, including interest thereon.**
2. **Granting the General Assembly broad powers to tax by appropriate methods other sources of revenue either not now taxable at all, or easily evading taxation.**

Unemployment Relief

When the depression deepened and serious unemployment resulted therefrom, the Illinois Agricultural Association recognized the necessity of providing public funds for the temporary relief of destitute people. From the beginning, however, it questioned the methods of providing and administering such public funds. It has insisted that the continuance of such methods would inevitably result in waste of funds and what is infinitely worse, a permanent dole system in Illinois with all its attending evils.

The Illinois Agricultural Association believes that it is first the duty of every community and county to assume responsibility for its worthy unemployed. The present system of relief is increasingly robbing recipients of their self-respect. More and more it is relieving people able to work of any desire or incentive to work.

Local respo sibilities and interest cannot be secured by use of National and State funds unless the local communities and municipalities are first required to provide relief to the limit of their ability. They cannot be secured by using the process of deferred taxes in the form of state bond issues or by diverting gasoline taxes from their proper use in road and street improvement. Such diversions only increase unemployment and the demands for relief for which they are made.

In the opinion of the Illinois Agricultural Association the time has come for the state to restore and to require local responsibility for relief.

Believing extremely important that Illinois farmers know the attitude of candidates on these questions, the Association, through its board of directors and County Farm Bureau presidents, prepared and submitted the following questions:

If elected to the General Assembly, will you:

1. **Work and vote FOR legislation empowering and requiring every county, or the townships or other municipalities therein, to do their full part in equitably providing revenue for their own relief needs before they are entitled to aid by the state, and requiring each relief taxing unit to administer such funds?**
2. **Work and vote AGAINST any legislation further diverting gasoline taxes for relief or any other purposes, and protect such taxes for their intended use in improving the highways and streets, thereby providing large amounts for greatly needed employment.**

Leaders in the Farm Bureau movement made every reasonable effort to present these questions to every candidate.

The accompanying table presents the results of this effort.

Replies of Candidates to State Legislative Questionnaire

IF ELECTED TO THE LEGISLATURE WILL YOU WORK AND VOTE

	For a Revenue Amendment		For legislation requiring proper taxing units to provide equitable revenue for relief before receiving State Aid	Against any legislation diverting gasoline taxes from roads and streets
	Limiting taxes on tangible property to not over 1% of actual value	Granting power to tax other sources of revenue		
7th Senate (Rural section of Cook and parts of Chicago)				
Charles F. Baumrucker	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Arthur J. Bidwell	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
House				
Frank G. Ring	Non-Committal	Yes	Yes	Yes, conditionally
Oscar S. Johnson	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Frank E. Foster	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bernice T. Van Der Vries	Non-Committal	Yes	Yes	Yes
8th House (Boone, Lake and McHenry)				
Thomas A. Bolger	No	Yes	Yes	No
Richard J. Lyons	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
William M. Carroll	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10th House (Winnebago and Ogle)				
Frank B. Wilson	Non-Committal	No reply	Yes	"Will answer at proper time"
Leroy M. Green	Yes, for its submission	Yes	Yes	Yes
David Hunter, Jr.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Carl O. Nyman	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
12th House (Carroll, JoDaviess and Stephenson)				
Chas D. Franz	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Homer Curtiss	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
John A. Bingham	Non-Committal	Non-Committal	Yes	Yes
Edward E. Laughlin	Non-Committal	Yes	Yes	Yes
14th House (Kane and Kendall)				
John F. Petit	No report	No report	No report	No report
John M. Peffers	"Should be a real limitation"	Non-Committal	"For general program"	Non-Committal
Frank A. McCarthy	No report	No report	No report	No report
16th House (Livingston, Marshall, Putnam, Woodford)				
William Vicars	Non-Committal	Non-Committal	Non-Committal	Non-Committal
Calistus A. Bruer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Charles M. Turner	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
18th House (Peoria)				
Edward J. Gorman	Yes	Yes	Non-Committal	Non-Committal
Clarence P. Scott	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Leo D. Crowley	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
20th House (Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee)				
James T. Burns	"For specific limitation"	Yes	Yes	Yes, except in great crisis
Ben W. Alpiner	Non-Committal	Non-Committal	Yes	"So long as emergency demands, think it proper to divert"
Luther B. Bratton	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Harry L. Topping	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
22nd House (Edgar and Vermilion)				
P. J. Breen	Yes	"Yes, but not too much power"	Yes	Yes
W. O. Edwards	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Walter J. Bookwalter	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
H. M. Luckey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
24th House (Champaign, Moultrie, Piatt)				
Hugh M. Rigney	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
E. E. Sturdyvin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Everett R. Peters	"Yes, provided both are adopted"		Yes	Yes
Roger F. Little	Opposes limitation	Favors	Favors	Favors
26th House (Ford, McLean)				
Joseph W. Russell	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, conditionally
D. J. Sammon	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maurice O. Kalahar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
G. J. Johnson	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
28th House (DeWitt, Logan, Macon)				
Verne R. Johnson	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, unles emergency exists
Nicholas L. Hubbard	Favors	Favors	Favors	Favors
W. C. Chynoweth	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dan Dinneen	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
30th House (Brown, Cass, Mason, Menard, Schuyler, Tazewell)				
H. V. Teel	Yes, conditionally	Yes	Yes	Yes, except in extreme emergencies
Glen Petefish	"I expect to support the Agricultural Program"			
Homer J. Tice	"Have frequently spoken for these very propositions"			
Robert H. Allison	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
32nd House (Hancock, McDonough, Warren)				
Ross E. Noper	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lawrence H. Stice	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Claude R. Thomas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
T. Mac Downing	"Favors reasonable limitation"	Yes	Yes	Yes
33rd Senate (Henderson, Mercer, Rock Island)				
Robert M. Harper	Yes, conditionally	Yes	Yes	Favor, except for possible emergency
William B. Schroder	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
33rd House				
Thos. P. Sinnett	Yes, qualified	Yes	Yes	Yes
Clinton Searle	"I am in favor of the above principles."			
Harry M. McCaskrin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
34th House (Clark, Coles, Douglas)				
J. M. Turner	No report	No report	No report	No report
Victor H. McDonald	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chas. G. Strohm	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Orion B. Goble	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
35th Senate (DeKalb, Lee, Whiteside)				
Henry J. White	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
George C. Dixon	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
35th House				
John P. Devine	Non-Committal	Non-Committal	Non-Committal	Non-Committal
Dennis J. Collins	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Henry C. Allen	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
36th House (Adams, Calhoun, Pike, Scott)				
Jos. E. Heckenkamp	No report	No report	No report	No report
Thomas J. Lenane	Non-Committal	Non-Committal	Non-Committal	"Do not believe in diversion unless absolutely necessary"
Henry F. Scarborough	"Could favor if convinced"	Yes	Yes	Yes
37th Senate (Bureau, Henry, Stark)				
James H. Andrews	Yes, conditionally	Yes	Yes	Yes, except in emergency
Thomas P. Gunning	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
House				
Henry Knauf	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, Conditionally
George F. Hayes	Yes, conditionally	Yes	Yes	Yes, except in acute emergency
Frederick W. Rennick	Fears difficulty in administering	Yes	Yes	Yes
James A. Nowlan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
38th House (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Montgomery)				
Frank W. Fries	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dr. Frank A. Stewart	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hugh W. Cross	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, under present conditions
39th Senate (LaSalle)				
James R. Johnson	Yes, provided new constitution	Yes	Yes	Yes
N. M. Mason	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
House				
Edmond P. Conerton	No report	No report	No report	No report
Edward G. Hayne	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
O. E. Benson	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R. G. Soderstrom	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
40th Senate (Christian, Cumberland, Fayette, Shelby)				
John W. Fribley	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
J. W. Spreeger	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
House				
Sam S. Lorton	Conditional	Favors	Favors	Conditional
C. F. Easterday	No report	No report	No report	No report
Henry D. Sparks	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will P. Welker	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, except in case of extreme necessity
41st Senate (DuPage, Will)				
John V. McCarthy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Richard J. Barr	Favor	Favor	Favor	Yes, except in case of extreme necessity
House				
Michael F. Hennebry	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, conditionally
Lottie Holman O'Neill	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
John L. Walker	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Warren L. Wood	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
42nd House (Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Marion)				
George J. Bauer	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
A. B. Lager	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R. J. Branson	Not entirely favorable	Yes	Yes	Yes
43rd Senate (Fulton, Knox)				
M. P. Rice	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
Clinton L. Ewing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
43rd House				
Frank W. McClure	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ray Simkins	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, except in emergency
E. W. Mureen	Favors tax limitation	Favors	Favors	Opposed to diversion
Reed F. Cutler	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
44th House (Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, Washington)				
Jos. H. Davis	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes conditionally
A. A. Brands	Non-Committal	Yes	Yes	If conditions get worse, will vote to use some existing tax
R. G. Crisenberry	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Elbert Waller	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
45th Senate (Morgan, Sangamon)				
S. I. Gresham	Thinks 1% too low a figure	Yes	Yes	No answer
Earl B. Searcy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
House				
David Evans	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Allan Cole (deceased)				
Hugh Green	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
William J. Lawler	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Replies of Candidates to State Legislative Questionnaire

IF ELECTED TO THE LEGISLATURE WILL YOU WORK AND VOTE

	For a Revenue Amendment		For legislation requiring proper taxing units to provide equitable revenue for relief before receiving State Aid	Against any legislation diverting gasoline taxes from roads and streets
	Limiting taxes on tangible property to not over 1% of actual value	Granting power to tax other sources of revenue		
46th House (Jasper, Jefferson, Richland, Wayne)				
Laurence F. Arnold	Yes, conditionally	Yes	Yes	Yes, conditionally
Hardy M. Swift	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Glenn H. Sunderland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
E. H. Childress	"Would give earnest consideration"	Yes	Yes	Yes
47th Senate (Bond, Madison)				
James O. Monroe	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Alvin C. Bohm	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
House				
Schaefer O'Neill	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lloyd (Curly) Harris	Yes, conditionally	Yes	Yes	Yes
I. H. Streeper	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Schuyler B. Vaughan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
48th House (Crawford, Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Lawrence, Wabash, White)				
F. W. Lewis	"Limitation unnecessary"	Yes	Yes	Sees no necessity of further diversion
T. W. Hall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
John R. Thompson	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fred A. Reavill	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
49th Senate (St. Clair)				
Louis J. Menges	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
W. R. Weber	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
House				
Frank Holton	No report	No report	No report	No report
Dr. A. H. Smith	Non-Committal	Non-Committal	Non-Committal	Non-Committal
R. H. "Rudy" Huschle	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Calvin D. Johnson	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
50th House (Alexander, Franklin, Pulaski, Union, Williamson)				
Louie E. Lewis	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, except in extreme emergency
Chas. A. Koehler	No report	No report	No report	No report
M. F. Browner	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wallace A. Bandy	Non-Committal	Non-Committal	Non-Committal	Non-Committal
51st Senate (Hamilton, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline)				
Kenneth L. Jones	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oral P. Tuttle	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
House				
John C. Upchurch	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Paul Powell	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Abner Field	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R. R. Randolph	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Whiteside Leads in Sign-up

Whiteside county is leading the state in the Farm Bureau membership campaign launched during "Decision Week," Oct. 8-13.

By October 17 Whiteside had signed 204 new members to bring the total membership up to 1,112, the highest in at least eight years. "I think that another hundred will join the Farm Bureau before the end of the year," reports F. H. Shuman, farm adviser.

"The results of the drive, in my opinion," he says, "came as a result of: (1.) Selecting large number of workers. (2.) Training and giving information to these workers at local and county-wide meetings. All workers attended at least two meetings and some three or four. (3.) During the two-day drive the county, district and township leaders checked their men as to the results secured each day. (4.) Bringing all solicitors to one mass meeting and establishing goals for each township. (5.) Limiting the drive to two days.

"I think it is a mistake to ask volunteer men to give more time than that. Whenever you get more than 50 per cent of the farmers in the county as members, it is easier to sign new ones. I like the organization director plan and think it fits the needs of Whiteside county in organization work. A full-time director who will select, train, and check volunteer leaders is much more valuable than the system we followed in the past."

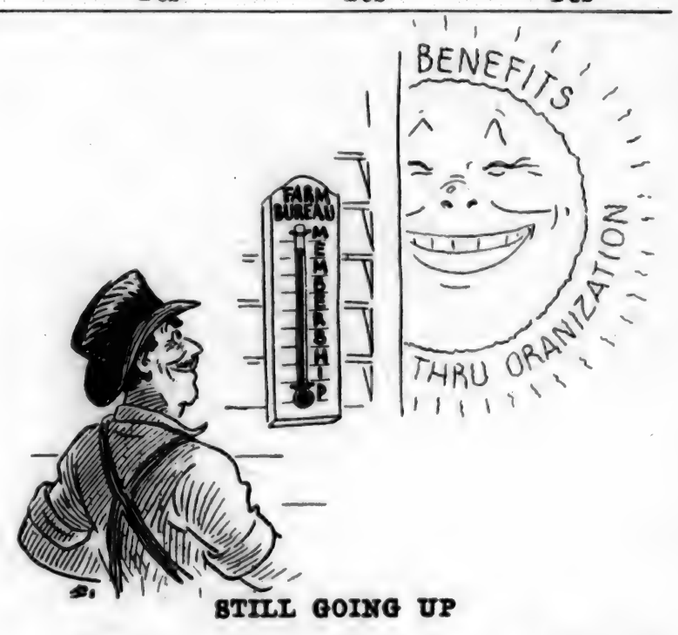
Lowell S. Johnson is organization director in Whiteside county. He and Mr. Shuman, in co-operation with the board of directors, selected one man for every three townships. Guy Gridley had charge of Fulton, Ustick and Union Grove; Russell Mathew—Clyde, Mt. Pleasant and Hopkins townships; O. C. Beatty—Genesee, Jordan, and Sterling townships; Walter Condon — Hume, Montmorency, Coloma and Hahnaman; Frank Moews—Portland, Prophetstown and Tampico; Roy Thorpe—Erie, Fenton and Lyndon townships; and Charles Vogt—Garden Plain, Newton and Albany townships.

Genesee township led with 25 new members, Prophetstown 18, Union Grove 18, Newton 13, Jordan 12, Sterling 11, Hopkins and Lyndon 10 each, etc. Don Zuidema and John Arians of Union Grove township, both volunteer solicitors, signed 7 out of 8 prospects the first day, Shuman said.

David R. Reynolds of Morgan county reports 23 new members signed up to Oct. 18 and 104 reinstated. "Work still going strong," he writes. "We expect 100 more in near future." Sangamon county is in the midst of a membership campaign. Farm Adviser Ed Bay and the Sangamon County Farm Bureau are getting good support from the Springfield papers. Read their Editorials on Page 9.

Incomplete reports from many other counties showed membership work in progress. Clay Agee, organization director in Pike county, reported that dues are being paid and new members signing up. The drive is to be continued until October 23, the day of the annual Farm Bureau meeting.

In Iroquois county L. E. Kirkton reported eight new members signed and considerable delinquent dues collected. Edgar county has been steadily adding new members, reports county organization director Zeis Gumm. An advertisement was inserted in the Paris Beacon-News playing up the radio address from station WENR delivered by President Earl C. Smith. Edgar county was scheduled to concentrate its membership campaign the week beginning Oct. 22.



STILL GOING UP

C. P. Boggess of Madison and Bond counties reported 25 to 30 members signed. Randolph county was planning its membership campaign for Oct. 26 and 27. E. F. Coll, organization director in Henry county, wrote 11 new members himself. Eighty attended the meeting of chairman and district workers. "Our county will be slow but we are determined to make our quota," writes Coll.

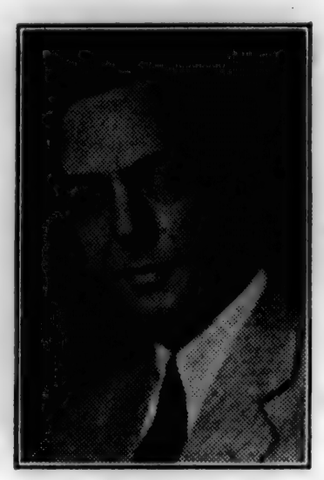
From all sections of Illinois came reports that farmers were busy putting up late planted soybean hay during the ideal weather the first half of October. Corn-hog referendum meetings and distribution of benefit payments kept farm advisers and officials of county corn-hog associations on their toes during this period. Membership work will be carried on throughout the fall in most counties as organization committees with township and school district chairmen are completed.

The Key to National Recovery

By Earl C. Smith, President, Illinois Agricultural Association

Excerpts from 30-minute address over Station WENR, Chicago, October 11

AS EARLY as 1922, some of the best farm and business thinkers in America recognized the necessity for full and effective control of surplus production of farm crops. They definitely predicted that if failure to find ways and means of this control was encountered, the net result of such failure would ultimately undermine every major business structure in America. Their predictions were scoffed at. People generally then, and even yet some few, fail to recognize what is meant by the term "agricultural surpluses."



EARL C. SMITH

I, of course, recognize that with millions of American citizens lacking proper food, it is difficult for one not having full information to understand what is meant by the term "farm surplus". . . .

World War Cause

Agricultural surpluses, the basic cause of low farm prices, resulted from the World War. Every adult of those unfortunate years will certainly remember the three great appeals then made by President Wilson. The first one was to the mothers of America to give of the flower of the young manhood of the American home—American boys. It was said they were necessary to win the war and save the world for democracy.

The second appeal was to the industries of America to run night and day manufacturing the munitions of war. They were given government assurance of profits above cost of production, whatever those costs might be.

The third appeal was to the American farmer. He was called upon to raise all possible food supplies. He was told that food was a first essential to win the war. The American farmer was told that it was his duty not only to feed American armies in Europe, but to provide food necessary to assist in feeding the allied armies. The mothers responded, industry responded and the American farmer responded. Forty million acres were added to the cultivated acres of the United States. The close of the war found America with this vast increase in its cultivated areas. We had become a creditor nation instead of a debtor nation, as a result of the World War. This, in itself, placed limitations upon the export outlets for American farm products and these exports have continually declined. . . .

As a result of the first year's administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the outlook confronting corn-hog farmers, particularly, is much different than that of a year ago. We do not have surpluses confronting us, therefore, the problem is comparatively simple.

Through licensing distributors under the act, dairy prices are improving; wheat is much higher.

The Question

The paramount question now is: **Will farmers strengthen their organization, which is necessary for continuing and permanent improvement of farm conditions?** I am convinced that if we do not continue a program of reasonable and practical planning of our production of wheat, corn and hogs as well as other grain crops, we will soon again find ourselves faced with cheap corn, lower wheat prices and later a further breakdown of livestock prices.

If grain production is kept within reasonable limits livestock, and to a degree dairy prices, will take care of themselves. Let corn acreage run wild and with average weather the old cycle of cheap corn, and, in a year or two, cheap hogs and cattle will return.

We must, therefore, hold fast to the gains we have made. We must fight to retain, so long as they are needed, the principles of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, if agriculture is to regain and hold a fair share of the national income. **So long as we have a regimented price structure throughout industry, transportation and the professions, agriculture has no other choice if it is to avoid poverty, than to maintain a comparable price structure for farm products through controlled production.**

The Solution

In effective farm organization lies the assurance of continuing these policies. In such organization, farmers are offered their best guarantee that the administration of these policies of government will continue under the direction of men who throughout the years have been leaders in the fight to secure equality of opportunity for farm people.

We will succeed to the extent that we are organized. I, therefore, request and urge every Farm Bureau member to make it his or her business to secure an additional participating Farm Bureau member within the next few days which are dedicated to the purpose of strengthening the power and the influence of their organization. I do not ask this contribution of service merely for the sake of organization, but because in and through organization lies the greatest opportunity for securing and protecting the welfare of farm people and because the return of farm prosperity is the key to national recovery.

Huff Speaks At Tuscola

C. E. Huff, president of Farmers National Grain Corporation, described the Agricultural Adjustment program as an emergency measure from which there was no alternative, in an address to 500 people in Tuscola, Douglas county, September 27. The occasion was the annual meeting of the Tuscola Cooperative Grain Company. The business session was held in the afternoon and the larger evening meeting at the high school.

"I have no use," said Mr. Huff, "for an economy of scarcity as a means for economic betterment. Lessening production does not raise the standard of living, but agriculture had no alternative. Farmers were faced with a condition, not a theory. We are doing only what has been done in all forms of industry in recent years in an attempt to get a reasonable return for farm products.

"The difficulty in American agriculture," he continued, "was not rooted in agriculture itself, but in the economic and social viewpoint surrounding it. A line had been drawn between agriculture and industry which tended to produce a lower living standard for the farmer than for the rest of society.

"The Agricultural Adjustment Administration is in the hands of honest, earnest men who have been too long with you in your fight for equality to betray or to stray far away from your own thoughts. You have heard the first scattered shots of a barrage to be fired against these men. They will carry heartaches all their lives if you turn against them now."

At the business session the officers and Manager Clark Fullerton reported a very profitable year in volume handled and net earnings. Auditor Riddle of the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Service reported a net profit for the year of $7,460.39. Representatives of the Cooperative Bank of St. Louis, Treasurer Kunz and Secretary Hayes of the Tuscola Co-operative gave helpful talks. J. Fred Romine continues as president.

Forty people from Parke county, Indiana, were present with their "Haymakers Quartet" which won the prize at the Indiana State Fair this year.

Mr. Huff was introduced by G. C. Johnstone, president of Illinois Grain Corporation.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interest of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

George Thiem, Editor
John Tracy, Assistant

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Vote Tuesday Nov. 6

IF YOU don't do anything else on Tuesday, Nov. 6, go to the polls and vote. In this and the October issue of the RECORD information about candidates is presented that will help you cast your ballot intelligently. Agriculture is the basic industry of the land. If it prospers the nation prospers. Therefore farmers will serve their country as well as themselves best by electing able men and women to the legislature and congress regardless of party, who will fight to achieve, protect and preserve farm welfare.

State and national issues of vital importance to farmers are outlined in the article beginning on Page 3. A state-wide effort was made to secure expressions of candidates on these questions. The results of this survey are presented on the preceding pages. Study this information before you go to the polls. Vote for those candidates who will most truly represent you.

Build 'Em Stronger

CROP adjustment to raise farm prices must not minimize the importance of reducing the cost of distribution. The high cost of getting farm products to the consumer is an evil which narrows the farmers' market. While adjusting production through county control associations, let's continue building our co-operative marketing institutions stronger. They offer the only assurance of cutting the producer-consumer price spread.

In England, British farmers, too, are controlling production so as to raise prices. The Countryman, English farm journal, warns that "the danger to agriculture comes if restriction is regarded as the only method of improving the farmers' position; the most urgent need in our planning is to get the food to the consumers at prices commensurate with those received by the producers, and representative of the potential supplies. For restriction is cumulative in its effect; the dearer milk and bacon become, the more are the poorer families driven to support life on cheap foods like bread and porridge. . . . so our planning for agriculture will be ineffective if it does not extend to the methods of distribution, and it is in this direction that our most earnest thinking should be turned."

Work Ahead

IN A DEMOCRACY such as the United States, economic and political policies of government are responsive to popular sentiment. The man in public life keeps his ear to the ground. If he persists in going contrary to the will of the voting majority he doesn't stay in public life very long.

For this reason there is a never-ending effort by organized groups and interests to mould public opinion behind policies which are especially advantageous to them and their constituents.

Pulling the wool over the eyes of the other fellow has been a great national pastime. Industrialists and their satellites with private axes to grind, for example, told farmers for years that a high protective tariff is an unmixed blessing to them; that the tariff promotes home industry, provides jobs, and enables workmen to buy farmers' products. That argument finally became recognized as a half truth. Farmers who did their own thinking saw the other side of the picture; that the tariff increases the cost of many things they must buy, cuts off international trade, and so deprives the farmer of foreign outlets for his produce.

Discerning the wide gap between farm and industrial prices following the war, organized farmers demanded that agriculture, too, be brought within the protective system by removing price-depressing surpluses from the domestic market. Andrew Mellon's reply was that this would increase the price of food in the cities. So the plea of agriculture, embodied in the McNary-Haugen and other bills, was denied.

Finally the Agricultural Adjustment Act was conceived as another way to accomplish the object of the McNary-Haugen legislation. While only 15 months old, it seems to be working. The best evidence of its effectiveness is the campaign of opposition largely directed by the same interests which fought previous efforts of farmers to gain equal privileges. The processing tax, which might just as well be called the equalization fee, is being assailed. Why? Because it is operating to bring the farmer within the American system of controlled production and controlled prices; because it is raising the price of food, and reducing the volume of farm products and the commissions of those who handle them.

So farmers are being told that the processing tax is bad for them, just as they were told in the '20's that the protective tariff is their salvation and guarantee of a market for their produce.

There's plenty of work ahead if farmers are to continue the helpful policies they fought so long to attain.

The necessity for being alert and prepared to speak out with the powerful voice of organized numbers is recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture in his recent book, "New Frontiers."

> "It is to be expected that strong efforts will be made to get rid of the processing taxes by every Congress from now on," writes Mr. Wallace. "I trust that the farmers fully

realize the great import of the processing tax as part of this Administration's effort to give unprotected and unorganized groups a fairer share of the national income. For the first time in our history we have created a mechanism, the AAA, which gives six million individual farmers a concerted voice, and bargaining power. . . .

"I would not mind seeing the processing tax and acreage control abolished in 1936 if we have something better to take its place. But, unless we have built up greatly increased foreign purchasing power by reducing tariffs, or unless we start loaning money outside the United States to enable foreign nations to buy our surplus, I am afraid that dropping the processing tax and acreage control in 1936 would result, with the ordinary run of weather, in a repetition within a few years of the 1932 situation."

Good News

IT IS GOOD to know that the International Livestock Exposition's new home will be ready for the 1934 show which opens December 1. Manager Heide reports that many entries have been received and all indications point to a splendid stock show. This annual exhibition of the best blooded livestock and grains produced in the United States and Canada is an inspiration to the thousands of 4-H club boys and girls as well as the older folks who attend. The exhibits of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural colleges promote better farming and appreciation of the best things in farm life. It will pay anyone who is interested in more efficient farming and livestock production to attend the stock show.

He Buys Cooperative

WE KNOW a farmer who used to be a member of a labor union. He believes labor unions have raised the status of labor, and he still supports them. When he buys smoking tobacco he makes sure it is a brand that bears the union label. When he began farming, he found it an easy step to affiliate with his County Farm Bureau and the local cooperatives. He believes that his farm organization and the cooperatives have done as much for agriculture as organization has done for wage-earners. He supports not alone the cooperatives of which he is a member, but he supports as well the other cooperatives by buying their products in preference to all other products.

He is assured of high-quality when he buys cooperative, since it is only natural that farmers should be interested, more than anyone else, in furnishing through their organizations, the quality and quantity of goods that consumers want, in the form and volume wanted.

When he markets his grain he does so through his local farmers' elevator, the Illinois Grain Corporation and the Farmers' National Grain Corporation. When he wants supplies for use in his farming operations, he buys through the purchasing cooperatives, which furnish oil, gas, seeds, serum to vaccinate his pigs, and a long list of other commodities. His insurance is carried in the sound companies established by his state and county organizations.

It is not a matter of sentiment alone which prompts this grower to buy cooperative. He finds that, quality and other things considered, he is ahead financially in the long run.

Other Opinions

Join the Farm Bureau

IF ANYTHING has been demonstrated during the long years of fighting for higher farm prices and a square deal for farmers generally, it is that strong, active farm organizations, with able leadership, are necessary to farm progress. The outstanding farm organizations of the Middle West both in numbers and accomplishments, are the farm bureaus. Through their state organizations and the American Farm Bureau Federation they are responsible for a large share of the gains that have been made on the farm front. The farm bureau has accomplished much; it can accomplish much more if more farmers unite their strength with it.—**Prairie Farmer.**

Farm Bureau Seeks Members

THAT so useful an organization as the Sangamon County Farm Bureau is making an appeal for more members, commands special attention during this period when the economics of agriculture are so closely related to our entire economic structure.

The policies and activities of the Sangamon County Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association are worthy of the support of every progressive farmer, whether he is owner or tenant.

Illinois farmers may well consider themselves fortunate in having such strong organizations, officered so ably, to champion the cause of agricultural development.

The Farm Bureau organization has long been one of the most outstanding agencies in the state for useful services. The accomplishments credited to this organization cover a broad field, including property tax reduction, honest and able legislative representation, the 4-H Club work for boys and girls, educational work in efficient production, organization and development of cooperative enterprises—all for the benefit not only of the farm people of our communities but ultimately for the benefit of the entire commonwealth.

The accomplishments of the Farm Bureau organization should be, and no doubt are, a source of pride to the thousands of loyal members who have made the organization what it is in this county and in this state during the past trying months and years.

Having accomplished much and achieved a most commendable record, the Farm Bureau can, and will, accomplish more if farmers and farm owners not now affiliated with the organization become members and place the strength of their influence in support of its program of progress.—**Illinois State Register, Springfield.**

Farm Bureau's Campaign

THE FARM BUREAU is conducting a campaign for increased membership. Its argument has been repeated frequently, and is familiar to all farmers—the strength inherent in union of purpose and effort. Then, too, there is a record of achievement to which the Farm Bureau refers, with the statement that it can accomplish much more if farmers will become actively identified with it.

In this connection, friends of the organization can find a new argument for their case in a news story from Washington which but recently appeared. This story said that Washington officials are to rely, more and more, on local agricultural units for aid in carrying out agricultural administration policies. Politicians at the capital do not relish the load and want to be rid of the responsibility. Manifestly, it will be to the interest of farmers to strengthen their local associations.—**Illinois State Journal, Springfield.**

Prices to alfalfa seed growers in important districts about the middle of September averaged $15.75 per 100 pounds clean seed compared with $8.85 last year, $7.10 in '32 and $17 in '29. Sweet clover seed offers were $5 per cwt. clean seed compared with $3.25 last year.

Illinois, one of 16 states on the modified accredited list, tested 133,864 cattle for tuberculosis during August of which 608 reacted. More than 2,000,000 cattle are under supervision in 241,409 Illinois herds.

Observations

The amazing progress and success of co-operative buying and handling of petroleum products by Illinois farmers is emphasized again in the annual report of Illinois Farm Supply Co.

One County Farm Bureau after another has organized to distribute gasoline, oil and other farm supplies until today 58 county companies operating in 90 counties are associated in this extremely worth-while project. Like other co-operative enterprises which preceded it, the co-operative oil company is definitely narrowing price spreads and lowering the cost of quality products to members through patronage dividends.

The county service companies have had at least three favorable conditions making for their success. First is the rather wide margin between large volume wholesale prices, and retail prices. This margin has been fairly well stabilized by a few dominant petroleum companies. Second, the good will, power and confidence created by the Farm Bureau movement in this state which quickly provided a market for a substantial volume of products. Third, the profit-sharing or co-operative principle evidenced by a steady flow of patronage dividends back to Farm Bureau member customers.

The importance of good management and aggressive salesmanship goes without saying. This is clearly indicated by the rather wide differences in volume of business and earnings between companies operating in adjacent territory.

As the co-operative oil business grows in volume, it cuts more and more into the business of private companies. Naturally this is irritating. Sooner or later there will be retaliation, price cutting and narrowing of margins. That time is fast approaching, if it is not already here. Attempts will be made to entice farmers away from their own co-operative companies by attractive price offers, generally for inferior quality products.

This sort of thing has happened in every case where organized farmers have attempted to remedy a wrong, stop price gouging, or improve their economic condition. Why should we expect anything different in the oil business?

If and when this happens, and competitors out after the scalps of the co-operatives slash their prices, let's not forget how they got that way. Intelligent farmers will take the long view and stay with their own companies. Just as well-managed co-operative creameries raise the general level of butterfat prices in the districts where they operate, so do co-operative oil companies serve to protect farmer patrons on the cost and quality of petroleum products. E. G. T.

STANDING BY HIM



Corn Loan Helped Neighbors in LaSalle

"One of my neighbors had between 4,000 and 5,000 bushels of corn last fall," says Archie McPhedron of Oglesby, president of the Mississippi Valley Milk Producers. "He told me not long ago that if it had not been for the corn loan program sponsored by the I. A. A. he would have sold his corn for around 31 or 32 cents per bushel to meet payments he had to make. When the corn loan offer came he got a loan of 45 cents a bushel and held his crop. As a result he finally sold for a much higher price.

"Without a working organization of farmers neither the corn loan nor any of the other price-raising plans would have been possible," says Mr. McPhedron.

A Hoax

The mysterious farmer who is supposed to have received $1,000 in the corn-hog program when the most he ever received previously from the sale of hogs was $400 in one year, is a "preposterous hoax," according to Secretary Henry A. Wallace.

"This story which has been going the rounds is coming to be one of the most familiar ghosts of the recovery program," he said.

Most Counties Receive Corn-Hog Payments

More than eight million dollars in corn-hog benefit payment checks had been distributed to Illinois contract signers by the second week in October.

As we go to press nearly every county in the state has received all or at least a substantial part of the first corn-hog benefit payment which is two-fifths of the payment on hog allotments and one-half on corn acreage reduction.

Illinois contract signers will receive between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000 when payments are completed in 1935. The second payment is scheduled to be made some time after the middle of November, and the third after the middle of February.

A total of $352,000,000 in rental and benefit payments were disbursed up to October 5 to co-operating farmers by the AAA.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

Report of Annual Farm Supply Meeting

Approximately 700 Hear Speakers and Details of Year's Operation

"The growth of Illinois Farm Supply Company and our 58 County Companies reads like romance," said F. E. Herndon, president, in his address to 700 officers, directors, managers and salesmen who attended the eighth annual meeting of the company at Decatur, Thursday, October 18.

Background for his statement was the nearly 50 million gallons of petroleum products distributed by the 58 affiliated companies to more than 75,000 farmer patrons during 1934, 19.2 per cent greater than 1933. Soyoil Paint sales also increased 73.53 per cent to 87,638 gallons. Automobile tire and tube sales jumped 33 1/3 per cent to $170,000. Fly Spray and Killer sales increased 3.63 per cent to 33,723 gallons.



F. E. HERNDON

Mr. Herndon paid tribute to the personnel of the organization in pointing out that "the ability of the men in charge, the boards of directors, the managers and salesmen are reflected in the rapid strides made by our company during the last year. I have no hesitancy in placing the personnel and accomplishments of Illinois Farm Supply Company and its member companies alongside similar co-op organizations in the U. S." He closed his address with a warning that "to achieve $1,000,000 in patronage dividends by 1940, it is necessary to lend unqualified aid and support to the Farm Bureau organization in its quest for new members."

F. W. Peck, Co-operative Bank Commissioner from Washington, spoke on "Efficient Business Procedure for Farm Co-operative." Following his introduction by President Earl Smith of the I. A. A., who reported that the legality of the Illinois Farm Supply setup had been passed upon by the Farm Credit Administration, thus establishing a safeguard for the future of the co-operative movement in Illinois, Mr. Peck said, "The co-operative movement can be appraised from three points of view. First, its idealism—that is, the various appeals used in organizing various co-ops. Second, its realism—the results of applying principles and theories into practice. Third, corrective measures essential to the progress and advancement of the movement."

The elimination of selfishness, centralization of management, building of understanding among patrons that they own and control their co-op, and the setting up of business-like organizations, properly financed and managed, are all essential for greater progress.

Explaining the Co-operative Banks, and their functions, Peck pointed out that there is no desire by the F. C. A. to regiment, dictate, or in any way shackle agriculture through a credit set up. "Rather," he said, "the Credit Act of 1933 is designed to create credit suited to the needs of agriculture at the lowest possible cost. The objective of the system is debt reduction and amortization rather than debt continuation."

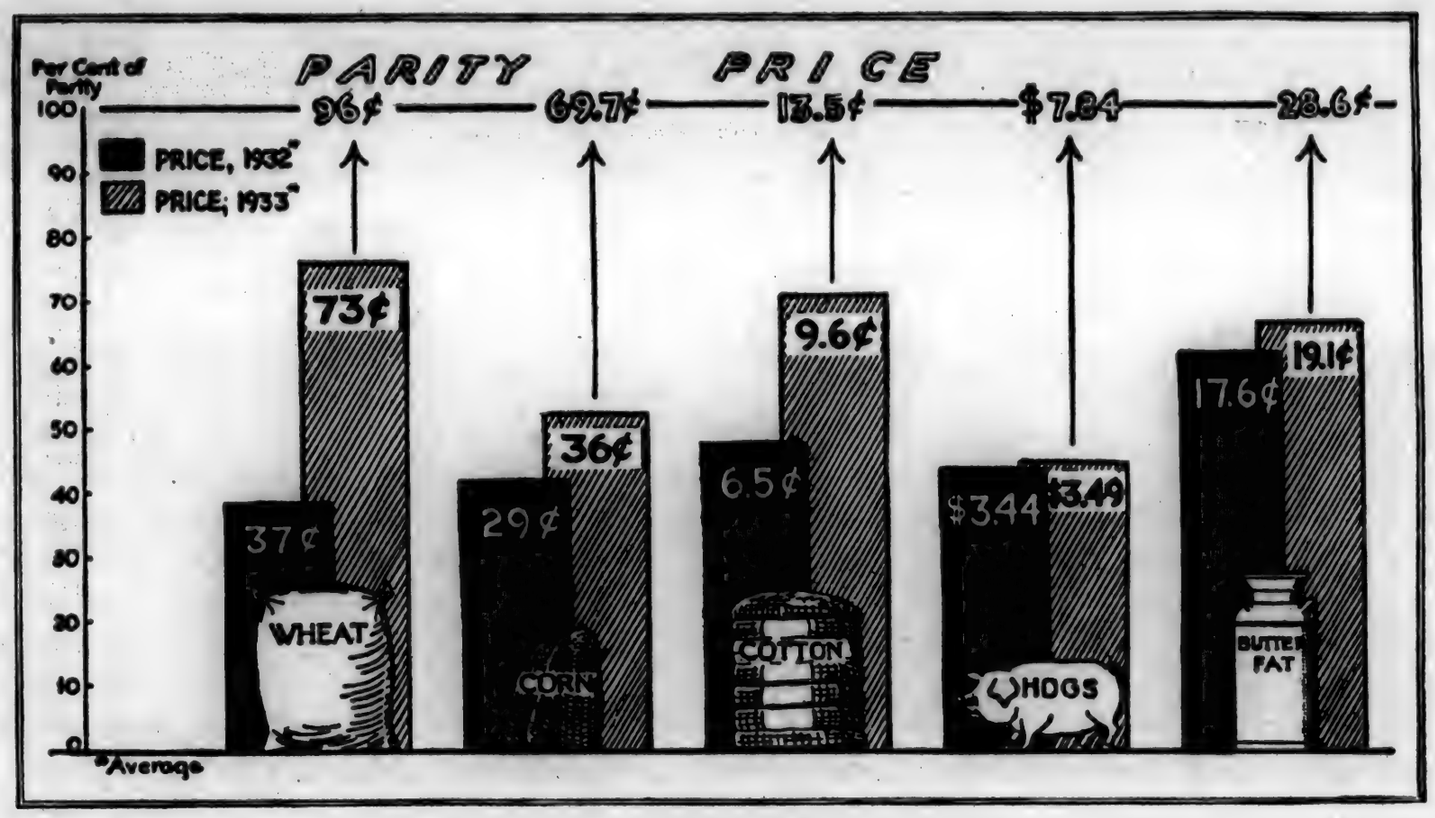
David M. Hardy, president of the St. Louis Bank for Co-operatives, also spoke briefly on the functions of his institution.

Marchant Gives Report

With graphs and charts, L. R. Marchant, manager of Illinois Farm Supply Company, illustrated the sensational growth of co-operative purchasing of essential farm supplies from 1927 through 1934. Read the story on page 19.

Following the reports, two new members were elected to the board of directors of I. F. S.—L. A. Abbott of Whiteside county, and G. W. Clark of Pope county. Those remaining from last year's board include J. M. Eyman, Macon Co.; Harry Ebbert, Effingham Co.; Frank J. Flynn, Morgan Co.; Fred Herndon, McDonough Co.; E. E. Stevenson, LaSalle Co.; Thos. J. Penman, Kendall Co.

During the day, other speakers on the program were Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel of the Illinois Agricultural Association, E. J. Fricke, Indiana Farm Bureau Co-operative Association, and R. A. Cowles, I. F. S. treasurer who read the report on the financial status of the company.



ADVANCE IN FARM PRICES—'32 - '33

This chart shows the farm price advance during 1933—the first year of the crop adjustment plan. Wheat and cotton both show the largest gains because the acreage devoted to these crops was substantially reduced last year. An up-to-date chart would show corn at approximate parity price level (78 cents). Hog prices, likewise, including the processing tax which comes back to the farmer, approach parity. Cattle have benefited by the hog reduction program as also have sheep. All grains have been aided by crop acreage reduction and drouth during the current season. 1934 parity prices are somewhat higher than those shown in the chart above because the prices of non-agricultural commodities have advanced also during the past year.

FALL PIGS

are good property

VACCINATE YOURS NOW!

ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU SERUM ASSOCIATION — PROTECT THE PIG CROP

Use fresh, potent

FARM BUREAU SERUM

SEE YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU



Organization Set-Up In Ogle and Stephenson Counties

By R. J. Hamilton, County Organization Director

THE boards of Ogle and Stephenson County Farm Bureaus hold certain beliefs. They believe that education and information are the first essentials in developing an active growing organization. They believe furthermore that permanent growth and profitable activity depends upon the masses being active in the projects of the Farm Bureau. They believe in smaller units than the township being used to carry out the information work to be done.



R. J. HAMILTON

Based on the above beliefs, these counties have adopted a school district unit for organization purposes. They have not destroyed the township organization, but rather supplemented it. In Ogle County we have an organization chairman. The county is divided into seven sections. The county chairman has selected an organization leader for each section. These leaders with the chairman constitute the County Organization Committee. Every organization move in the county is adopted and approved by them. These sectional leaders are known as Colonels in our military set-up. Each section comprises from three to five townships. The Colonel selects in each township a leader known as a Major. The Major in turn selects a Captain in each school district. In the larger school districts he has a helper. In each school district the Captain selects a tax man, an insurance man, an oil man, and a marketing man. In this manner every member has something to contribute besides his $15. This activity creates organization consciousness.

Of course, we don't have a complete set-up in every school district. In some districts we don't have any members. The interesting thing, however, is that when a non-member is asked to carry on for that district he often accepts and makes one of the best members.

With this set-up we can reach every farmer in the county by personal contact in a very short time if necessary.

Educational meetings are held by the county under the General, who is county chairman. Sectional meetings are held by the Colonel. Township meetings are held by the Major in his own township. School district meetings are held by the Captain.

The members like this set-up because it brings the Farm Bureau closer to the farm.

When we put on a drive for members, we no longer go down the road in a house to house canvass but each Captain selects his prospect and goes after just one member. Ogle county has 188 school districts. After our drive we resume a series of educational meetings and prepare other prospects.

The AAA, our legislative work, taxation, marketing, insurance, and oil are among the things which interest our members and provide community meeting topics.

Fits Into Our Plan

By D. E. Warren, Farm Adviser Ogle County

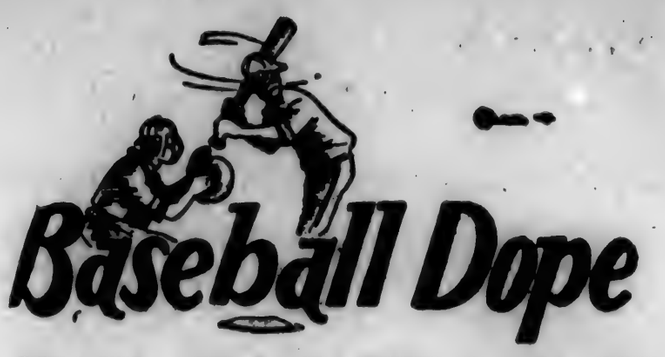
The educational type of organization program that we are using in Ogle County under Mr. Hamilton's direction fits very nicely into our plan of community unit work in which we are endeavoring to get all township community units organized for holding regular meetings. I feel that with the many duties the farm adviser now has, that the community meetings must to considerable extent take the place of farm visits in making contacts between the county office and the individual member.

The discussions at community meetings help to correlate the extension projects with the organization projects and give the member a rather complete picture of the Farm Bureau Program.

Engle Succeeds Milnor To Farmers National Post

Bill Engle, assistant general manager, will succeed George S. Milnor as general manager of the Farmers National Grain Corporation. Mr. Milnor resigned recently to resume his connection with the Sparks Milling Company at Alton, Illinois.

Engle is an old seasoned grain man who knows all the ropes. He has been in charge of grain operations, hedging transactions, and co-ordination of the branch offices for several years.



Macomb, Oct. 13: Will county won the state championship of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League here today by blasting out an easy 13 to 4 victory over the 1932 champions from McDonough county. More than 3,000 fans saw McDonough county drop their second straight game to the new champions.

"Lefty" Schuldt had the McDonough county sluggers standing on their heads and held them to five hits, three allowed in the last of the ninth. He fanned 10 batters.

George Bradford started on the mound for McDonough, but errors soon put him in the hole and he turned the pitching over to his older brother, Jesse, in the third inning. The two allowed 10 hits and they fanned eight.

Manager Boots Runkle had an off-day at shortstop. He booted two successive drives and then threw wide to first base in the second which contributed to sending four runs across the plate for Will county.

Showman Welch, left fielder, normally a heavy hitter, failed to connect. The Bradfords got three of the five hits.

Will county bunched a triple, two doubles and a single with another error for three more runs in the third. McDonough's first run came in the fourth inning when Welch was hit with a pitched ball. He stole second and when the throw to catch him at second went wild he raced on home.

Either Schuldt weakened or the McDonough batsmen suddenly came to life in the last of the ninth for they pounded the Will county hurler for three hits and as many runs in that inning.

The largest crowd at a baseball game this season saw the contest. McDonough won 10 and lost three games in the League this season. Will county was runner-up against Sangamon, state title winners last year.

The silver trophy awarded annually to the state championship Farm Bureau baseball team by the I. A. A. will be presented at a banquet to be arranged later.

Frankfort, Oct. 6:—Will county won the first game of the state championship series with McDonough here today by driving in a run in the last of the tenth inning. It was a bright but windy day. Behind the effective pitching of Lefty Schuldt, the Will county boys held the hard hitting McDonough team to three

(Continued on page 18, Col. 2)

Packers Pay $100,000,000 More for Hogs

Administrator Chester C. Davis Speaks To Northern Illinois Farmers at LaSalle

THE best evidence that the corn-hog program has gone far toward restoring farm buying power in the corn belt is that during the eight months, Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1934, meat packers paid $100,000,000 more for 12 per cent less hogs processed in federal inspected plants than they paid during the same eight months of 1933.

This striking evidence of the effectiveness of the crop adjustment program was disclosed by Chester C. Davis, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, in an address to nearly 1,000 farmers in the LaSalle-Peru high school auditorium Saturday, Oct. 13.

During the first eight months of 1933 when there was no corn-hog program, federal inspected plants processed 7,490,000,000 pounds of live hogs which cost the packers $286,000,000, Mr. Davis said.

During the first eight months of 1934 with the corn-hog program underway, the same packers processed 6,588,000,000 pounds of hogs—12 per cent less than the year before—which cost them $386,000,000, including the processing tax. In other words 12 per cent less hogs cost the packers 35 per cent more.

The Processing Tax

"The processing tax is being paid to co-operating corn-hog farmers and not to the man who in every co-operative effort in the past has taken a free ride and even dragged his heels," said Mr. Davis.

Constrasting the rise in returns to the hog farmer compared with the situation in beef cattle, Mr. Davis pointed out that packers paid only 25 per cent more money for 16 per cent more cattle slaughtered in the first eight months of 1934 compared with payments made in the same period of 1933. "And cattle men have benefited by the hog control program," he said.

In January, 1933, Administrator Davis said the average price of hogs on the farm was $2.68 per cwt. A survey made then indicated a four per cent increase in the number of spring pigs and an increase in the number of sows to be bred for fall litters. Approximately 6,200,000 pigs and 200,000 sows soon to farrow were marketed under the control program in the fall of 1933. Most of the meat went into non-competitive unemployment relief channels.

"Let's not forget," said Mr. Davis, "that this was all made possible by the processing tax. In addition the government bought 1,400,000 hogs on the open market for unemployment relief when the processing tax went on. On October 6 this year the average cost of hogs to the packers was $8.13 per cwt. in contrast to about $1 the same time a year ago.

"I believe farmers will be smart enough to keep this control program in their hands next year, the year after, and thereafter so long as it is needed."

Speaking of corn loans Mr. Davis said: "Earl Smith was the first one to come down to Washington and talk to us about the corn loan program. This loan, which immediately raised the price of corn and made it possible for farmers to secure the benefit of subsequent price advances would not have been possible were it not for the acreage reduction program.

Can't Stabilize Without

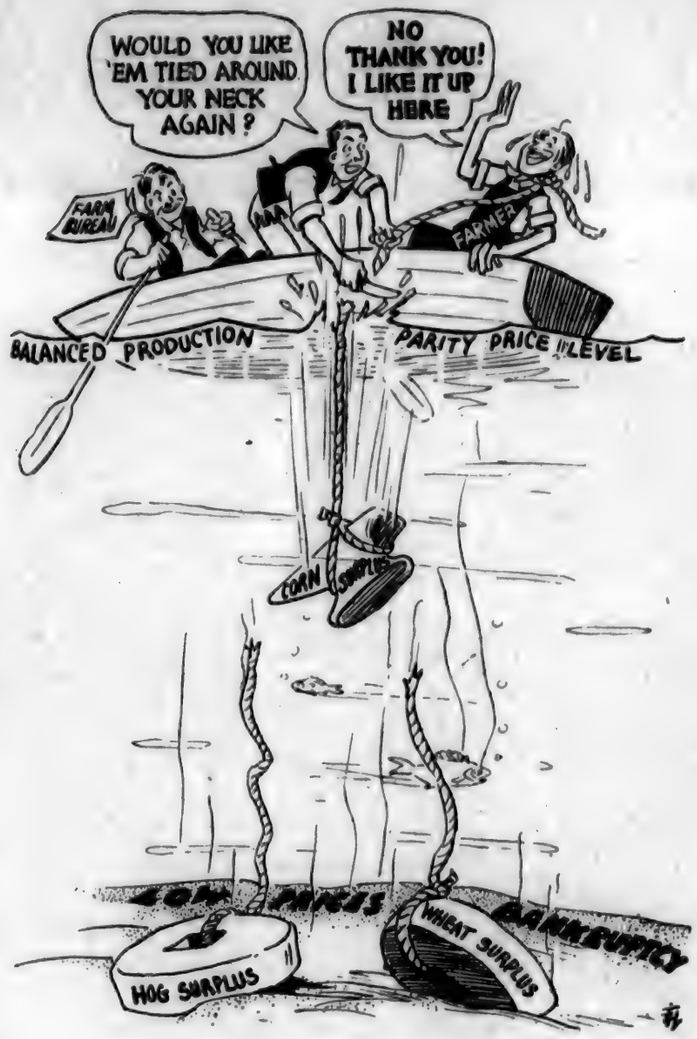
"The Federal Farm Board made a real contribution to the agricultural experience of this country," he continued. "It provided definite proof that you can't buy up farm commodities and stabilize prices without production control. Corn loans and cotton loans are part and parcel of a production control program. President Roosevelt has advised us that these loans will not be made unless farmers support acreage control."

Responding to questions from the floor, Mr. Davis stated that the Administration was aware of the individual inequities in carrying out the corn-hog program. If farmers finally decide to continue crop adjustment, as seems likely, the Administration hopes to iron out these inequities. "It is my observation," he said, "that whenever you get into a state where there is a strong, intelligently directed farm organization these crop adjustment programs have been successfully carried out.

Next Year's Plan

"If there is a program next year, there will probably be little or no control exercised over the contracted acres, and some relaxation of rules governing the use of 'idle' ground. The 1935 plan undoubtedly will provide for benefit payments on both hogs and corn.

"On October 6, U. S. treasury statements showed that collections from processing taxes totaled $505,000,000 while payments to farmers totaled $406,399,000. In other words, collections were approximately $100,000,000 ahead of payments. We are sending out between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 daily," Davis said, "and by January 1 somewhere between $250,000,000 and $280,000,000 will have been paid to co-operating corn and hog farmers."



CUTTING 'EM LOOSE

In introducing Mr. Davis, President Earl C. Smith briefly reviewed the long continued effort of organized farmers following the war to secure surplus control legislation, and told of Mr. Davis' association with this movement as early as 1922.

Clifford V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer, effectively answered charges of opponents that farmers were being "regimented" and deprived of their "liberty." Before the AAA program was launched to raise farm prices, he said, farmers were rapidly being "regimented" off their farms and the "liberty" they enjoyed was to go north, south, east or west after being set out in the road. Some of our defenders of the constitution, he said, seem to forget that its framers started it this way "In order to form a more perfect union, ESTABLISH JUSTICE, etc."

E. E. Stevenson, president of the LaSalle County Farm Bureau, presided.

The five 1934 Illinois candidates recommended for the "American Farmer" degree in the Future Farmers of America are: Milbourn DeMunn, Capron; James Dunseth, Waverly; Beryl Rutledge, Farmer City; Edwin Bates, Carlinville; and Clarence Akin, Bridgeport. The 7th annual meeting was held at the American Royal, Kansas City, Oct. 20-26.

Farm Loan Program Stabilizes Land Values

Federal Loans Based On Farm Earning Power Says Gov. Myers

THE federal farm credit program was envisioned as a stabilizer of credit and land values based on what the farm is able to earn, in an address by Governor W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration at a banquet to 700 farm leaders of Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas at the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Monday night, Oct. 8. President Earl C. Smith and Treasurer Robert A. Cowles represented the I. A. A. at the meeting. A number of Farm Bureau officials and leaders from adjacent Illinois counties also attended.

We are making loans on the basis of the earning value of the farm, said Governor Myers. This system will retard the wild speculation in land prevalent during the war and early post-war years.

The meeting was largely educational. The entire program was devoted to an explanation of the functions and purposes of the Farm Credit Administration and its various units, heretofore outlined in the RECORD.

Besides Governor Myers, speakers included Commissioners A. S. Goss (Land Bank), G. N. Brennan (Intermediate Credit), S. N. Garwood (Production Credit), and F. W. Peck (Co-operative Bank).

It was emphasized that close supervision is an important part of the production credit program. Production loans are held down to that amount necessary to put the crop in, harvest and market it, and no more. The permanent credit system to be developed is one providing long and short term credit, first for farmers, and secondly for farm co-operatives.

The federal system seeks to supplement commercial credit and not replace it, Gov. Myers said. Private money, not government money, is being loaned. Therefore every precaution must be taken to insure the safety of the loan.

It was disclosed that some 850,000 applications for farm loans had been received since May 1, 1933 for approximately $3,750,000,000. Loan applications represented about one-seventh of the farmers of the country. Applications reached a peak of around 20,000 a week at the 12 federal land banks. Now they are down to about 6,000. The force of appraisers was increased from 200 in May 1933 to approximately 5,000 for the entire country. Seventy-five per cent of loans made were refunding loans. One-sixth of loans completed were scale downs for a total of about $60,000,000. The reduction in interest rates, it was reported, averaged about 25 per cent in Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas.

Paying Farm Creditors In New Federal Bonds

Thousands of rural investors who previously have not considered the advantages of government-guaranteed securities offering the essential requirements of yield, safety and liquidity have become holders or purchasers of bonds of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, according to Gov. W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration. "Further retention of these bonds by rural people may normally be expected."

Issuing of the bonds to farmers and their creditors in payment of loans was begun in March this year and reached the high point in June when a total of $153,000,000 in loans were closed and paid primarily in bonds. The number of applications from farmers for federal loans has been receding since the first of the year.

Baseball Dope

(Continued from page 16, Col. 3)

runs and eight hits, while they drove out nine safeties against George Bradford of McDonough who lost his second game of the season.

Bradford struck out 11 men. McDonough looked like the best team in the first few innings, but Will county then tightened up and started to hit. After the fifth when Will tied the score at 2 to 2 it was nip and tuck to the end.

The turning point of the game came when Bus Welch, McDonough county left fielder, slid for home and was called out by Umpire McBroom. It was a close decision but when Hohenstein, Will county catcher, came up with the ball the umpire ruled the base runner out. This play saved the game for Will. Palmer of Will county was the star batsman, driving out three hits. Bergera and Hohenstein of Will, and Welch of McDonough each drove out two baggers.

Corn-Hog Referendum

As we go to press it appears that Illinois corn and hog producers voted more than three to one in favor of continuing the corn-hog adjustment program next year, and a one-contract-per-farm plan in 1936.

Facing the Facts

"Agriculture would be delighted if foreign purchasing power were restored. But it must be based on something more than loans, on which the foreign market was based just before the depression," Secretary Henry A. Wallace told the Mortgage Bankers of America in Chicago, October 4.

He said he could see nothing in sight within three to four years on which to base a retreat from the AAA program of crop control as a means of raising farm prices. "Without crop control," he said, "agriculture would be put back to the condition of '32-'33 without 10 cent corn."

Without a control program next year, he predicted a 20 per cent increase in corn acreage over that of '32 and '33, with a resulting excess of 600,000,000 bushels of corn, assuming favorable weather, above the nation's needs.

In Illinois as well as in other states it appeared that the vote varied in accordance with the explanation made and the understanding by producers of the economics involved in achieving and maintaining parity prices. Reports from county corn-hog association officials were that a substantial part of the vote against the plan was due to the fact that in the years 1932 and 1933 some farmers were caught with abnormally low acreages of corn and comparatively small numbers of pigs for the size of their farms. This resulted in such farmers receiving low allotments.

As one central Illinois co-operator said: "Normally I had been growing from 90 to 100 acres of corn on my 240 acre farm. But in 1932 and 1933 my field arrangement was such that I was low on corn acreage. As a result I was allotted only 53 acres. I am strongly in favor of crop adjustment but I hope something can be done to raise my allotment. Fifty-three acres is not enough corn on a 240 acre farm, all of which is tillable land."

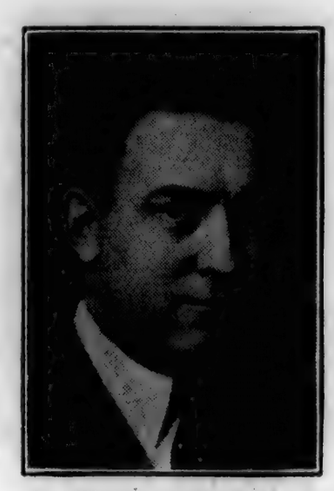
Farm Adviser Walter Miller reported a vote of nearly nine to one in favor of continuation in Kendall county. At many meetings the vote was unanimous in favor. At Rochelle in Ogle county, for example, the vote was 41 "YES" and one "NO" for a corn-hog program in 1935. At Stillman Valley, says Farm Adviser Warren, it was 54 "YES" and 3 "NO."

The vote for a one-contract program in 1936 was not so favorable. Misunderstanding of the question was held responsible by AAA officials for this.

Farm Supply Company Continues Record-Breaking Pace

Continued record - smashing progress was reported at the annual meeting of Illinois Farm Supply Company in Decatur, October 18.

The power of collective effort in buying and distributing nearly 50,000,000 gallons of petroleum products during the fiscal year ending August 31, 1934 is seen in the report of Manager L. R. Marchant that the 58 affiliated County Service Companies at their last fiscal closing declared patronage dividends of $523,179.64 for the year. After paying these refunds, plus $58,410.65 in capital stock dividends, and federal income taxes of $31,480.17, the total surplus of the 58 companies was $969,354 or equivalent to 103.72 per cent of the Farm Bureau members' original investment.



L. R. MARCHANT

This remarkable showing after less than eight years of operation for most companies was made notwithstanding the fact that approximately $2,200,000 has been paid back by the county companies in annual patronage dividends to members of the Farm Bureau who patronize them.

79% On Investment

The Illinois Farm Supply Company itself, which buys for the county companies, greatly exceeded all previous records both in volume of products handled and profits of operation. Net income for the year was $170,900.97 or 79.82 per cent of the gross operating income before deducting patronage dividends and federal income tax. This compares with $128,287.31 for the preceding year. It represents a profit of 171.31 per cent on the investment compared with 85 per cent, five years ago and 127.96 per cent last year.

The Board of Directors of Illinois Farm Supply declared a patronage dividend to member companies of $135,868.61 after providing for dividends on preferred stock amounting to $7,072.33, setting aside $23,976.81 to surplus, and paying $3,983.22 in federal income taxes.

The state company during its brief period of operation has paid in cash to member companies a total of $492,565.28, or approximately five times the par value of preferred stock.

Substantial gains were made in the volume of all products handled. For example, the gain in petroleum products was 19.2 per cent; in soy oil paint 73.53 per cent; in tires and tubes 33 1-3 per cent, etc.

In his annual report to directors, stockholders and patrons, Mr. Marchant said: "Co-operative purchasing of farm supplies has found an important and permanent place in the business system of this state. It has become firmly entrenched, and farmers are not unduly concerned with criticisms and antagonistic attacks. The state company handles 87.4 per cent of the business transacted by co-operative purchasing organizations in Illinois. This is based on figures released by the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Louis early this year, covering 64 Illinois co-operative purchasing organizations."

Wide Margins Gone

The report expressed the belief that "the days of wide margins on motor fuels are gone. The time for more diversified selling of Illinois Farm Supply's full line of products and for greater economy of operation, is here.

"Several thousand more farmers in this state will be found ready and waiting to accept this service when every member company has advanced to the same degree in covering its territory that a few companies have in the past. A $10,000,000 business annually with 150,000 farmer customers is within our reach if we will only set our stakes to provide this enlarged service to the farmers of Illinois. With this amount of business our slogan 'A Million Dollar Patronage Dividend in 1940' can be made a reality.

Encouraging Signs

"There are many encouraging signs. For the first time in history the full power of the federal government is being directed to restore agricultural prices. The government is friendly toward the co-operative movement. Agriculture has gone far in the past two years toward freeing itself of burdensome surpluses. Higher prices and benefit payments have opened the way for a more prosperous and satisfying agriculture. This trend toward restoration of farm purchasing power represents a fundamental change in national policy. The opportunities ahead for effective united action by farmers were never greater."

Pike And Rock Island Companies Organized

With practically every county now being served by a county service company affiliated with Illinois Farm Supply Company, the period of unit growth is practically at an end. Pike County Service Company and Rock Island Service Company were the only two new county companies set up during the past year. The 58 associated county companies operate in some 90 counties and serve around 75,000 farmers.

Besides nearly 50 million gallons of petroleum products the companies sold $170,000 worth of Brunswick tires and tubes, more than 500,000 gallons of chinch bug oil or at least 75 per cent of that sold in the state; more than 87,000 gallons of SOYOIL paint, 33,723 gallons of fly spray, 272 tons of fertilizers and substantial quantities of alcohol, radiator solutions, cod liver oil, stock dips, mange oil, and other products.

Sales Promotion And Advertising Important

Continuous sales promotion, and advertising in the I. A. A. RECORD, Prairie Farmer and County Farm Bureau papers are given much credit for the remarkable gains in the co-operative purchasing and distribution of petroleum products and farm supplies during the past eight years.

Weekly promotional letters to some 550 truck salesmen, station operators and attendants have stimulated extra sales' effort. Consistent advertising each month in the I. A. A. RECORD, going to a list today of more than 64,000 Illinois farmers each month, has told the story of the company's efforts to continually improve quality of products, and serve patrons at a saving in cost. This publicity has been effective in winning public acceptance of I. F. S. products and has paved the way for increased sales.

The 1934 Illinois state corn husking contest will be held Nov. 1 on the farm of Wilbur Stockley, three miles northwest of Earlville in LaSalle county, announces Floyd Keepers of Prairie Farmer.

Larry Williams dedicated Hancock's Service Company's new filling station at La Harpe October 6. The Hancock company was the first co-operative oil company to be organized in Illinois.

E. H. Walworth, former county adviser in Macon county, was recently employed as farm adviser in Warren county. He succeeds A. A. Olsen who resigned.

What Adjustment Has Meant to Our Country

By J. V. Stevenson, farm operator and member LaSalle County Farm Bureau and I. A. A.

IN LaSALLE county, Illinois, 55 percent of our crop acres in the last two years were planted to corn, so when we speak of Agricultural adjustment, we think of corn and hogs.

We had 3360 applications for corn-hog contracts, and it is interesting and significant that of this whole number, there were only thirty-five, or about one percent, that could not or would not go along at the time of final signature.

Under the corn-hog adjustment plan, our contract signers rented more than 61,000 acres to the Secretary of Agriculture and altogether the benefit payments on corn and hogs will bring into the county about $1,100,000.

We are in the area that was hard hit this year by drouth and chinch bugs. On a great many farms in the county there will be no grain to sell, and on some farms not even enough to feed the livestock. To such farmers the corn-hog payments are a god-send; they constitute the only cash income the farm will have this season. This with the release of the contracted acres for forage production furnish a splendid illustration of the good this program can do in providing a form of insurance against such emergencies.

Last spring our farmers sealed about 3,000 cribs containing more than five million bushels of corn, receiving a loan of 45 cents per bushel at that time. More than three million bushels of this corn have now been sold, at least two-thirds of it for sixty cents per bushel or more, and much of it for seventy-five cents per bushel. There can be no doubt that without the corn-sealing plan, a great deal of this corn would have been sold last winter for twenty-five or thirty cents per bushel; the year before it was eighteen cents per bushel. The corn loan brought this added price to the farmer instead of the speculator, and kept the corn in the country where much of it is going to be needed for feed through the coming winter.

Just the other day, I went to see a carpenter in the nearby village to get him to make some repairs on my corn-crib before husking. Imagine my surprise to have him tell me that he had more work engaged than he could do in a month. For the last three years he has spent most of the time just tinkering around home, and wishing for something to turn up that would bring in some money. Now the farmers who had corn to sell this summer have a few dollars that they can spend for some of the repairs that have been needed for a long time, and the whole community benefits by the money being spent.

Our farmers are not soon going to forget the lessons learned in the adjustment program. Many of them have realized before that a more moderate production of the basic crops would bring in a greater money return. But always before when an effort was made by any number of farmers to cut down on the acreage of any crop, a lot of other farmers would think it time to increase, and so the effort to balance production with demand would be defeated.

We have in this adjustment program a wonderful lesson in the power of co-operative effort in fitting our production to demand.

We know that this could not be accomplished in such an industry as Agriculture without beneficial legislation. We know that the administration of the adjustment program has not been perfect. Some mistakes have been made which can be avoided in the future.

The feeling is practically unanimous that some way should be worked out to determine the allotment of corn acres on the basis of a percentage of the tillable acres in the farm, instead of basing it on the 1932-1933 corn acreage. The present plan does not seem fair to the producer who has already reduced his corn acreage below the average, and had a large part of his farm in pasture, hay, or soil building crops. Some of these men could not see their way clear to sign a contract this year, and probably more of them will refuse to go along next year on the same plan.

But with the hope and confidence that the experience of this year will help in changing these objectionable features, our farmers have voted by more than three to one, for an adjustment program in 1935.



TWELVE IN THE FAMILY AND EACH ONE COVERED BY A COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.
This is the Montavan family of DeKalb county. Left to right back row: William Montavan, father, holding Elaine Mildred, 2; Mrs. Montavan, holding Marion Ruth, 6 mo's.; Francis George, 17; Florence Kathryn, 15; Edith Mary, 14; Bernice Emily, 12; and Gladys Regina, 10. Front row: Robert Dale, 8; Yvonne Margaret, 6; Shirley Marie, 3.
"I believe that 12 Country Life policies in one family is something in the way of a record," writes General Agent John D. Bryant.

Get Ready Boys and Girls, Baby Beef Show

Prizes totaling nearly $350 will be distributed by the Producers Live Stock Commission Association, at E. St. Louis (National Stock Yards) in its eleventh annual baby beef show and sale on November 22-23. First prize of $20 will be awarded the best calves in the Hereford, Shorthorn and Angus classes with prizes running down to tenth place. The grand champion calf will receive an award of $50 and the reserve champion $25. A silver loving cup is offered for the best group of five calves with ribbons for six additional places.

The show of these baby beef calves will be held at 10:00 A. M. on November 22. The sale will begin at the same hour on November 23. There will be a banquet for exhibitors at 6:00 P. M. on Nov. 22.

This show and sale is open to 4-H club members and regularly enrolled students of vocational agriculture departments. Further information giving complete rules and regulations with entry blanks can be secured by addressing the Producers Live Stock Commission Association, National Stock Yards, Illinois.

Waterways And The Farmer

Letters Reveal Rise in Grain Prices Due to Lower Rates

By G. S. Wilkin,
Inland Waterways Corporation

SINCE the opening of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Waterway via the Chicago Sanitary Canal and the Illinois River in June 1933, new river elevators, or elevator facilities, have been provided at Peoria, Pekin, Havana, Morris, Montezuma, Henry, Chillicothe, Hennepin and Naples.

The Farmers National Grain Corporation is handling a constantly increasing tonnage of grain by water, with a saving of 2c to 4c per bushel, which is passed on to the farmer. Numerous testimonials acknowledging this benefit have been received from farmers and grain dealers. Following are typical letters received by the Farmers National Grain Corp.:—

2c to 3c More

I hereby certify that the farmers of Mason and Fulton county at least got 2 or 3 cents a bushel more for their grain through the river operation of the Farmers National Grain Corp. than they would have received otherwise.

Any raise in river rates would deprive the farmers of the benefit.

(s) Chris Beckman
Mar. 3, 1934 Havana, Ill.

I understand there is some question as to whether navigation on the Illinois River will open at usual time this Spring.

As a farmer and grain grower, I know the farmers have been getting 2c and 3c more per bu. for their grain since we have been shipping it on the river. Some seem to question whether the farmer is really getting this benefit. I am reminded of the time I asked our farmers grain company manager the price that he could pay for corn last fall. He stated if being delivered in time to go on next barge he could pay 2c more than if shipped by rail.

Hoping it will be possible to ship our grain by barge again soon.

(s) Rudolph Hackman
Mar. 3, 1934 Havana, Ill.

We understand that it has been said that the producers of grain covering the territory adjacent to Havana Barge Line terminal are not deriving any benefits from said operations.

We have been delivering our grain to this terminal from the very beginning and we say without hesitation that we have received from 2 to 4 cents more than the rail price and the river bid is always from 2 to 4 cents higher than the rail bids.

This extra price has always been passed on to our customers, and we earnestly hope that these river operations will continue for the benefit of our producers.

Havana Co-Operative Grain Co.
Richard Steging, Mgr.

Contrast this situation with the condition in which the farmer finds himself in the Pacific Northwest.

WHEAT—(Present rates per bushel)

Minneapolis, Minn.
to New Orleans,
La. .....1840 mi.— 8.9c Water

Arlington, Ore. to
Portland, Ore. .... 140 mi.— 9.9c Rail

Grangeville, Id. to
Portland, Ore. .... 430 mi.—18.6c "

Furthermore, many new industries have sprung up along the waterway which tend to broaden the local market for farm products.

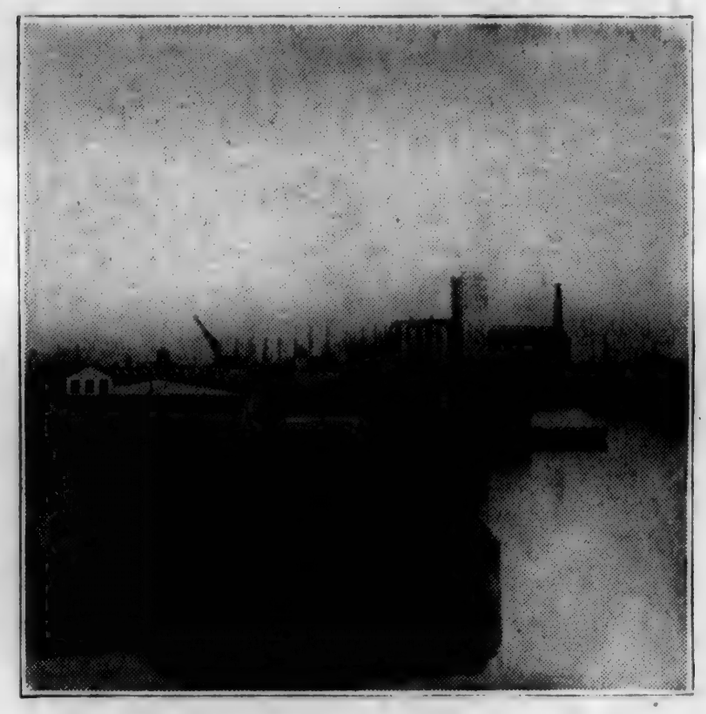
The new terminal just completed at 2905 Western Avenue in Chicago will greatly enhance the freedom and volume of water-borne traffic, as well as reduce switching expense. This is the first instance of private capital being expended for terminal construction. It is an effective answer to the charge that terminal investments do not pay.

Designed to Supplement

It was inevitable, perhaps, that this service should arouse considerable opposition on the part of the railroads, but, as a matter of fact, it is not antagonistic nor prejudicial to their interests. It is intended to supplement rail transportation in accordance with the policy announced by Congress to "foster and preserve, in full vigor, both rail and water transportation." Both are necessary to the economic well being of the nation.

There is a natural line of demarcation between the two types of haulage. This line is represented by the time element. Water service is much slower than rail and there should be no more conflict between the two than there is between express and freight shipment.

Since the depression, however, railroad opposition has become more intense and a bitter propaganda campaign is being waged to have the Inland Waterways Corporation abolished. It behooves the farmer, as well as every citizen, to be on the alert to prevent such action. History teaches us that the result would be the same as when river transportation



New Barge Terminal at 29th Western Ave., Chicago.

was destroyed before; namely, a raise in rates to prohibitive levels and the strangulation of commerce, industry and agriculture in the Middle West.

Coordinator Eastman has proposed a constructive program of regulation for all forms of transportation which meets with the approval of the majority of all carriers. With governmental loans to railroads under the R. F. C. and P. W. A. approaching the staggering sum of $700,000,000 the time has passed for suicidal warfare. No better counsel could be given than the following lucid statement of Mr. Eastman:

> "Let me make clear once more what I have repeatedly stated, that each form of transportation is entitled to its place in the sun; that they are all here to stay; that each can perform some functions better than any of the others; that the object of regulation is not mere protection for the railroads; that each form of transportation needs regulation to curb the destructive forces in its own ranks, regardless of the railroads; that each has its own peculiar problems which those who regulate must understand; that the Commission must equip itself accordingly; and that the prime objective of regulation is a well coordinated national system of transportation which will protect each agency in the place which it is best fitted to occupy, and curb the waste of unnecessary duplication and **purely destructive competition.** I hope to see a transportation system in which all these various agencies will function more as allies than enemies, and if not as allies, at least as friendly rivals."

This is the second and last installment of Mr. Wilkin's article on the Illinois Waterway.—Editor.

W. F. Purnell began work October 22 as farm adviser in Mercer county, announces J. O. Carlson, president of the Mercer County Farm Bureau.

Producers Creamery of Champaign Opening

The producer may not get a better price by selling his cream through his own co-operative creamery, and non-members who sell to other creameries may show equal returns, but the presence of the co-operative creamery will help all farmers in the community to get a higher average price, John Brandt, president of the Land O'Lakes Creamery, said in addressing members of the Producers Creamery of Champaign at their opening Oct. 2. More than 600 visitors saw the plant in operation during the morning. They were served crackers and "Prairie Farms" butter.

Mr. Brandt showed that the Minnesota cream producer averages two cents per pound more for his butterfat than farmers elsewhere because the state has a large number of co-operative creameries. Quality, he said, is the most important factor in producing farm products, and butter particularly. Quality improvement pays big dividends.

"It is time the farmer was developing the production, the manufacture and the sale of his products. There should be a fixed surplus price," he said, "and pools formed to keep excess products off the markets."

The Producers Creamery of Champaign opened for business on Thursday, September 18. Thirty-nine truckloads of cream were churned into 1500 pounds of Prairie Farms butter the first day.

The new co-operative is already proving its value in a big way. A local butter manufacturer raised his price four cents per pound for butterfat and sent a truck around calling on members of the Producers Creamery to entice their cream away from the co-op.

According to reports this information spread rapidly throughout the territory and resulted in the co-operative getting heavier loads than were anticipated. Around Dewey, home of G. C. Williams, president of the Producers Creamery, the co-op. cream truck was forced to return for a second load.

Land O'Lakes Creameries made more than 100,000,000 pounds of butter last year. Equipment used in the Champaign plant was purchased through the supply department of the Land O'Lakes organization which has refunded more than a million dollars to member co-ops. out of the $17,000,000 of equipment handled.

The new creamery has 1507 patrons delivering cream to the plant on 39 truck routes from 12 counties. More than 50% of stores in Urbana and Champaign are now handling Prairie Farms butter. Day and night shifts were necessary the first two weeks to handle the tremendous volume. The plant is equipped with stainless steel pasteurizers, 1500 lb. churn, 60 H. P. boiler, straight-away can washer and sterilizer and is one of the most modern in the state.



Milk Hauling Charges at St. Louis Changed

Charges for hauling milk in the St. Louis area effective October 10 under the AAA license are 16 cents per cwt. within 20 miles from the city hall; 18 cents, 20 to 30 miles; 20 cents, 30 to 40 miles; and one cent additional for each 10 miles beyond the 40 mile zone.

Under the amendment licensed distributors must pay three cents per cwt. on all milk to the market administrator for supervising weights, tests, market information and maintenance of a reserve fund to proctet farmers against deadbeat or "busted" dealers.

A. F. B. F. Meet, Nashville

Gov. W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration who played a leading part in drafting the Administration's $2,500,000,000 rural credit program will be one of the headliners at the coming annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 10-11-12.

Chester C. Davis, administrator of the Adjustment Act, who has handled a tremendously difficult task with great ability, will speak on future plans for balancing production and raising farm prices to parity levels.

Prof. M. L. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, has accepted an invitation to speak on "Land Utilization and Conservation." Dr. Geo. F. Warren of Cornell University, monetary adviser to the President, will be another speaker. His subject will be "The Influence of Gold and Silver Revaluation on Farm Prices."

Several members of President Roosevelt's cabinet have been invited. Southern states are making a special effort to send large delegations to the convention. The fact that Nashville lies closer to the southern part of Illinois than Chicago will influence many Illinois members from this section to attend the meeting.

Purchasing power of hogs, including benefit payments, was 66 per cent higher during August (75% of fair exchange value) than it was a year ago.

Federal Licenses Cut Spread In Milk Prices

Distributors' gross operating margins on retail milk delivered to homes in 50 big cities of the country on September 15, 1934 ranged from 4.41 cents per quart to 8.34 cents per quart with a variation in retail prices from nine to 15 cents. Of the 50 markets 21 are under federal license and 14 are regulated by state legislation.

According to the survey Chicago has the lowest gross margin to distributors at 4.41 cents per quart. The dealer's buying price f. o. b. city for fluid milk is $2.60 per cwt. and the retail price 10 cents per quart.

At St. Louis where dealers paid $2.44 for Class I f. o. b. city and retail 3.8% milk for 11 cents, the gross margin to distributors is 5.75 cents per quart. At Cincinnati farmers get $2.35, consumers pay 12 cents and the margin to dealers is 6.95 cents per quart. At Raleigh, North Carolina, farmers get $2.63, charge consumers 14 cents for 4.2 milk and have a gross margin of 8.34 cents.

In this survey it is significant that where there is no official regulation such as Raleigh, Birmingham, Little Rock and San Francisco, the dealer's gross margin varies from 7.27 cents upward. Opposition of milk dealers to federal licensing is easily understood. Unreasonably high profits and a wide spread in prices which hurts both producer and consumer is less likely to occur where there is federal licensing.—Editor.

CCC Uses "Prairie Farms" Quality Butter

The Farmers Creamery Company, Bloomington is furnishing the Civilian Conservation Corps at Mackinaw Dells with "Prairie Farms" butter. The government requires that all butter purchased be federally inspected. "Prairie Farms" is the only brand produced in Illinois under federal inspection. It must score 92 or better.

Against Aid To Farmers

M. G. Van Buskirk, now with Beatrice Creamery Co. and formerly secretary of the Illinois Butter Manufacturers' and Milk Dealers' Associations, is reported to have lobbied against the licensing of downstate Illinois milk markets, at Washington.

The I. A. A. and the milk producers associations have applied for AAA licenses with the hope of stabilizing market conditions and securing a reasonable price to producers at Peoria, Bloomington, Danville, Champaign, Decatur and southern Illinois points. Licenses are expected to be issued Nov. 1.

Van Buskirk at one time was pastor of a community church at Oneida in Knox county. He later became president of the Knox County Service Company and Illinois Farm Supply Company.

The
Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD

Number 12 December, 1934 Volume 12

Foreign Trade

By George N. Peek,
Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade

FOR a number of years I have been concerned with the interests of American agriculture, particularly in foreign trade. The heart and center of our entire export trade, by volume, consists of agricultural products, and the largest single class of income from export trade is that associated with the exportation of agricultural products. Moreover, from the point of view of the aggregate income derived by our agriculture from the disposal of its products, a foreign market has played a decisive part for over three generations.

Eighteen per cent of our agricultural income during the 22 years from 1910 to 1932 came from exports. A trifle over 5% of our industrial income came from exports in this same period. While certain branches of agriculture and industry are more affected than others, clearly agriculture has a far greater stake in our export markets than industry. Industry, however, is dependent on the existence of a profitable agriculture for the sake of its own domestic markets. It has been demonstrated during recent months that, for a good many sections of the United States, the return of prosperity must come from the grass roots up, rather than down from the smoke of factory chimneys. However, the interdependence of industry and agriculture in our national economy now is so generally recognized that I shall not debate which came first, the hen or the egg.

Two Distinct Duties

Last March I accepted from the President the appointment of Special Adviser to him on foreign trade. About the same time the Export-Import Banks were organized. These I shall discuss later. My duties as Special Adviser were specified, by Executive Order, along two distinct lines.

First, I was authorized to coordinate and review available data with reference to foreign trade, and second, to carry on negotiations with respect to specific trade transactions with any group or agency interested in obtaining assistance from the Federal Government through financial transactions, barter, or other forms of Government participation. I was directed to bring meritorious proposals before the proper governmental agencies for appropriate action and to keep the President advised concerning the action taken.

Had I known at that time that there are more than 50 divisions, bureaus, or departments of our Federal Government dealing with foreign trade problems in one way or another, probably I should have hesitated, but after having agreed to undertake it, I decided to find out if I could what it was all about.

I shall tell you very briefly what we have found from our review of available data and what we are doing to improve conditions and to further foreign trade activities.

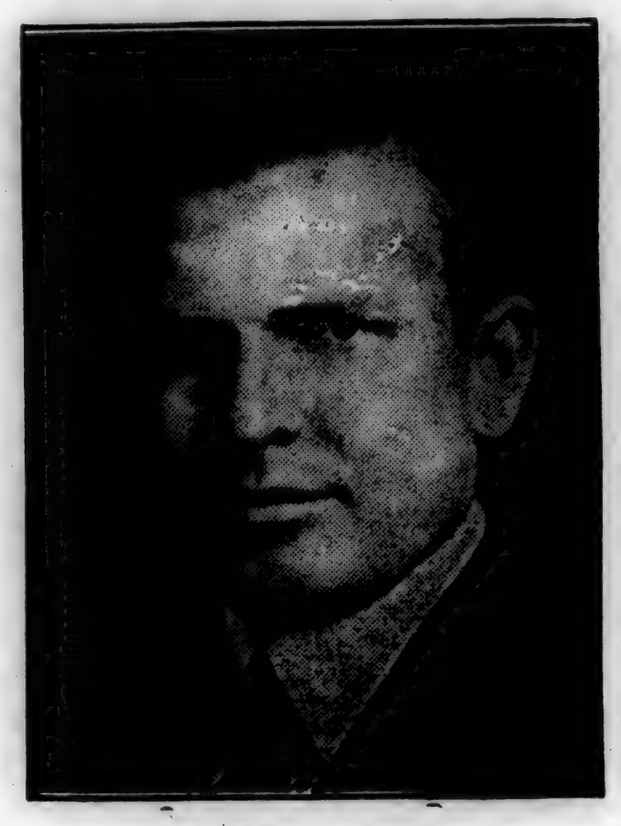
Our approach to the subject has been the business approach. We have undertaken to do just what any business executive would do if he were suddenly placed in charge of a large and diversified business, that is, to find out from the record of the past what the situation was and what improvement could be made. We had, however, no adequate system of bookkeeping for foreign trade.

Owe Us 24 Billion

In my two published letters to the President, one dealing with our international trade, and the other dealing with our international credits, certain conclusions seem inescapable:

As a nation we have shipped far more goods than we have been paid for currently. We paid a considerable part of the money cost of the war and contributed largely to the rehabilitation of Europe after the war. **The unpaid balance on these accounts at the end of 1933 was some $24,000,000,000.** This unpaid balance is represented mainly by long-term and non-liquid obligations of foreigners to us and by our direct investments in foreign countries.

Our practice of lending money abroad imprudently and over-generously permitted foreigners to build up from the proceeds of these loans a large body of short-term and highly liquid investments in the United States. With the depression the threat of their overnight withdrawal and their actual withdrawal substantially contributed to the demoralization of our banking system and to the shattering of our price levels. **We thus made possible our own depression by our own financial policy from 1923 to 1929.**



GEORGE N. PEEK

The discounts and commissions alone from all of this financing are reported to have amounted to about $1,190,000,000 since 1914.

A significant and sinister feature is that the movement of capital almost exceeded and dominated the movement of merchandise. The proportion of our dollar settlements for investment transactions has increased from 7.6% in 1919 to 41.6% in 1933. This means that assuming 100 represents the total dollar settlements of all kinds of the United States with the rest of the world, 7.6% in 1919 was used in our investment transactions, which increased to 41.6% in 1933. On the other hand, 70.7% was used for commodity and service transactions in 1919 and only 41.8% in 1933. These figures speak for themselves.

Exchange Restrictions

The details of the figures from which these conclusions are drawn are covered in my two letters to the President which, with his permission, have been made public and are available in pamphlet form to any one who cares to send for them.

Another broad conclusion to which I am led is that exchange restrictions imposed in the past few years by more than 35 nations have played a principal part in clogging the wheels of international trade. This means simply that, more or less arbitrarily, these countries have prevented the payment of debts, including those of nationals owing on current commercial transactions, by delaying or forbidding transfer of funds. Without discussion of the reasons given or the varying degrees of justification, the result is that such countries are in effect using

THE HORN OF PLENTY IN REVERSE



the money due exporters instead of borrowing it from investors.

Again, exclusive commercial agreements and barter transactions have been made by other nations quite generally since the depression started. We have a record of 180 of them covering all phases of international trade, from general tariff adjustments to specific agreements, barter between nationals of different countries, state trading, and, in some instances, trading by nationals encouraged by governments. This practice is not limited to the smaller nations. These mutually exclusive compacts have one common characteristic—that of leaving the United States entirely out of consideration. They have covered even such fine points in trade between nations as the international traffic in tourists. In June of last year two countries entered into an agreement whereby one of them traded tourists' revenue with another for carloads of hogs. The basis was $40 per head for hogs and $60 per head for tourists. The world is indeed hard pressed for a medium of exchange between countries when such meticulous adjustments as these are necessary.

I shall not take time to dwell upon the better known restrictive devices familiar to you all such as embargoes, quotas, and excessive tariffs. I have undertaken to outline briefly the situation as we see it from the studies we have been able to make. In passing, I shall refer to some of the criticisms directed to my published reports to the President. I shall then endeavor to indicate what we are doing to improve the situation and to make it possible to get serious negotiations really under way.

The first criticism is that there is nothing new in these reports and there is nothing to be gained by reminding the public of the mistake in our international transactions during the last dozen years.

Part of the criticism is justified—there is nothing new in these figures. For my own part, I have said so repeatedly. They have remained safely filed in the Department of Commerce after the Finance and Investment Division of that Department in its published yearly reports since 1922 called attention both to the condition and to the trend. I may add that in 1922 the responsible members of the administration were supplied with an international balance sheet, a copy of which is on record in Washington.

The trouble is that in the face of these repeated warnings nothing was done by the responsible authorities to prevent the debacle which followed, even though both the condition and the trend were clearly indicated to them.

Next, it has been and still is argued, in some quarters, that the country was better off as a result of the policy which was followed, of financing our exports through foreign loans, because industry was kept busy, wages were paid, there was general activity, and some individuals and concerns made profits, even if investors suffered. I disagree with that view. If the investors were a limited number of people of great means, who could stand the loss, it might have some foundation. But when the victims, in addition to the many small investors, were our insurance companies, trust companies, savings banks, and small country banks, which were trustees for millions of small investors and depositors, every property owner in the nation was affected adversely by the collapse of our short-sighted foreign commercial and financial policy. As these institutions were affected, the loss spread throughout the land. It contributed greatly not only to the weakening of our whole financial structure but to the social unrest as well. It thus becomes a matter of national and Governmental concern.



TIME FOR UNCLE SAM TO DO A LITTLE YANKEE TRADING TOO

Another argument is that arrangements between the nationals of two countries, such as barter transactions, which contemplate balancing accounts, would result in greatly reducing our foreign trade.

What is the use of trade without payment? In our normal private business activities we limit our sales to what we consider good or reasonable credit risks. We rely upon the ability of the buyer to pay. If he cannot pay in the conventional medium of exchange, we try to find out how he can pay or what he can give to us that we can use to satisfy the debt and facilitate trade. I need only to call to your attention the practice in recent years of some of our most orthodox implement companies, and others, who gladly took wheat, corn and cotton in payment of old indebtedness or for new

(Continued on page 6)

Lessons of 1934

By Dean H. W. Mumford,
College of Agriculture, University of Illinois

IN the school days of our youth the "hard" teachers embittered us and made us resentful at the time, but as the years mellowed and matured us, we looked back to revere and respect those teachers for the lessons they had taught us. Perhaps the finest thing we can say about 1934 is that it may have been a hard enough teacher so that we shall look back some day in thankful appreciation for the lessons it has taught. For the present, the assignment given me by the editor of the I. A. A. RECORD is to set down my views on what those lessons have been.



DEAN MUMFORD

To begin with, the 1934 Illinois corn crop is estimated to be the smallest in 61 years. The oats crop was the smallest in 58 years and the barley harvest was extremely small. The year's combined production of grain feeds and hay is undoubtedly one of the smallest on record. The apple crop is far below average, and the peach crop was only about one-third of what it was in 1933 and considerably less than a third of the 1927-31 average.

A Hard Teacher

As if this were not enough to make 1934 a "hard" teacher, there was the worst infestation of chinch bugs in history and the worst drouth and some of the hottest weather that farmers of Illinois have ever experienced.

Not the least of the lessons of the year has been that "farm relief," so glibly talked about by too many people, does not come easy. There have been many teachers who have tried to drill this into the public ever since farm relief began to be talked about, but it has taken a "hard" teacher like the year 1934 has been to drive the lesson home.

In the past we have been too much inclined to talk about farm relief as if it were something that could be pulled out of a magician's hat or at least something that would take place with instant and far-reaching benefits if only somebody would do something about it.

This year something has been done about it, and in the doing we have been taught that it is not as easy as some folks had thought, nor does it produce magic benefits as speedily as those who had talked loudest about it had hoped that it would. In the Agricultural Adjustment Act we have had the greatest mass movement of farmers, farm leaders and farm sympathizers and the greatest marshaling of public funds all working for the betterment of agriculture, that history has ever witnessed, and yet the results have been slower, more painful and less rosy than many had expected they would be.

He may have been too optimistic about the prospects before, but any farmer who has worked on his community corn-hog allotment committee, for instance, now has an idea of how much work, study, patience, cooperation and perseverance is involved in sound and lasting efforts to improve the farmer's position. Nor are these hundreds of community committeemen the only ones who have learned the lesson. Approximately 1,200,000 farmers signed corn-hog contracts alone. These and all other farmers who have had contact of any kind whatever with the AAA have had a demonstration of what is involved in controlled production.

Requires Work

If the AAA does nothing more than sober farmers and their leaders and sympathizers into realizing that "farm relief" takes something more than talk, it will have gone a long way toward repaying some of the money and effort that has been put into it. Having brought this lesson, 1934 will not go down as a total loss, in spite of all its other disappointments and even though it yielded no other lessons.

There have been others, though. We have learned, too, that high prices alone do not necessarily mean high tides of prosperity. Thus the developments in 1934 have taught us the necessity of keeping things in balance. Short crops have brought higher prices for grains and will bring higher prices for livestock. Even though prices rose last summer, business activity declined. With commodity prices averaging 10 per cent higher in September than a year ago, business activity was 13 per cent lower. This acted as a drag on further price increases, and beginning about the middle of September the general average of prices turned down.

The lesson in this, of course, is that sustained high prices are not possible without general buying power to support them. To make good prices there must be a healthy state of business activity so that the other fellow can buy what the farmer has to sell. Prices could



"FARM RELIEF AND FARM PROGRESS CANNOT come without close and sincere co-operation between farmers."

be arbitrarily fixed or set so that there would be $16 hogs and $11 beef cattle as there was in 1918, $1.50 corn as there was in 1919 and $2.26 wheat as there was in 1920, but if business activity was at such a low ebb that the city man could not buy the farmer's pork chops and beef steaks at these figures, the high prices would profit the producer nothing.

As Dr. L. J. Norton, of our department of agricultural economics, has pointed out, if business activity had been higher and demand conditions more active, there would have been even more striking increases than have recently taken place in the price of farm products.

Fortunately, there are a number of factors in the long-time outlook which point toward further recovery in business activity and demand, but for the time being at least we have learned that high prices can not go it alone when it comes to restoring more prosperous conditions.

Need Trade Recovery

We may have learned, too, that we shall have to do something to encourage international trade and regain our foreign markets before agriculture in Illinois and the rest of the United States completely recovers. This lesson would not be as clear as it is if we had not done as much as we have during the past year and a half to adjust and restrict production in the hope of solving the problem by getting on a self-sufficiency basis.

Stimulating international trade and regaining foreign markets for our products in some respects is a more encouraging and more logical approach to the solution of some of our problems than is the widespread curtailment of production. Unfortunately, however, the total volume of agricultural exports from the United States in the year ending June 30, 1934, shrunk even lower than it was

the previous year to hit the lowest spot since 1909-1910. Although some important products showed a substantial increase, the volume index of exports of 44 leading farm products for the year stands at 83 as compared with 85 in 1932-1933 and 100 for the 1909-1914 average. The year 1934 may have taught us, therefore, that future years will not be as bad as this one has been if we will do some of the things that might be done to get our volume of exports back to where it was in the days of better times.

"Brains" are being ridiculed in some quarters just now, but 1934 has put across another of its lessons there. It takes brains to do good farming, and there ought to be more trust in brains, not less, as a result of the way good farming has come through in 1934.

Farmers following the teachings of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois have been practicing good farming for a long time, but no year in history has taught the merit of such farming more forcibly than has 1934 with its drouth, heat and other adverse conditions.

During the past decade and a half, for instance, more than 7,000,000 tons of limestone have been applied by Illinois farmers who have followed the recommendations of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois with regard to the testing of soils, the growing of more legumes and the balancing of cropping systems.

Thousands of acres of legumes which have been made possible and successful as a result of this lime-legume program have stood farmers in good stead in a drouth year like 1934. More than 850,000 acres of sweet clover alone have been grown in Illinois this year largely as a result of the soil testing and liming program and the other good farming practices which farmers have adopted upon the recommendation of their county farm advisers and the extension service of the agricultural college. This sweet clover has been little short of a "life saver" on many farms this year where non-legume pastures have been burned out by the drouth and heat. Furthermore, some 300,000 acres of limed land grew alfalfa in Illinois this year. From this farmers got a good crop of hay when other meadows were practically worthless. One farmer, H. K. Johnston, of Buckley, Iroquois county, who has followed the college's recommendations ever since he started farming ten years ago, reported a yield of 32 tons of alfalfa in the first cutting from 14 acres which was limed six years ago.

The year 1934 has taught us at least one other lesson and that is that mass action, the expenditure of millions of dollars of public funds and other expediences can never be a substitute for the thinking and planning of individual farmers. This lesson has come out of the farm accounting project of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

Over the state as a whole there are approximately 1,400 farmers who are keeping accurate records in connection with this project. Among these 1,400 farmers there is a group of 150 account keepers in the territory of Grundy, LaSalle, Marshall and Putnam counties who are enrolled in what is known as the farm bureau-farm management service project.

$1432 A Farm

This year their records were summarized for the three-year period 1931-1933 and the results featured in a round-up meeting which was held at Ottawa in September. The 30 farms with the largest net income had an average annual income of $1,432 a farm as the interest on their investment and to pay them for their risk and management. The 30 farms with the greatest losses had an average annual deficit of $445, which was $1,877 below the net income on the more profitable farms.

This difference was largely the result of differences in efficiency of organization and management of the farms and was attributable to such things as livestock efficiency, crop yields, size of business and expenses.

There have been other lessons that have stood out in 1934, but space does not permit a detailed review of them. Certainly the fact that we had the worst chinch bug infestation in 1934 that we have ever had has taught us that we can never relax our vigilance against insect and disease pests. The shortage of feed

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A. F. B. F. Convention

TIME: December 10-11-12.
PLACE: Nashville, Tennessee.
HEADQUARTERS: Andrew Jackson Hotel, Hermitage Hotel.
ROOM RATES: $2.50 single—$4.00 double and less at other hotels.
RESERVATIONS: Make with A. F. B. F., 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, or direct.
R. R. RATES: Fare and one-third for round trip—must present reduced fare certificates when you buy ticket. Get certificates at A. F. B. F. headquarters.
SPEAKERS: Secretary Cordell Hull, Secretary Wallace, Chester C. Davis, Dr. Geo. F. Warren, Governor John G. Winant of New Hampshire, Dr. W. I. Myers, H. R. Tolley, M. L. Wilson, and others.

Make your reservations at once. Nashville is not far from downstate Illinois points by train or auto, and members will be well repaid for time and money spent attending the meeting.

Foreign Trade

(Continued from page 4)

goods. It is true that these direct transactions frequently lead us into multilateral negotiations, as in this case, but that is no reason for decrying direct transactions wherever they are desirable, and they may be desirable in many cases.

One other criticism is to the effect that before considering new trade transactions, we should collect what is now due us by other nations. Having had long experience in credits and collections, I understand that point perfectly. The founder of the business with which I was long associated, three-quarters of a century ago printed across the face of his invoices something like this—"All bills must be paid within 10 days from the date they fall due or arrangements made in advance for an extension, otherwise no further shipments will be made." He meant that he would insist upon his customers respecting their agreements to pay when due or arranging for an extension of time if necessary. Otherwise he would make no more shipments; he would not continue to throw good money after bad. That is my view.

We have two types of debtors always, one the kind that can but won't pay, the other the kind that desires to pay but for the time being is unable to do so. So it is with governments. I am more optimistic than many people about ultimate payments due us from foreigners. No civilized nation will assume the responsibility of urging repudiation of contracts between nations. In some cases it may be necessary to make adjustments or to extend the time of payment. But in the interim are we to sit still and await payment and make no attempt to trade? Should the answer be yes, it means continuation of unemployment, idle factories and farms and all that goes with such phenomena. We have had those conditions in our midst long enough.

In my judgment, it would be far better to negotiate country by country to see what we can trade and at the same time determine what arrangements can be started at least looking toward payment of past due indebtedness. Without trade, means for payment become nonexistent, and obligations of payment become so much waste paper.

This is the first of a series of two articles on "Foreign Trade" by Mr. Peek. The author became well known to Illinois farmers through his leadership beginning in 1921, in the fight for farm surplus control legislation and parity prices for farm products. Mr. Peek's home is at Moline in Rock Island county where he was in the farm implement manufacturing business. He is a charter member of the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n.—Editor.

Grain Meeting at Morris

Dedicate New Farmers National Elevator on Illinois River

DEDICATION of the new 60,000 bushel elevator of the Farmers National Grain Corporation on the Illinois river bank at Morris, November 12, was the occasion for a get-together and dinner which brought out nearly 100 farmers' elevator managers and directors, Farmers National and Illinois Grain Corporation officials, and their friends. Seventeen member elevators and seven non - members were represented.



HARRISON FAHRNKOPF

The dinner was held in the evening in the club house of the Morris Country Club, and was arranged by Ray Watson of the Grundy County Farm Bureau and Harrison Fahrnkopf, manager of Illinois Grain Corporation.

D. M. Hardy, president of the St. Louis Bank for Co-operatives, was a guest speaker. Among the Farmers National officials who attended were G. C. Johnstone, vice-president who is also president of Illinois Grain Corporation; J. O. McClintock, James Cole, Paul Kelly, John Anderson, and Jack Powers of the Chicago office. Charles P. Cummings, Peoria manager, and managers of branch offices at Pontiac and Mendota attended.

30 Terminals

Mr. Cole, manager of the Farmers National Warehouse Corporation, whose job is to see that the co-operative has proper facilities, said that the Grain Corporation is operating 30 terminals with a capacity of 30,000,000 bushels in addition to more than 400 country elevators, giving a combined capacity of 56,000,000 bushels of grain.

"I am glad to say that all our terminals are now operating in the black," he said. "Illinois Grain Corporation, we believe, is getting its share of facilities, although at the present rate of growth it will not be long until it outgrows present capacity."

Mr. McClintock who is in charge of developing outlets for grain, showed the close relationship between transportation rates and net returns on grain to farmers. Speaking of corn, he said that the Nebraska situation affects the price of grain at Illinois river points; that with water transportation grain from Illinois can be shipped to the Pacific coast for about half the rail cost from Lincoln, Nebraska. He predicted even lower water rates for short hauls.

"When river business has been fully developed it will affect prices of grain throughout the country," he said. "The Chicago market is the pulse of the grain business in America. If we can take some of the pressure off of the Chicago market on corn, I am satisfied we can influence the price level higher. It will be a market factor if we can take 25,000,000 bushels of corn out of the Mississippi valley by river. It is possible to ship corn from Morris to Memphis for less than half the rail rate. And you can move grain from Peoria to New Orleans by water for about the same rate by rail from Peoria to Chicago.

"The grain business is shifting and it is necessary to be alert and change our methods with the times. Right now there is discussion of building a 14 foot channel from Peoria to Chicago to make possible the loading of lake steamers and going direct through the Great Lakes and the Erie Canal to New York. Every reduction in transportation is reflected in a higher price to the farmer."

Truck Competition

Speaking of the new competition to farmers' elevators from truckers, Charles Cummings advised elevator managers to get out and handle this situation if necessary by leasing trucks and beating the competitor at his own game. "It may be necessary to go direct to the farmer to get the grain," he said. "We don't know how long this kind of competition will be with us. It probably will not last because trucks are now hauling grain below cost of operation. But while it is here you might as well face the situation and do everything possible to minimize its damaging effects on elevator business."

Jack Powers told how the Farmers National handled financed accounts, while Mr. Anderson discussed the details of handling bids and orders on the floor of the Chicago Exchange. Explaining the so-called "intimated price," he said that the grain firm must be able to sell the grain offered before it could bid above the standard call price. Anderson has been on the Chicago market for 30 years. He perhaps knows as many buyers, if not more than any other floor man. "We are doing our best to get the most for your grain," he said.

Mr. Kelly explained operations of the seed division and told how it was working to bring together the seed producer and the consumer. He called attention to the shortage of grass seed this year, particularly of alfalfa and the clovers.

In passing on loans the Bank for Co-operatives considers (1) the purpose for which they are to be used, (2) value of collateral, (3) ability to repay, Mr. Hardy explained. "Our loans bear 4.5 per cent interest," he said. "They are made only if we feel confident that the money will be permanently helpful. We avoid loans which possibly might help the co-operative to meet a crisis, but would not solve or overcome an inherent weakness."

President Johnstone emphasized that the aim of the whole movement is to return the farmer a better price for his grain; and it was this reason which prompted Farmers National and Illinois Grain Corporation to support balanced production and surplus control.

Vice President A. R. Wright, and Directors Geo. L. Potter and Walter Thomas, of Illinois Grain Corp., and Henry T. Marshall of LaSalle county, former I. A. A. director, spoke briefly about the development of their local elevators and their relationship with Illinois Grain Corp. Geo. E. Mellen, manager of Mazon elevator, the youngest member, spoke briefly for the managers. Harrison Fahrnkopf ably presided as toastmaster.

J. S. Sproul of the Public Service Company generated much enthusiasm and good fellowship by leading community singing.

Lessons Of 1934

(Continued from page 6)

that developed in parts of Illinois and in entire states farther north and west should teach us that future farm plans must include preparations for such emergencies. Our helplessness against the many ruinous effects of the drouth should teach us that not all the problems of agriculture and food production are solved nor are they ever likely to be. Our experiences with the corn-hog plan and other AAA programs should teach us that farm relief and farm progress can not come without close and sincere cooperation between farmers.

Indeed, 1934 has not been without its lessons. How well we have learned them remains for future years to prove.

Illinois 4-H Members At Fat Stock Show

Illinois farm boys and girls will be well represented in the junior classes of the 1934 International Live Stock Exposition, to be held in Chicago December 1 to 8.

Approximately 125 youngsters from 37 Illinois counties have listed entries of their prize baby-beeves, lambs, and pigs for the Exposition's Junior Live Stock Feeding Contest.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interest of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

George Thiem, Editor
John Tracy, Assistant

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Government and Co-operatives

THINKING farmers and co-operative leaders are perhaps justified in showing some concern over the effect of government licenses and codes on co-operative organizations. Not that government officials are antagonistic to the co-operative movement. Quite the contrary is true. But will farmers themselves who are members of co-operatives be lulled into thinking that the co-operative is no longer necessary now that the government is performing some of its functions.

As a matter of fact, federal marketing agreements have been and are being largely developed by farmers' organizations. These agreements are succeeding best where farmers are represented by strong, well-managed co-operatives. It is doubtful if they could function properly without the aid and support of the farm groups.

No one knows just how long marketing agreements and government intervention to restore parity prices for farm products will be continued. Effective organization of farmers can and does influence such policies but it cannot always direct and control them. The strength and usefulness of co-operatives must not be impaired. It is important that they not be left in a weakened condition if and when the government withdraws from this field.

The Drought Rate Cut

IT WAS largely the persistency of the Illinois Agricultural Association traffic division which resulted recently in a substantial cut in freight rates on hay and feed shipped into the drought stricken counties of northeastern Illinois. The I. A. A. secured the co-operation of the government in making its appeal in hearings before railroad officials. The reduced rates effective Nov. 7 will save farmers one-third on hay and one-half on forage. In granting this request the western railroads were mindful of the fact that farmers, as a group, are their best customers. Without organization and the aid of technically trained men, it is a foregone conclusion that this and similar benefits could not and would not be realized.

Incentive For Quality

ILLINOIS cream producers who market through their own co-operative creameries are learning that there is a wide spread in price between good and poor butter. Under the old system of selling at the local cream station, high quality cream brings no more than extremely sour, dirty, and even rancid cream. There is no incentive to keep the cows and barns clean, use sterilized utensils, wash the separator each time it is used, cool cream promptly, and market it often, if the extra returns from the resulting higher quality butter go to the processor. Under the co-operative system, all this is changed. The more high scoring butter the co-operative sells, the greater its income and the greater the dividends going to members. It is more than a coincidence that in Denmark where the finest bacon and butter in the world are produced, farmer-owned packing plants and creameries do the processing.

Future Farmers

PESSIMISTIC remarks regarding the future of farm organization and co-operation do not give due weight to the influence of agricultural teaching in high schools, colleges and to 4-H Club work. High school teachers who have a sincere interest in farm progress are doing more than merely instructing their pupils in better methods and the art of farming.

Ray Benbow, agricultural instructor at Normal, for example, writes in the "Fan Mill": "In both the classroom and project work I feel that we should be interested in farm problems principally from the practical aspect. As teachers we are constantly confronted with the question—'What shall I teach today that will be most helpful to the farmer of tomorrow?' I feel that I can be of most value to farm boys by directing their discussions and projects along lines of practical, co-operative activities backed by honest, sincere effort. We must help fit these boys to take their places in an organized, co-operative society. They should be instructed along the lines of fair play and honesty before we can achieve our goal. Start them in project work, in F. F. A. activities, in contests, teach them these principles, and then we will be achieving a goal worthy of any vocation. Make the boy realize that individual effort is important—that what he achieves depends on himself. He sets his own pace, encounters his own obstacles and in the end arrives at his own appointed destination. Teach him to work, think and act—honestly, sincerely and faithfully."

With such instruction and such ideals there need be no misgivings about the future of agriculture. The start made by the present generation toward improving the welfare of farmers through co-operation promises to be outdone by the future farmers of America.

Plan now to attend the I. A. A. annual meeting, Quincy, Jan. 29-30-31.

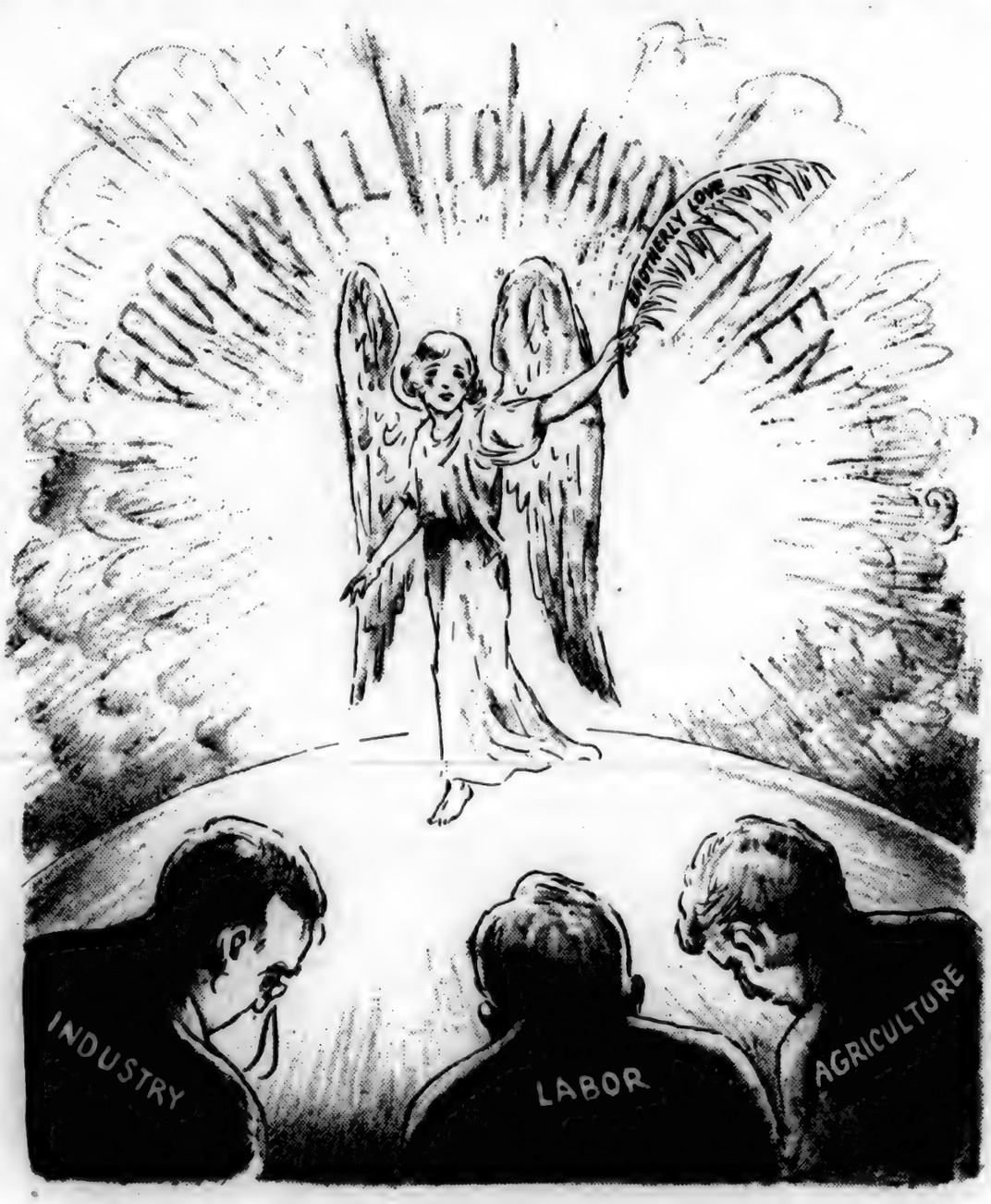
A Christmas Message

By Earl C. Smith

THE holiday season now fast approaching is a time for reflection, a period when the selfishness inherent in most of us gives way to the Christmas spirit of good will toward men. While we have all been through the valley of the shadow of depression, yet as we approach the Christmastide, it is well to consider and recount the peculiar opportunities and blessings afforded farm people.

If the Christmas spirit of giving rather than that of getting, of doing unto others as you would have them do unto you, could be put into every day practice by all men and all nations, it would solve most of the economic problems and troubles throughout the world.

The stress of recent years has almost removed this spirit of fairness between men and between nations. As a result, normal trade and relations have been thrown out of gear, from which all are suffering. In the heat of efforts to improve economic conditions and to secure government policies for the betterment of agriculture, sometimes we lose sight of the opportunities always present for thrift and industry, and forget the natural advantages farmers enjoy in the struggle for existence. Farming is a highly competitive business, yet we have an advantage in agriculture which few others enjoy. We have a daily market of one kind or another for our products, as people must have food. In other industries their markets are wholly dependent upon the capacity of the buying public. Farmers being the producers of and closer to the food supply than any other group in our national life are less troubled by the spectre of want than is the man in town who finds himself without the security of steady employment. In Illinois we are richly endowed with a naturally productive soil. Illinois and the corn belt almost invariably produce a crop. Even this year with the worst drought in history, Illinois has been far more fortunate than many other states.



While there is little opportunity to grow rich in farming as the world regards riches, yet the farmer is seldom poor as the world regards poverty. The security of its agriculture is the greatest asset of all nations. Whether on the farm or in the city, nearly every person at some time in his or her life desires to own land. In the past, farm property has been considered the best of security and I have every confidence will again be so considered.

While during recent years many farmers have been forced into the depths of discouragement and despair, the farm home is yet the corner-stone of the nation. The Farm Bureau program is directed toward improvement of conditions surrounding this ideal home, toward the greatest good for the greatest number. Its cooperative activities are inherently a system to spread benefits resulting from united effort and action and to distribute wealth wisely and widely rather than to concentrate it in few hands. Uninformed people may criticize our efforts to raise farm prices as a selfish program; yet students generally agree that equalizing the price level between farm producers and non-agricultural commodities will do more to stimulate trade and revive employment than any other one thing.

To the extent that recovery efforts have removed disparities and improved farm price levels, reflected in improved farm income, factory payrolls have increased.

Until the golden rule and fairness and honesty become more firmly established in economic relations between individuals and groups in this nation and between nations, American farmers have no other choice than to organize for their own protection. Because of the importance of the farming industry in all phases of American life, because of the peculiar opportunities and advantages of the farm and the farm home and because of the inherent fairness and honesty of a great majority of farm people, I have abiding faith that American agriculture will continue its record of furnishing the ideals, the integrity and the determination for perpetuating that spirit of fairness and good will toward all men that is most pronounced at Christmas time.

1935 Corn-Hog Plan

AS WE go to press, announcement of details of the 1935 AAA corn-hog-plan, specify a 10 percent reduction in both corn and hogs below averages for the base years 1932 and 1933, with benefit payments on the 10 percent corn reduction of 35c per bushel, and $15 per head on the reduction of hogs. Contract signers may grow anything except corn on the "shifted" acres and may reduce corn acreage up to 30 percent and get payment therefor.

Thus the program has been greatly simplified. Benefit payments to signers reducing the regular 10 percent will be two-fifths of the 1934 payment on hogs and a little more than half on corn. The contract signer whose total payments under the 1934 program are $500 on hogs and $180 on corn (total $680) will receive, based on a 10 percent reduction, approximately $200 on hogs and $105 on corn (total $305). The administration should be much less expensive in '35, compared with '34, because most of the needed production information is available in the '34 contracts.

Farmers who look ahead will reason that it's good business to sign up, first to cooperate in keeping production under control so as to maintain fair prices, and secondly to get the benefit payment, something they can count on regardless of what happens to crops and prices next year.

Because corn is relatively high-priced now, it is no guarantee that it will be as high next year. In fact, with a heavy crop it may be substantially less. And if drought and chinch bugs strike hard again, 35c per bushel on the reduced acres will not be hard to take.

Producers Creamery News

By Frank Gougler

On August 8 the first contract was let for converting the Vail Garage building 50 x 185 feet at Olney into a modern creamery. Saturday, November 10, the last piece of machinery was installed. This final piece of equipment was the power plant of Producers Creamery of Olney—a new 40 H. P. Fairbanks Morse Diesel Engine. Olney is the first to provide its own electric power plant, necessary in this case to avoid excessive power rates.

Cream received only from Richland county on the opening day, November 12, was churned into 500 pounds of butter under the supervision of Federal Inspector C. O. Tuttle. The first churning scored 90½. Enough cream was received on Tuesday, the second day, to make a 1,500 pound churning and Manager C. W. Simpson is confident that by the time he receives cream from all counties, he will be making from one to one and one-half cars of butter per week.

Producers, merchants, hotels and restaurants throughout the district have been eagerly waiting the opening of this plant so that they may be supplied with Prairie Farms Certified butter.

The Olney plant will serve 13 counties, as follows: Fayette, Jasper, Effingham, Crawford, Marion, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White and Gallatin. The organization is governed by a board of directors consisting of the following men: Burton Leamon, Olney, president; Rolla Barbee, Louisville, vice-pres.; J. C. Piper, Sumner, treasurer; Silas Andrus, Mt. Carmel, secretary; Perry Huber, Albion; Chester McCord, Newton; John Peters, Carmi; Walter Mellendorf, Effingham; Claude Ivers, Fairfield.

Manager Simpson has employed Geo. Adams of Salem as his buttermaker and plant superintendent. Mr. Adams has had several years experience as plant manager and buttermaker in the Salem, Illinois Dairy and in Chicago plants. All the plant help has been employed including truck haulers for nearly all counties.

The 13 counties comprising the Olney District have a total of approximately 60,000 milk cows on 2300 farms producing more than four million pounds of butterfat. There are more cream pools in the Olney district than in any other. Fifteen pools now serving the territory have been handling approximately 1,000,000 pounds of butterfat annually. These pools will all be closed eventually and the cream trucked direct from farm to plant twice each week. Butter scoring 92 or better will be packed in cartons under government inspection and sold in the district. Surplus butter will be shipped to central markets where it will be sold for a premium.

On its opening day, September 13, Producers Creamery of Champaign started off with a "bang." The plant was equipped on a million pound basis but the flow of cream into the plant the first few days was on a better than a two million pound basis. On the second day a wire was sent out for additional equipment.

On the first day 33 truckloads of cream were delivered to the plant. By evening one churning had been made, all vats were full and 11 truckloads still remained. The problem confronting Manager Burns, and President Williams was "what to do with the cream?" It was finally decided to dispatch a truck to the Farmers Creamery Company of Bloomington for a truckload of ten gallon cans. These were filled about midnight and stored in the cooler. On the second day another flood of cream arrived and so on day after day until the additional equipment arrived which made it possible to clean up the accumulation and take care of the regular flow.

Quality Comes Up

It is not always possible to anticipate what may happen in starting a project of this kind. It was a plain case of not being equipped to handle such a large volume. Everyone was overjoyed because of the large volume, yet it had its "kickback." Insufficient equipment made it impossible to properly handle and ripen the cream; therefore, this resulted in a low scoring butter.

October operation tells a different story. During the month, 138,948 pounds of butter were made—local sales amounted to 8,425 lbs. and shipped to market centers totalled 130,523 pounds. On this basis, the plant should put out approximately two million pounds the first year. It should be remembered that November is the lowest production month of the year, and furthermore, not all of the Champaign District is yet being served by truck haulers.

More Efficiency

Needless to say, the board of directors, the manager, and everyone connected with the plant is exceedingly happy because during October the quality of the butter has materially improved over the make during the last two weeks of September. Furthermore, the plant help has been shifted to serve its purpose better. Improvement in quality and more efficiency in the plant had already proved that this group of co-operators can "turn the trick."

The making of a better product has only been started. Federal Inspector C. O. Tuttle is visiting the plant each week to assist in standardizing the product. He first grades the cream into Grades AA, A, B and C. After the cream is churned he then scores the butter. The results reveal to him whether or not the plant

(Continued on page 15)



GOVERNMENT INSPECTION TO PRODUCE CERTIFIED 92 SCORE "PRAIRIE FARMS" BUTTER
Picture shows receiving room of Farmers Creamery, Bloomington. Left to right; Forrest Fairchild, manager; C. O. Tuttle, federal butter inspector; Clyde Hamlin, buttermaker; Roy C. Potts, dairy specialist, Washington, D. C.; Otto Losness, cream grader.

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Producers Creamery News

(Continued from page 10)

is making as good butter as the cream warrants. If not, then the next step is to find out why not. The grades of cream above mentioned should produce butter scoring as follows:

Cream Grade AA—93 score or better
" " A—92 " " "
" " B—90 " " "
" " C—89 " " "
" " D— under 89 score

How It's Done

This method of grading cream and scoring the butter gives a definite basis for making a higher quality product. If the butter does not score as high as the quality of the cream indicates, then the plant must be put in order. On the other hand, if the butter is as good as the quality of cream delivered, then the next job is to get the producer to take better care of his cream.

One point in connection with a co-operative creamery cannot be over-emphasized and that is this: **All the butter made in producer-owned creameries is still the property of the producers until it is finally sold, hence each producer has a financial interest in the manufactured butter.** Better butter brings more money. For an average over a four year period on the Chicago market, 93 score butter sold for 4.754c more per pound than 88 score butter. The old cream station method of assembling cream will not make much better butter than 88 score. Trucking from farm to plant twice each week is a great help, but there still remains much for the producers to do if their butter in their own plants scores high so it will bring more money.

On The Market, Dec. 1

Since July 15, Federal Inspector Tuttle has been devoting one-half of his time in the Peoria, Bloomington and Champaign plants to boost the quality of the product so we can put on the market a 92 score or better product. He is satisfied that the three plants, Peoria, Bloomington and Champaign, will be making a sufficient quantity of 92 score butter or better to warrant putting out a Federal CERTIFIED butter. This means that churnings scoring 92 or better will be set aside and put into our regular Prairie Farms Cartons except they will have CERTIFIED printed across the face of the carton, and on one panel it will show printed evidence of federal inspection.

In addition, a "Certificate of Quality" will be inserted within the carton. This certificate will also be perforated with the date of the churning, number of grading and the score of the butter when graded. Such carton and certificate can only be used in butter scoring 92 or better.

St. Louis Milk License Attacked By Dealers

St. Louis milk distributors have filed an injunction in the federal court at East St. Louis attacking the new milk license which raised the base price from $1.70 to $2 per cwt.

A hearing on the injunction set for Nov. 10 was continued to give attorneys additional time to prepare their arguments. The I. A. A. legal department is assisting Sanitary Milk Producers and the government in upholding the price increase.—Editor.

Rockford Milk Market

By Wilkie Lee, Manager

Our price for Class I milk in Rockford was $1.85 per hundred for 3.5% milk for the month of October. For surplus milk sent to the condensery, we received $1.18 per hundred for milk containing 3.5% butter-fat.

For the first 8 months of 1934, we had a gain of approximately three quarters of a million pounds of Class I milk compared with the same period of 1933. Of course no one knows what it might have been if we had done no local advertising, but we do give our National Dairy & Food Bureau program most of the credit for maintaining our Class I sales above the 1933 level.

We are expecting considerable sediment trouble this fall and winter as soon as our producers begin to keep their cows in the barn, because of a shortage of straw for bedding. We are asking our members to clip hind-quarters of their herd so they can be more easily cleaned.

Feed conditions in Winnebago County and adjacent territory from which we receive milk are possibly above the average for this year. This condition is due largely to getting some nice rains during the latter part of June that few others got.

Decatur Milk

The pool price for October was $1.44 for 4% milk f. o. b. plant, which is a 12c increase over September, reports H. W. Rotz, Manager Decatur Milk Association. The increase was partly due to increased Class I sales, also the increase in the butter market. We have been promised a milk license to become effective December 1, but we have heard nothing definite.

Country Life Radio Program

Country Life Insurance Company will sponsor a half-hour program on station WLS-WENR between 8:30 and 9:00 P. M. Thursday, December 6. The program will mark the wind-up of the company's year-end campaign for $67,000,000 of life insurance. The half hour will be devoted to short talks and reports by company officials, and entertainment.

Bloomington Milk Market

By Forrest Fairchild, Manager

Production of milk for the month of October compared with last October has increased 9.21 per cent. Weather conditions have been favorable for milk production this fall. Sales have shown a substantial increase compared both with September this year and October a year ago. Average production is the highest we have had for the month of October. The price of 3.5 per cent milk delivered to Bloomington averaged $1.19.

Mr. Irwin, economist with the A. A. A. recently called on the distributors and producers' association in Bloomington to ascertain the attitude of both parties toward issuing a license on this market. The Association was assured that a license will be issued at an early date, possibly December 1.

With corn selling in the neighborhood of 75c, hay from $15.00 up, and protein supplements $38.00 to $42.00 a ton, milk prices are decidedly unfavorable. Prices paid for cream are now the highest since December, 1931. The is due to the increased price of butter and the cooperative method of marketing butterfat.

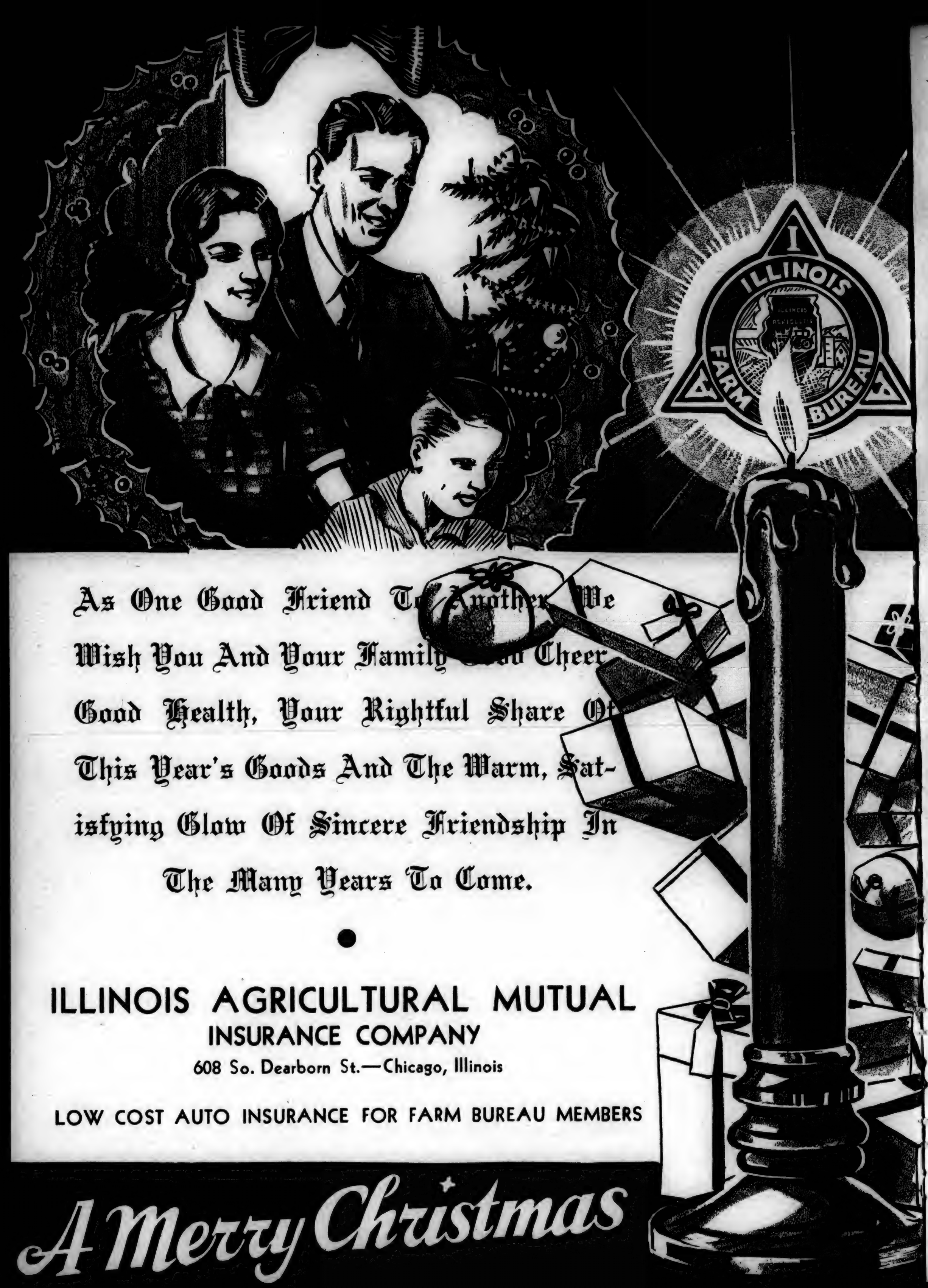
During October, McLean county sent more pounds of butterfat to Farmers Creamery than any other county. Macoupin was a close second, Total volume was 83 per cent greater than for October, 1933. Volume from five original counties for October 1934 was 34.2 per cent greater than for October, 1933. Quality has improved fully 45 per cent in the past two weeks, says Clyde Hamlin, plant superintendent. This is due largely to cooler weather, but it is significant in that producers could produce cooler temperatures for cream in warm weather by liberal use of cool water. Proper cooling and frequent delivery will add to farmers' profits if they will take advantage of their opportunities.

Farmers Creamery is getting substantial quantities of cream from the northern part of Pike county. A delegation of producers from that county recently drove up to Bloomington in three cars to inspect the plant. They were favorably impressed reports C. N. Atwood, field representative.

Peoria Producers Dairy

By Wilfred Shaw, Manager

Our price for October to members was $1.08 net for 3.5% milk delivered. Retail prices here are supposed to be 10c but milk is being sold all the way from 5c to 10c a quart. It would be difficult to predict what will happen on this market in the next 30 to 60 days. Our receipts are unusually low, due, no doubt, to the low price of milk, higher butterfat, and high cost of feed. At the Creamery we are paying 28c delivered for butterfat and 26c at the farm. Sales of our three butter routes to stores have never been higher in spite of the recent advance in price (30c) to stores.



As One Good Friend To Another We Wish You And Your Family Good Cheer, Good Health, Your Rightful Share Of This Year's Goods And The Warm, Satisfying Glow Of Sincere Friendship In The Many Years To Come.

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
608 So. Dearborn St.—Chicago, Illinois

LOW COST AUTO INSURANCE FOR FARM BUREAU MEMBERS

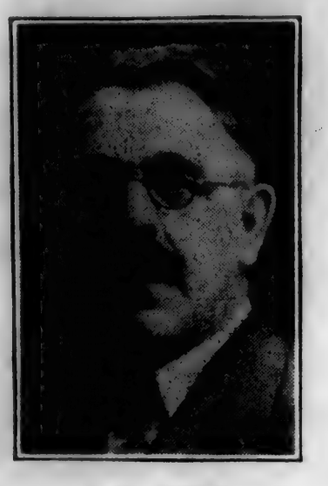
A Merry Christmas

Leadership Training

By A. B. Culp, Organization Director, McLean County

IN McLEAN county we are developing two distinct groups of leadership to carry on the Farm Bureau program now and in the future.

In our Booster Clubs, six of which have been organized, we are calling on men ranging in age from 35 up who are today carrying the responsibility not only of operating their farms but also of organization to protect and work for the betterment of agriculture.



A. B. CULP

In this group it is our primary object to study current subjects such as tax reform, bond issues, national legislation, administration of laws, marketing problems and the like. We hope to have at least 150 taking part in these group meetings held twice a month. We hope to have at least 10 men in every township who are thoroughly familiar with all current problems affecting agriculture.

The other group we are developing is the McLean County Young Men's Forum or training school. This is for young men who have graduated from 4-H club work on up to 35 years of age. We hope to have enrolled in this school at least 100 young men. The purpose of the training school is to develop leadership in the Farm Bureau which will gradually take over the responsibility of carrying on the fight for agriculture.

Each member enrolling in the training school will be asked to sign a pledge to attend the meetings throughout the year ending September 20, 1935, and to aid in carrying out the program.

We believe the enrollment pledge is quite necessary. It places the responsibility of the school upon the shoulders of the students. Meetings will be held every month. Lessons will be provided on mimeographed sheets with references for study. Students will be quizzed at each session. We are starting with the study of previous farm organizations that we may find their weak spots as well as their strong ones. We will study the constitution and by-laws of the organizations, the I. A. A. and A. F. B. F. We will also study federal laws affecting agriculture, also the history and development of the Farm Bureau and the I. A. A.

From here we will go on to a study of each department of the I. A. A. Later we expect to have debates and entertainment to keep the students interested. Each will be called on for extemporaneous remarks from time to time. Every member of the Forum some time during the year must appear before the group in an oration or a debate.

Later in our program we expect to study parliamentary law and organize the group into a legislative body to illustrate how legislation is initiated and enacted.

We feel in McLean county that able, intelligent leadership is the greatest need of agriculture today, and that by developing leadership we will render a great service to agriculture.

Commenting upon this program Farm Adviser R. J. Laible said: "I personally feel, and I know that it is the sentiment of our board of directors, that this is the most forward looking piece of work that has been attempted in McLean county for many years. We look forward with anticipation to the results which we sincerely believe will come from it."

Young Men's Club Is Organized In Randolph

A Young Men's Club composed of sons and daughters of Farm Bureau members more than 18 years old has been organized in Randolph county. An initial membership of approximately 75 is reported by Farm Adviser Secor.

The club was organized with the aid of D. E. Lindstrom, rural sociology specialist of the University of Illinois.

Dramatics, debates, and discussion of current events will be featured. Three discussion teams with three speakers on each will compete in a county contest, the three best speakers to be selected for a district meeting.

For the Waterway

Editor I. A. A. RECORD:

I was pleased to read in the October RECORD the "Waterways and the Farmer" article. I have been deeply interested in the Illinois river waterway since a boy. Father was a farmer in this valley and I am now at 77 years old.

I saw the value of the waterways in central Europe in 1910. My interests are principally in Spring Valley, Illinois. I am working hard for a waterway connection there and would like a few copies of this issue for our bank and coal company. They are trying to arrange to ship coal by waterway.

Fred Gunther, LaSalle county, Illinois.

Progress In Auto Insurance In 1934

By A. E. Richardson, Manager

While the year is not yet ended, and no official reports of progress have gone into the record books indications are that the Farm Bureau auto insurance company, Illinois Agricultural Mutual, is going to chalk up the year of years for itself. Several factors enter the picture to account for our remarkable gains. First, farmers have more money to spend. A new plan of acquiring business has aided substantially. The renewed feeling of confidence of farmers over the successes made by the Farm Bureau in raising prices of farm products has influenced many "holdouts" to take out insurance in their own company.

A consistent publicity program in the form of weekly releases going out over the state stressing the need for careful driving has been followed all year. Regular advertising in the **RECORD**, in County Farm Bureau publications and booklets has kept Farm Bureau members informed about the "bargain" auto insurance the company offers. Tie this all together with low cost operation and efficient work of a loyal force in the office and field, and you have the picture of a healthy organization growing in service to Farm Bureau members.

Gain In Policies

Too much credit cannot be given to the local adjusters and agents for the splendid spirit of co-operation they have shown this year. Without their help and hard work we would never have made the progress revealed in the following records.

From January 1st, 1934 up to the first of November the number of net policies in force after deductions for cancellations has increased from 31,790 to 37,200. This is a gain of 17 per cent. Claims reported so far this year are 36 per cent more than last year for same period totalling 6634. Assets of the company have increased 12½ per cent to $1,115,460.28, which for the most part is invested in government, state and municipal bonds. Surplus also shows a gain of 14% per cent to $561,218.29.

Of the 37,200 policies now held by members, 31,476 are on pleasure cars, 5724 on trucks both farm and commercial, 1365 employers liability policies, and 1601 calves owned by 4-H Calf Club boys and girls.

While the year so far has been very satisfactory we feel that we have only scratched the surface so far as insurance service to farm people is concerned. With the membership of the Illinois Agricultural Association and Farm Bureaus rapidly increasing, this company has a real job ahead for 1935.

New terminal elevator of Farmers National Grain Corporation on Illinois River, Peoria. The new plant adds additional capacity to Farmers National nation-wide facilities. It is equipped for loading and unloading to and from river barges and rail.

GROWING in STRENGTH and SERVICE

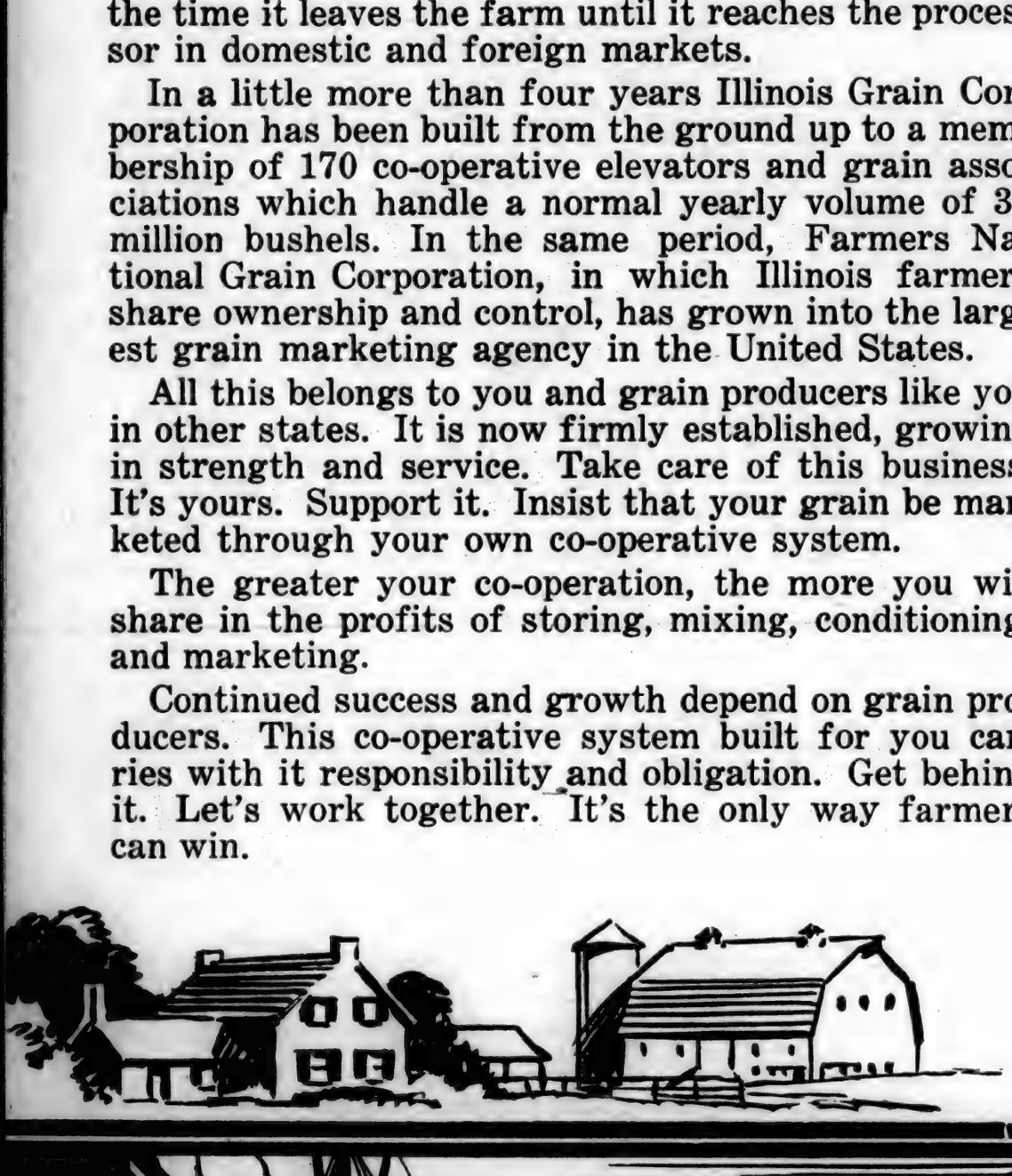
For the first time in history the Illinois grain producer has a complete co-operative grain marketing system. It is farmer-owned and farmer-controlled . . . working to return him more money for his grain from the time it leaves the farm until it reaches the processor in domestic and foreign markets.

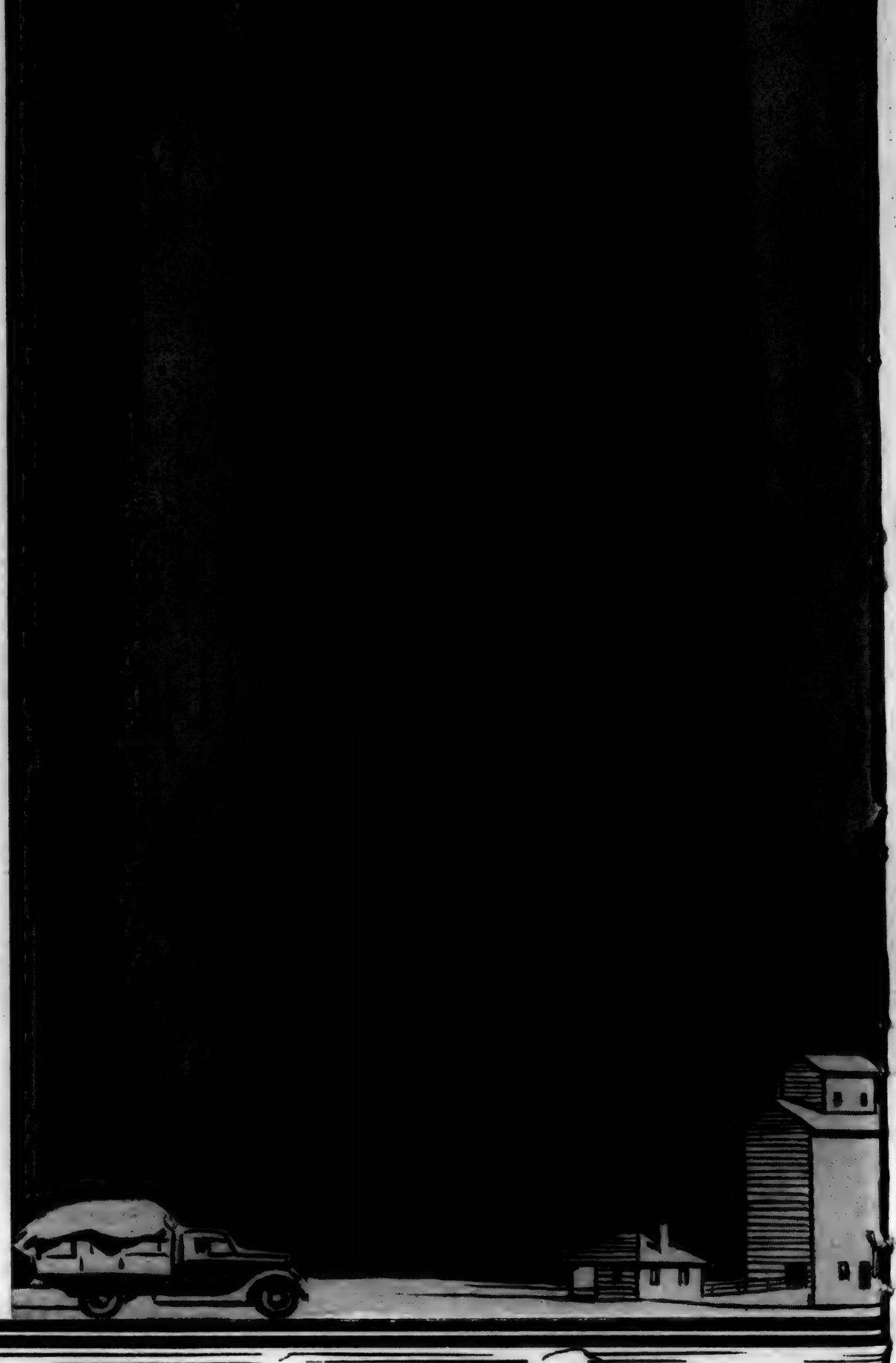
In a little more than four years Illinois Grain Corporation has been built from the ground up to a membership of 170 co-operative elevators and grain associations which handle a normal yearly volume of 30 million bushels. In the same period, Farmers National Grain Corporation, in which Illinois farmers share ownership and control, has grown into the largest grain marketing agency in the United States.

All this belongs to you and grain producers like you in other states. It is now firmly established, growing in strength and service. Take care of this business. It's yours. Support it. Insist that your grain be marketed through your own co-operative system.

The greater your co-operation, the more you will share in the profits of storing, mixing, conditioning, and marketing.

Continued success and growth depend on grain producers. This co-operative system built for you carries with it responsibility and obligation. Get behind it. Let's work together. It's the only way farmers can win.







ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATIO

608 So. Dearborn St. Chicago, Illinois

Country Life Nears 67 Millions

By Larry Williams, Manager

COUNTRY Life Insurance Company will finish its sixth fiscal year at the end of December, 1934. It will, however, not fully complete six years of existence until February 1, 1935, from an operating standpoint, as we wrote our first policy on February 1, 1929.

The approximate amount of business we anticipate to be fully in force at the end of our sixth year is $67,000,000. This amount is impressive when considered that it has all been written in one state, and all during the years of depression.

We are continuing to operate in all Illinois counties, getting some business from each. There are, of course, varying degrees of activity in different counties. Where the ideals and purposes of Country Life are really appreciated we are getting marvelous support. Where the unsurpassed strength of the Company is understood we have little trouble in getting active production. When our lowness of cost is given due weight coupled with other factors, Country Life wins out against all competition.

Counties Vary

The aggressiveness with which our life insurance project is carried on is one thing we must constantly be on the alert to develop and increase. We have some counties with three million of life insurance in force, and others with only $100,000. We have some counties that will write nearly a million a year, and others that will write a bare application or two.

The amazing thing in the growth of Country Life is that a few of our best members still doubt that farmers are capable of supervising and hiring competent help to run a business. After going through a depression, and looking at the annual statements of other life insurance companies, there shouldn't be a question in the mind of any farmer or Farm Bureau member on this point.

No other company can show such a portfolio of investments, and no other company can show such a history of acquisition as Country Life Insurance Company.

The all-important thing in confidence building has been the state-wide representation and control. Our Company is owned and controlled and operated by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Its vast membership has adequate representation in all of the Company's affairs. Not only has the Company fulfilled the expectations of its sponsors, but in addition it has been able to pay, through the Illinois Agricultural Association, patronage refunds as benefits to policyholders that otherwise have not been recorded in life insurance statistics.

Great Improvement

The final report of 1934 will show a tremendous improvement in acquisition, and increases in assets and reserves. Our gain will probably be 100 percent over the gain in force of 1933. The continued low mortality is one of which every policyholder can be proud. But, outstanding among all the statistics will be the fact that Country Life Insurance Company has not lost one penny on its investments.

Then, why should there be doubters? Why should there be any who fail to give their complete support? The successful experience and accomplishments of the Company deserve whole-hearted and active support of every Farm Bureau and Farm Bureau member in the state. We offer policies that are available to all healthy risks up to age 65 inclusive, within the financial means of each.

Illinois now has a new investment law for life insurance companies that is more strict than the investment requirements for life insurance companies in any other state. This, coupled with the setup of service board management and active management, should add to the confidence of all policyholders and members in this strong company. If all policyholders asked for their cash values on the same day the money would be there for all of them.

Propaganda Plentiful

There is naturally the disgruntled attitude of competitors who see this rapid growth of a fine company, built and owned by farmers in the State of Illinois. Some use underhanded methods of belittling our great Company. That is to be expected. But for Farm Bureau members to give cognizance and hearing to such propaganda is something that we must not expect and haven't any right to expect. The Farm Bureau member should certainly have confidence in a company that has fought its way to the top in strength, growth, and low cost.

The County Farm Bureau continues to be the county agency, through which all policies are distributed. The Farm Bureau receives a part of the commission, for its supervision and the use of its office. We have paid our way as we go; we have built to new heights undreamed of in the short years of operation, and with added confidence will make of this company a giant of the west, performing beneficial services and guaranteeing security of the highest type.

The year 1934 will show a substantial increase in assets, bringing our total somewhere between three and a quarter and three and a half million dollars. Business men from various walks of life have complimented us on our portfolio of investments, and on our marvelous accomplishment. They read our statement and invariably are profuse with their congratulations. This is the thing that policyholders should be proud of, and this is the thing that should breed added confidence, and awaken new aggressive solicitation in every Farm Bureau community in the State of Illinois.

We Are Getting Along

By C. C. Burns, Mgr.

Producers Creamery of Champaign is paying 26c for butterfat, which is a current price hereabouts. Cheese factories are paying 30c a pound for butterfat in milk. Farmers are thus getting practically nothing for their skimmilk.

We are getting volume, quality and are making a net profit: three things necessary for successful operation of the plant.

Monday, Nov. 12, we churned 5,567 pounds of butter—evidence of our large volume. We are making some of the finest butter in the state. We made 6,876 pounds of 92-score butter in October.

Had we made 52c more last week, we should have had an even $500 net profit. These facts are evidence of the success of the plant here.

Buying Soybeans

Charles Cummings, manager of the Farmers National Grain Corporation at Peoria, reports buying approximately 300,000 bushels of soybeans in the past few weeks at prices ranging up to 90 cents per bushel. An increased demand for soybeans for seed, feed and commercial purposes is expected to more than take care of this year's increased crop. Yields of beans are on some farms and the quality is excellent.

E. E. Stevenson, president of the Lasalle County Farm Bureau, recently celebrated his 71st birthday in Texas where he hooked a 16 lb. red fish 36 inches long.

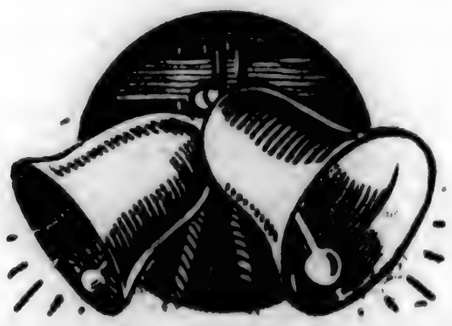
Greetings



Wishing You and Yours
the Joy and Contentment
of an Old Fashioned

Merry Christmas

FARMERS MUTUAL RE-INSURANCE CO.
608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois



FIRE, WINDSTORM and HAIL INSURANCE

Learning about Livestock

YOU are impressed if you go on one of the marketing tours arranged by Ray Miller that the Chicago Producers has a staff of livestock salesmen who know their business. They can point out the shades of difference between various grades of livestock and why some kinds bring more than others.

An inexperienced eye can see the variation in a bunch of mixed calves but it requires an expert to get the last penny out of each one. Henry Johnson, calf salesman, can tell you about them. "Here are a couple that are plump and of the right age," he said as we stopped at the calf pens. "They have been whole milk fed. See how well filled they are about the tail head. This kind will bring seven cents a pound today. It doesn't make much difference about the breed. Over here are a couple of calves that are thin, bucket fed. All they got probably was a little skim milk and they didn't do well. They will sell for about three to 3.5 cents."

Then he sorted out calves of various weights and ages and told how much they would bring. Heavy and older calves bring much less—3.5 to 4 cents—than the light choice vealers. Choice veal has many uses—even as a substitute for chicken.

A Kosher Cow

Cattle salesmen Ray Walsh, Walter Howe, Geo. Story, Harold Duke and others tell you what happens to the various grades of steers, heifers and cows that come to market. "Here's a Kosher cow," pointing to a large, heavy, well-finished animal. "She's heavy in the forequarters and well filled around the ribs and loin. The Jewish trade uses only the meat from the hooks forward. That kind of a cow will sell up to $7.50.

"Over here is a canner," pointing to a thin Holstein, "worth about $2.50, suitable for sausage, mostly hide and bones. Here's a thin heifer that will probably go out in the country again as a feeder. She's too thin to kill and the kind that will make good gains in the feed lot."

You think of the waste in sending that class of cattle to the terminal markets, with transportation costs two ways, commissions for selling and buying, yardage fees at the market, and the loss from shrinkage in weight. Then there's the chance of picking up shipping fever and other ailments in going from the farm to Chicago and back again. It looks like stupid business, one of those things that has grown up and never changed perhaps because it's always been done that away.

"Here's a typical bologna bull," Hop Kenyon says as we gather around. "See his muscles. Lots of red meat there and little fat. The kind packers want. He'll go into wieners and bologna sausage. The lean meat will soak up lots of water. This fat bull over here looks better but he won't bring the price. The fat will go into soap. Fat meat will not absorb as much water as lean."

Mixed Steers

Harold Duke has assembled a mixed lot of steers. He shows you a smooth, well-finished Angus and tells you it will bring about $8.75, close to the top of the market that day. He shows you others not so well finished. Some of them thin that will sell for $8, $7.50, $6, $5 and on down. "The little packers will take this one and bid up for him," he says pointing to a baby beef, "but this heavier one over here has only a limited market. The big packers will take him for the chain store trade at a lower price."

You see a big well bred Shorthorn cow with gobs of fat around the hooks and pin bones. She may look good to her owner, but not to the packers. All that patchy fat is largely waste. The housewife won't take it. You see a big rugged steer, heavy boned, two years old or more, and fat. You learn that he will sell for considerably less than a small-boned fat baby beef largely because of the difference in dressing percentage.

Light Hogs

Over in the hog alleys Bob Grieser, head salesman, shows you that there are more than the usual number of half-finished porkers. In fact, most of them weigh under 200 pounds. Three-fourths of the runs at Chicago and elsewhere now are lights and light butchers. High priced corn is the reason. Two years ago when corn was cheap and plentiful, heavy butchers weighing 240 to 250 pounds were more numerous. This year hogs are being crowded to market early, which makes market experts believe the price will be substantially higher in the late winter and early spring.

"We are doing more than merely selling livestock here," Manager Dave Swanson says. "We are making a market. It's important that we have substantial volume and able men to sell the stock because each day we are building the price structure. We believe the Chicago Producers is a constant and effective influence for getting farmers better prices for their livestock. In the end it's the consumer, of course, who has the deciding voice as to price. But over short periods farmers can influence the market by concentrating their bargaining power in the hands of their own co-operative agencies."—Editor.

A circular on how dairymen can obtain short-term loans may be had from local production credit associations or from the Farm Credit Administration in Washington, D. C.



ANNUAL MEETING ILLINOIS Farm Supply Co., Decatur, Oct. 18. They heard about the six million dollar business in petroleum products handled by the 58 county companies last year.

Observations

Writing in the Journal of Land and Public Utility Economics (November) M. M. Kelso predicts that "land tenancy is likely to continue the rapid increase which set in between 1925 and 1930 because:

1. There has been and may again be an increased amount of foreclosure of farm mortgages by mortgage holders who are in no position to operate their farms themselves.

2. The decreased optimism concerning the rising level of land values and the safety of debt secured by land will likely tend to make down payments larger and purchase slower because of the necessity for larger accumulations.

3. The belief that land is highly desirable as an investment because it cannot burn up, blow away, or be stolen may be replaced by the conception that its value may disappear—a contingency to be as greatly feared as though it were to burn, blow away, or be stolen—thus impressing upon farmers of moderate means the desirability of working toward 'income' and 'living' rather than carrying the added risks of ownership."

The last few years have brought home with terrible force to many, the risks and responsibilities involved in ownership of land and other real property. The tenant has had all the best of it compared with owners who had interest, taxes, and principal payments to meet besides the usual repairs.

On the other hand, the depression has proved the superiority of land and real estate as an investment in comparison with certain kinds of stocks, debentures, and some industrial and utility bonds the value of which almost if not completely evaporated. It has also shown the value of life insurance in every man's financial program, whether he be operating a farm or working in the town or city.

With some notable exceptions life insurance companies have come through the depression able to meet their claims and with the cash values of policyholders unimpaired. To their sorrow, some folks during the '20s and before mortgaged unencumbered land to purchase more land when a wiser course would have been to invest their spare earnings in life insurance for protection to their families, and for old age income.

Only a glance at the list of investments of Country Life Insurance Co. shows how diversified they are, offering security for the capital invested far greater, yield considered, than any individual of moderate means could hope to achieve. These funds represent cash values belonging to policyholders. Cash values can be borrowed or used as collateral for loans in case of emergency. It has been almost impossible to borrow money on real estate during recent years. Thus life insurance meets the requirement of liquid assets in a well-balanced investment program.—E. G. T.

Cattle Feeders Banquet

About 175 livestock growers and cattle feeders attended the annual Greene county cattle feeders' banquet in Carrollton the night of October 27.

Speakers included P. O. Wilson, J. R. Fulkerson, H. D. Wright, Ray E. Miller, Farm Adviser George E. Hunt of Greene county and Mr. Boyle of Chicago.



K. T. SMITH

Guests included R. J. Laible, McLean county farm adviser who initiated the cattle feeders' banquet while serving in Greene county; W. F. Coolidge, Macoupin county farm adviser, and several cattle feeders from neighboring counties.

The 1934 banquet was arranged by the county livestock marketing committee of which Louis Reisch is chairman. K. T. Smith, president of the Greene County Farm Bureau and I. A. A. director, served as toastmaster.

The cattle feeders' banquet has been an annual affair in Greene county for the past 10 years and is regarded as an institution in that county.

Dean Larsen Writes

"I read with much interest the article in the I. A. A. RECORD giving a little of the history of the Quincy Cooperative Dairy, and also describing its success," writes Dean Chris Larsen of South Dakota Agricultural College in a letter to Plant Supt. Crocker of the Quincy Co-op. Dean Larsen was Director of Dairy Marketing for the I. A. A. in 1922-'23.

"Really the I. A. A. had more to do with the organization of it than was mentioned in the article," continues Dean Larsen. "The I. A. A. supplied all of the stock solicitors, held all of the meetings, and raised all of the required money. That was really the big job in connection with starting the organization. The I. A. A. also supplied the technical help in planning the business, and in the selection of the machinery and the place of business.

"Of course, you have had a good bunch of farmers down there, who have depended upon their management, and you have had good management. In addition the Quincy people were and are mighty fine in patronizing this cooperative dairy. I remember before the plant was started we went to see the publishers of your daily papers, also the Commercial Club or Chamber of Commerce. This organization had a banquet in honor of the organization of the Co-operative Dairy. So the conditions for a co-operative organization were mighty fine, and you, and also Mr. Connery and your lady office manager, Mrs. Laura Johnston, are to be congratulated.

"I feel mighty proud of the success of your co-operative milk plant. It is able to return more to the producers, and it is able to sell at a less price to the consumer, and I venture to state that you are supplying a mighty fine quality product, probably the best that can be found anywhere."



ARTIST'S SKETCH OF NEW HOME OF INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION WHICH OPENS SATURDAY, DEC. 1 AND CONTINUES TO DEC. 8. The new building erected on the ruins of the old one destroyed by fire is modern throughout.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

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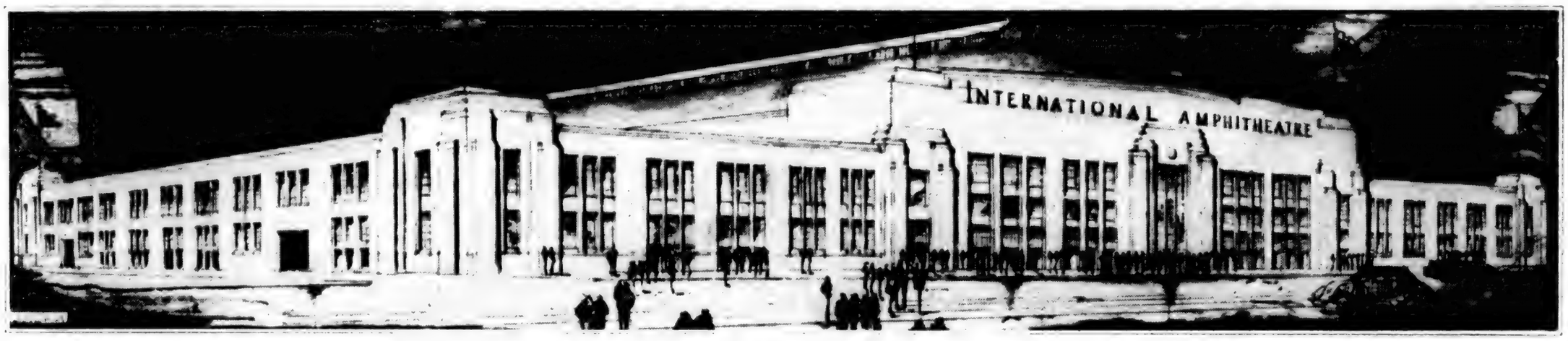
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IN THIS ISSUE:

Foreign Trade
By Geo. N. Peek

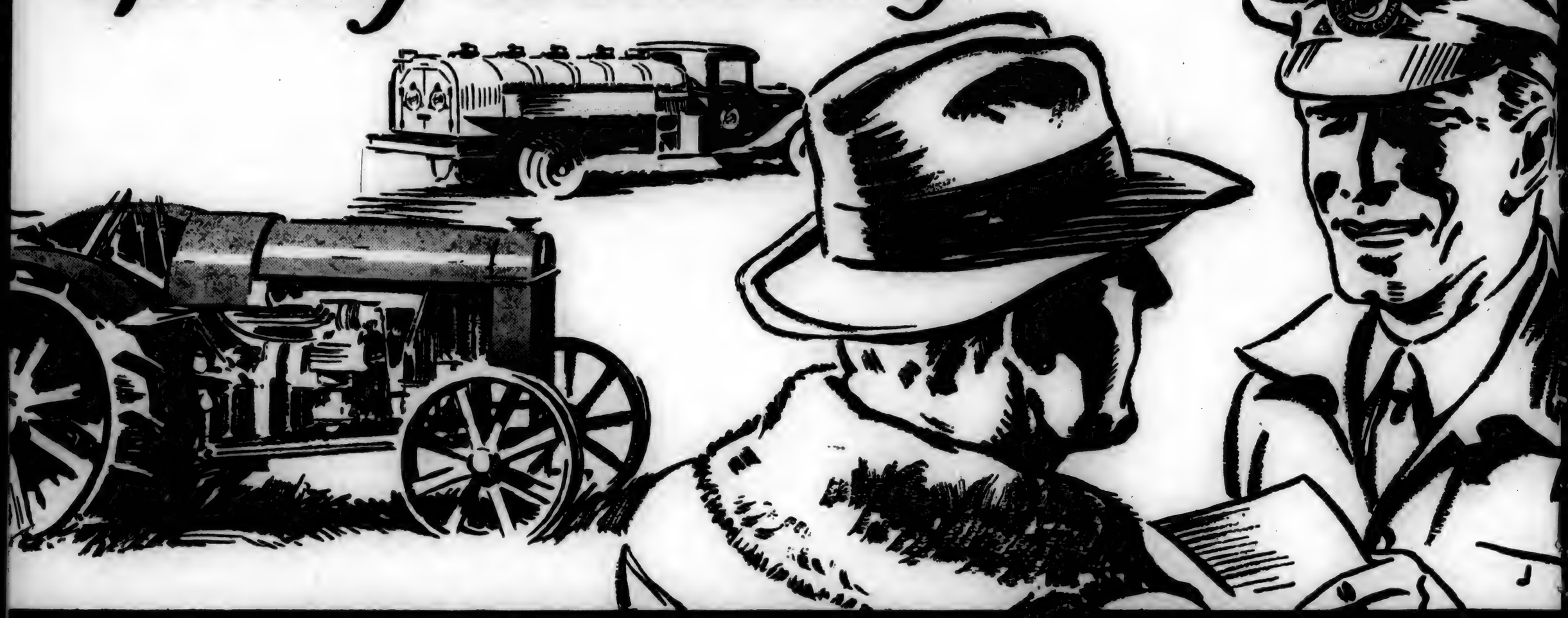
Lessons of 1934
By Dean H. W. Mumford

Christmas Message
By Earl C. Smith

And Others

DECEMBER
1934

I'M MAKING UP MY CARLOAD *for Spring Delivery*



BLUE SEAL MOTOR OIL — ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

PENN BOND MOTOR OIL — ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

PENN-BOND and BLUE SEAL Motor Oils and Greases

. . . Setting the Pace in Sales and Savings on Thousands of Illinois Farms

PENN-BOND (100% pure Pennsylvania) Motor Oil comes from the finest Pennsylvania crudes. Carefully refined and fitted to Illinois farm work and weather. It gives heat resistance, "oiliness," and stability. Penn-Bond cuts friction, repair bills, prevents motor troubles and costly delays. It lasts longer under heavy duty service. Do as thousands of economy thinking farmers always do — buy it by the drum from your County Service Company.

CHANGE TO WINTER GRADE OIL NOW!

10-W and 20-W

PENN-BOND and BLUE SEAL

Pump and Flow at Zero

Save your battery. Avoid cold weather starting troubles. These low cold test oils are Paraflow treated and have the same high heat resisting and lubricating qualities as summer grades. Do not delay. Prepare your car for safe winter driving.

CHANGE TO WINTER GREASES TOO!

BLUE SEAL (Pure Paraffine Base) Motor Oil is refined from selected Oklahoma crudes. Work-tested to meet the needs of today's auto engines and heavy duty tractors, Blue Seal resists heat, protects the bearings and pistons from wear where ordinary oils carbonize and "fry" away. It has proved its superiority and operating economy on thousands of Illinois farms. Buy it by the drum and save money. Order your supply today.



VOTE FOR "HEAP" BIG MILLION

Ask your salesman how you can vote and how your vote will count in THIS big landslide. Look for the "Pacemaker's" mark in your barn yard.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

ON THE LIFE OF

_____

SUM INSURED $_____

_____

PREMIUM $_____

DATE _____

670000000 INSURANCE IN FORCE

SAFETY STRENGTH SECURITY

ASSETS RELIABILITY





BENEFITS

GUARANTEED CASH No p… aimed to carry his own ris… Coun… scientifically designed to return greater … than the amou… paid in.

PROVIDES CASH AT DEATH The real … of Country Life … is to … the wife and family, or parents, of … holder, … payment of the face of his policy in cash … death.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF JUST CLAIMS All just cl… on policies … are paid promptly by Country Life, … upon the proper … of policy.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH Country Life will also … nage to … the face of the policy …

… Country Life insurance can also be termed a … for a given, future … the additional advantage of protection …

… the policy may also be … beneficiary in steady, …

OLD AGE INCOME … provide for the … steady monthly income after …

PAID-UP POLICY WHILE YOUNG A … promise himself … while he is in the prime of life and still …

MORTGAGE PROTECTION Where there is a mortgage, it may be protected, and your mind freed from worry with a low cost Country Life policy.

CHILDREN INSURED An additional benefit is the insuring of children from the day of birth. Country Life affords protection at remarkably low rates.

CASH AND LOAN VALUES All Country Life policies have cash and loan values after a given period, which may be used to weather an unexpected financial crisis.

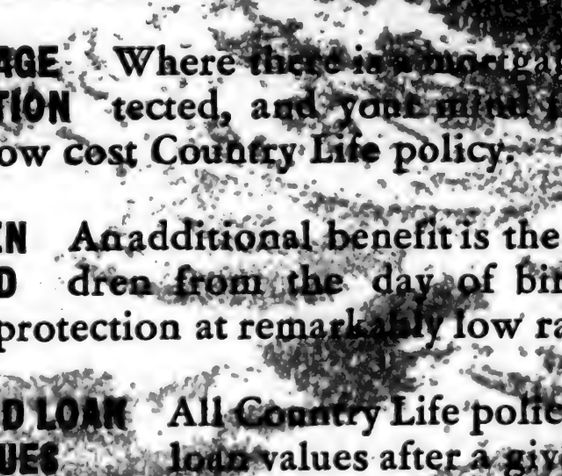
A COMPANY BUILT TO …

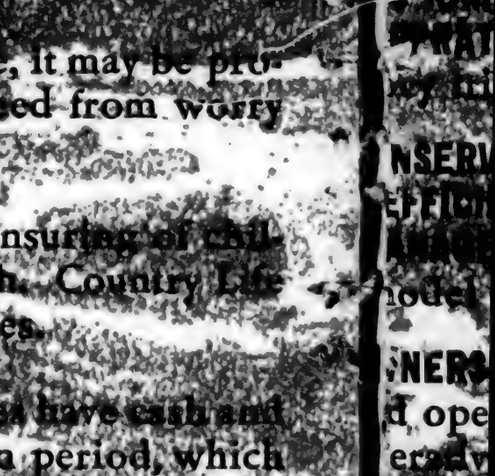


MORTGAGE PROTECTION



EDUCATION OF … AND AGE …





SECURITY

... Country Life is a legal reserve ... providing the utmost ... protection with ... accurate security for the ... policy holder.

...GTH Not how big, nor how old, but how strong ... is the yardstick used in judging a life insurance ... Country Life is second to none in strength.

...UID Its ... of liquid assets to business in force is ... Authorities consider ... Life the "model life insurance company".

... Every month since its organization in 1929, ... Country Life has shown amazing growth. ...,000,000 insurance in force is the aim for 1934.

...E INVESTMENT OF FUNDS Investment of Country Life funds is ... nearly 94 per cent in government, ... and municipal bonds—better than cash. No ... Life investment ever lost a penny.

...LY BEST RISKS ACCEPTED Only persons in good health and normal earning capacity are accepted as ...ks by Country Life. This protects all policyholders ...ke, and builds increased security.

...LOW ...RTALITY In 1933, Country Life's better risks showed a mortality of only 28.8% of the expected, resulting in greater savings to invest for increased security.

...LOW ...PSE RATIO Few policyholders allow their Country Life insurance to lapse. This loyalty assures ...adily mounting strength of the company for the future.

...ENCY OF ...RATION Efficiency and economy is the watchword of Country Life. No high salaries, no ...ky trimmings, to eat up policyholders' funds.

...NSERVATIVE ...FICIENT ...AGEMENT The management of Country Life is conservative, experienced and primarily interested in building the permanent ...model of all life insurance companies".

...NERSHIP The Farm Bureau members of Illinois own ...d operate Country Life Insurance Company. It is co-operative in principle and fact, and the trusted servant ...the farmers of Illinois.

...ERVE FOR ALL TIME

WHAT DO YOU WANT in a LIFE INSURANCE POLICY?

...

The backbone of a life insurance program is the Ordinary or "straight" life policy. It provides the most protection for the least money; assures payment of the face of the policy in cash at death. It has cash value for every year after the third premium, loan values, dividend, and "paid up" insurance features. Parents start their children from the day of birth on this policy.

TE...

Sometimes called the "mortgage policy". It furnishes complete protection at extremely low cost. It is designed to aid those who are in need of temporary, additional protection for a mortgage, note, or similar obligation until times improve. This policy is convertible at any time to any other standard form of insurance. Provides full protection to age 65 if not converted. It also has cash, loan and dividend features.

ENDOW...

Thousands of Illinois people are laying the foundation for a happy, independent old age with this "old-age pension" policy. It provides a monthly income for life after 65, plus protection for your family during your earning years. Pays face of policy to loved ones if you are taken from them before policy matures. Has cash, loan and dividend features. A popular policy to insure children from day of birth.

20 PAY L...

This policy is popular with those who desire a low cost paid-up policy during their productive years. You pay premiums for 20 years and have full protection. Then you stop paying but your protection continues. At any time after 20 years the paid-up policy may be surrendered for cash value plus any or all dividends. An excellent way to insure a child from day of birth.

20 YEAR ENDOWMENT PO...

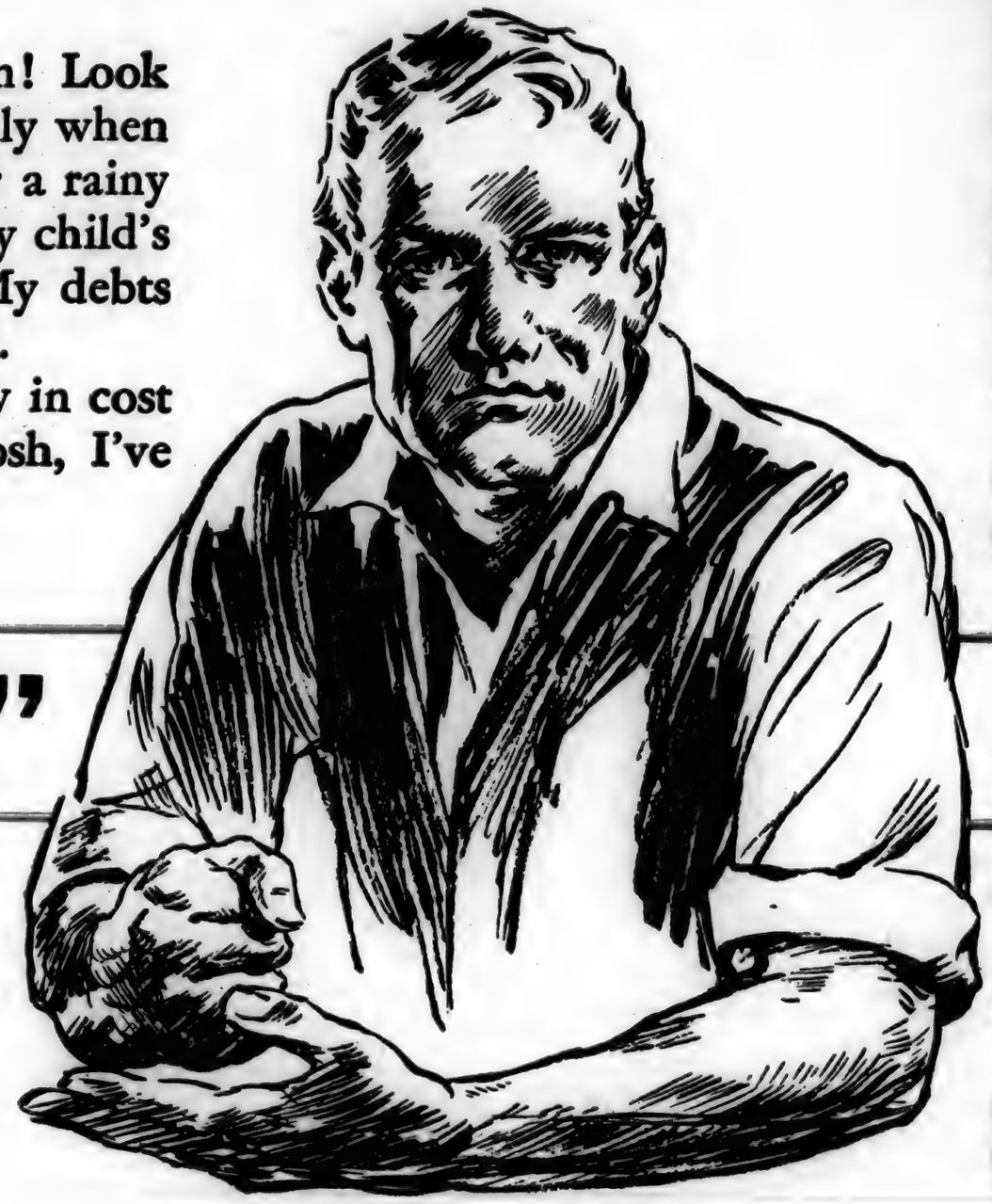
Favorite policy with those who desire to combine protection with a guaranteed investment. Provides for the payment of the face of the policy at the end of 20 years. In the meantime, it also provides face value for your dependents, should you be taken from them. Has cash loan and dividend features. Parents guarantee their child's college education by taking out this policy on a child from the day of birth.

... **FAMILY PROTECTION** **PEACE OF MIND** **INDEP...**



"I'M sending in my application right now. Man! Look what I get! A guaranteed income for my family when I'm gone. A safe, definite way of saving for a rainy day, while I'm still young and producing. My child's education provided for. My mortgage protected. My debts paid. The family homestead fully and wholly owned.

What a financial picture for a man! And so low in cost I can hardly believe it's true. But it is—and by gosh, I've made up my mind!"



"I WILL DO IT TODAY!"

PREMIUM RATES FOR TERM TO 65 PARTICIPATING POLICY FOR $1000 OF INSURANCE		
AGE	ANNUAL PREMIUM	SEMI-ANNUAL
20	10.30	5.36
25	11.09	5.77
30	12.09	6.29
35	13.39	6.96
40	15.09	7.85
45	17.60	9.15
50	21.10	10.97

HOW TO START — AT ONCE!

Go at once to your County Farm Bureau office and talk to the Country Life insurance agent about your needs. He will gladly explain all Country Life policies and help you apply for the one of your choice. If you prefer, write direct to the home office,—Country Life Insurance Company, 608 South Dearborn St. Chicago, Illinois.

$1 Starts Your Insurance—Send Your Application TODAY!



SEND US YOUR CREAM

and WE'LL SEND YOU the



Savings As Patronage Dividends

Cream Weighed and Tested by Your Own Tester

NOW you have a chance to share in the profits of processing and distributing your butterfat. Five large co-operative creameries have been organized for you. Already they have raised average butterfat prices throughout the state. They deserve your support.

More than 10,000 cream producers are selling their butterfat through these creameries which they own and control. You too may become a partner in this enterprise.

When you sell co-operatively your cream is weighed and tested by your own tester. You share in patronage dividends paid out of profits from the manufacture and sale of "Prairie Farms" butter.

You become a part owner in a growing plant investment through ownership of dividend-paying preferred stock. You have something to say about the direction and management of your creamery. You have an incentive to deliver higher quality cream because the more 92 score butter your creamery makes, the greater its income and the greater your dividends.

The co-op. way through long experience has been tested and proved to be the sound way, the ideal way for farmers to market their cream.

Send your cream to the nearest producers' creamery. It pays. No worry. No bother. A card will bring a cream truck direct to your farm. Write the creamery nearest you or see your County Farm Bureau.

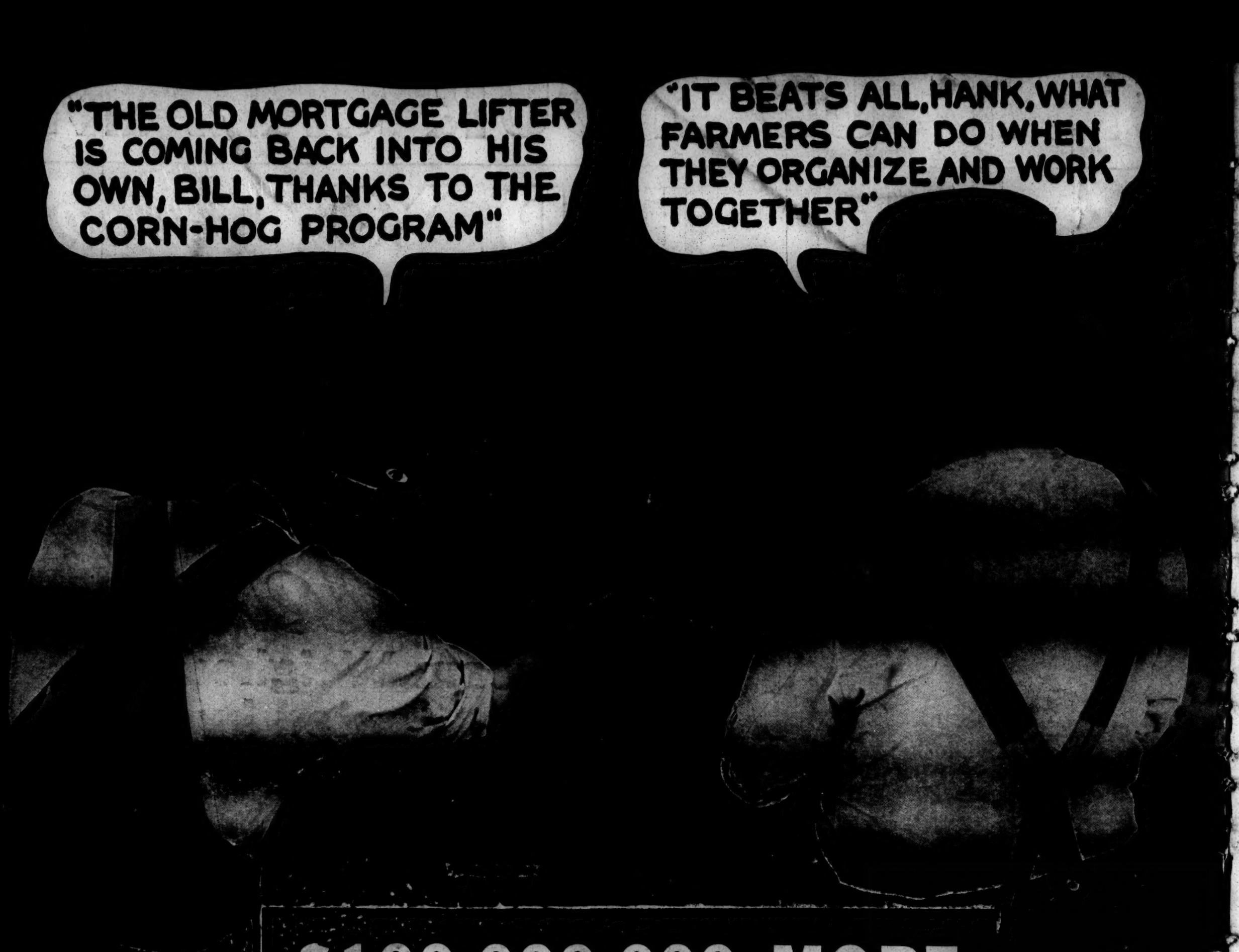
"GET YOUR FRIENDS TO BUY A POUND"

ILLINOIS PRODUCERS CREAMERIES

Producers Creamery, Peoria—Producers Creamery, Champaign Producers Creamery, Olney—Farmers Creamery Co., Bloomington—Farmers Co-operative Dairy Products Co., Davenport



"Butter Your Bread with PRAIRIE FARMS Butter"



$100,000,000 MORE FOR 12 PER CENT LESS HOGS

$100,000,000 more for 12 per cent less hogs. That's what meat packers operating federally inspected plants paid during the first eight months of 1934 compared with payments the first eight months of 1933.

Who got the money? Farmers got it.

How did it happen? Organized farmers made it happen.

Farm income this year is estimated at 20 per cent higher than last year, 40 per cent in excess of 1932.

These gains are the result of farmers working together . . . made possible by effective legislation.

THE rise in farm prices began with initiation of crop control and dollar devaluation sponsored by the Farm Bureau. Three million farmers organized into county production control associations joined hands in the drive to restore farm buying power. Never before has co-operation been practiced on so wide a scale.

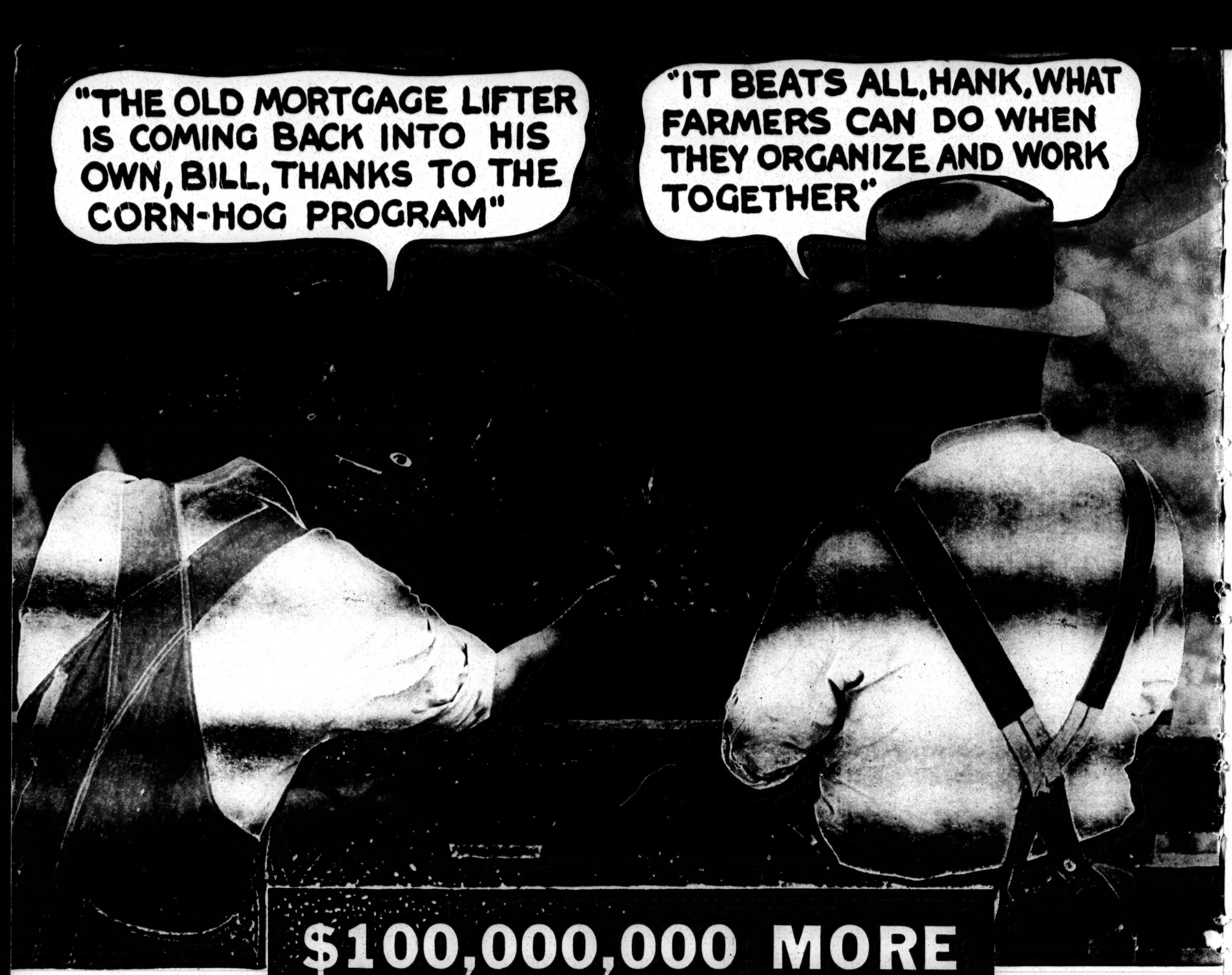
WHAT'S ahead for agriculture in the next 10 years or more, is now the concern of all thinking farmers. Shall the forces which always have opposed constructive farm measures prevail? Or shall farmers through organization assure the continuance and perfection of those policies designed to restore farm prices and protect the interests of agriculture? Times and policies change. What's true today may not be true tomorrow.

THE powerful voice of organized thousands must be ready for action when action is needed. The Farm Bureau is the rallying point for continuing agricultural policies of government toward helpful ends.

Illinois farmers can work most effectively through membership in the Farm Bureau and Illinois Agricultural Association. Is your neighbor enlisted in the fight for farm equality? If not, urge him to join.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

The Largest State Farm Organization In America



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